

# Monthly Labor Review

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AUGUST 1958 VOL. 81 NO.

8

**Characteristics of Pension Plans**

**Evolution in the Worker's Housing Since 1900**

**Rights of Union Members Under State Law**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

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# Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor-in-Chief*

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## CONTENTS

### Special Articles

- 845 Characteristics of Pension Plans
- 854 Evolution in the Worker's Housing Since 1900

### Summaries of Studies and Reports

- 862 The Role of Government in Manpower Policy
- 866 The Interstate Conference on Labor Statistics
- 866 Arbitration and Industrial Jurisprudence
- 868 A Survey of Training Needs for Skilled Metal Trades Workers
- 871 State Laws on Rights of Members in Internal Union Affairs
- 877 Free Labor and the European Economic Community
- 879 Labor-Management Relations Under the Railway Labor Act, 1934-57
- 882 Wage Chronology No. 6: Armour and Co.—Supplement No. 5—1956-58
- 886 Wage Chronology No. 20: Massachusetts Shoe Manufacturing—Supplement No. 2—1954-58
- 888 Wholesale Price Movements in Three Recessions

### Departments

- III The Labor Month in Review
- 891 Union Conventions, September 16 to October 15, 1958
- 891 Conferences and Institutes, September 16 to October 15, 1958
- 892 Significant Decisions in Labor Cases
- 896 Chronology of Recent Labor Events
- 899 Developments in Industrial Relations
- 898 Erratum
- 906 Book Reviews and Notes
- 914 Current Labor Statistics

August 1958 • Vol. 81 • No. 8



## ***Digest of One Hundred Selected Pension Plans Under Collective Bargaining, Winter 1957-58***

This bulletin (No. 1232) presents the principal features of one hundred pension plans in effect during the winter 1957-58. These features, which are summarized in a form suitable for quick reference, include:

- ★ *Participation requirements*
- ★ *Normal, early, and disability retirement*
- ★ *Benefit amounts*
- ★ *Compulsory and automatic retirement*
- ★ *Vesting*
- ★ *Survivor options and death benefits*
- ★ *Plan administration*
- ★ *Financing*

An article entitled "Characteristics of Pension Plans" analyzing the principal provisions of these plans appears on page 845 of this issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

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# The Labor Month in Review

THE August 18 to 22 meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council faced internal problems which affected a sizable cross section of the trade union movement. Generally, they were traceable to various types of working alliances in effect or in prospect between affiliates of the Federation and the expelled Teamsters union. George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, on August 1 laid down the principles which in his opinion should govern relations with the Teamsters.

In a communication to William A. Lee, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, in rebuttal to an editorial the Chicago organization printed in its newspaper suggesting that the Teamsters be readmitted to the AFL-CIO, Mr. Meany pointed out that the same corrupt influences which brought about the Teamster's expulsion were still dominant in that union. The editorial had maintained that the interests of many unions required the reaffiliation of the Teamsters. Self-interest, the Meany letter said, "is a compelling force, but it cannot justify an alliance which, in effect, dignifies and promotes the maintenance of a union leadership marked by a betrayal of union trust," and encourages restrictive legislation.

Another problem confronting the Executive Council was the refusal of Maurice Hutcheson, the Carpenters union president, to answer certain questions put to him by the Senate Rackets Committee, a refusal which infringed on the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Code, and which prompted the committee to vote a contempt citation for him.

Mortimer Brandenburg early in August was chosen as president of the Distillery Workers to succeed Joseph O'Neill, who resigned. The union's probationary status as an AFL-CIO affiliate was to be reviewed by the Executive Council at the August meeting. Anthony Cilento had previously resigned as secretary-treasurer of the 32,000-member union and ultimately pleaded

guilty to receiving kickbacks from union members' insurance premiums.

JAMES R. HOFFA also was in trouble with the committee, following his reappearance before it beginning August 5. He faced possible 'perjury charges as a result of testimony contradicting a contention of Hoffa's during his session with the committee a year ago. At that time, he swore that Embrel Davidson, a prize fighter sponsored by Hoffa and his Teamster-official associate Owen Brennan, was not paid from union funds. Davidson, at the current hearings, said that he had drawn more than \$8,000 in wages from the Michigan Teamsters' Health and Welfare Fund, although he performed no services for the organization. Upon interrogation, Hoffa said the money would be restored, but pleaded ignorance of the situation.

Other revelations ranged from Hoffa's phenomenal luck at the race tracks (more than \$60,000 net in 7 years), to payoffs by Detroit laundry owners to avoid strikes, to the continued presence of convicted criminals on Teamster payrolls. Chairman John L. McClellan of the committee was moved to a public characterization of Hoffa reminiscent in tone and style of the comments of the Brobdingnagian king after Gulliver's description of 18th century England.

"I am saddened by the impact of the testimony of this witness," Senator McClellan said. "The conclusion is inescapable that under the character of the leadership now being given the largest union in the country, the prospects of restoring integrity are getting dimmer . . .

"... you have created the impression . . . that the reason you don't act is that you are in the same category as the people you fail to take action against."

AT THE OPPOSITE POLE of labor events, the news was brighter. William L. McFetridge, president of the Building Service Employees Union and an AFL-CIO vice president, on August 7 received the Fraternal Order of Eagles Green-Murray award for 1958. The citation referred to his work in civic affairs, the labor movement, and endeavors to end job discrimination because of age.

George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks and also an AFL-CIO vice president, was named by President Eisenhower to the United

States delegation to the 13th session of the United Nations General Assembly, scheduled to convene September 16.

Practically all former AFL and CIO State organizations had completed merger by mid-August. The large Wisconsin groups united on July 24, and Kentucky became the 40th in line on August 8. Massachusetts agreed to merge by late fall. By November, merger will also have been achieved (if present schedules hold) in Rhode Island, Illinois, Pennsylvania, California, and Idaho, leaving only New York and New Jersey with dual State federations.

Two chemical unions—the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers and the International Chemical Workers, both AFL-CIO affiliates—on August 11 began talks which, according to the expressed hopes of each, would lead to amalgamation. Another proposal would write the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen with the Railway Conductors and Brakemen.

LATE IN JULY, a brief strike of 8,000 cap makers in several States accomplished its purpose of a wage increase (5 percent) and an agreement for a joint labor-management promotional effort to stimulate sales and drive out sweatshop competition. The walkout and its objectives in many respects resembled that of eastern dressmakers earlier in the year.

At mid-August, with a new model year fast approaching, there were no apparent signs of a settlement between the United Automobile Workers and the managements of Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler. The union had completed a strike vote among its members in all three firms and the union negotiating teams had asked the UAW executive board for permission to strike. Sporadic wildcat strikes and company charges of sabotage of products were prevalent throughout July. On July 30, the union filed unfair labor practices charges against the Chrysler Corp., complaining of unilateral actions without prior bargaining. Union members have been working without contracts in Big Three plants since June. Pending the outcome of the auto negotiations, existing contracts of the UAW with John Deere and Co., Caterpillar Tractor Co., and Electric Auto Lite Corp., have been extended past their expiration dates.

The 5-year contract (which has 2 years to run)

between the General Electric Co. and the International Union of Electrical Workers can be reopened this year on employment security issues, and the IUE has declared its intention to seek supplemental unemployment benefits, threatening a strike as the price of refusal. The company indicated that if such were the case it would let the strike "run its course." Negotiations were to begin September 2.

AN EMERGENCY BOARD appointed under the Railway Labor Act in the bitterly contested Eastern Airlines case recommended that the third man in the flight crew manning jet airliners should be a qualified pilot. However, it also recommended that present flight engineers be given preferred opportunities to qualify. The makeup of the crew had prompted a jurisdictional dispute between the Air Line Pilots Association and the Flight Engineers. The latter union rejected the finding, as did American Airlines, although the board's report applied directly only to Eastern. The Pilots' organization expressed approval. In the Eastern case, the board also recommended salary and pension increases for crew members. On July 30, Trans World Airlines and the Flight Engineers concluded a 2-year contract calling for salary increases based on the recommendations of a different factfinding board. Pilot qualifications were not required.

Stimulated by a Congressional appropriation of \$1.5 million for the purpose, the National Labor Relations Board late in July announced that on September 1 it would effectuate new standards to govern its jurisdiction over cases. The general result will be to assert jurisdiction over a large number of the cases which the States cannot accept and which the NLRB currently elects not to handle—about 20 percent of the present caseload.

In Amsterdam, late in July, the 25th Congress of the International Transport Workers Federation called for a boycott of ships flying "flags of convenience." These are vessels owned in one country but registered in another to avoid taxes and high labor standards and wages. Earlier in the month, the Finnish Seamen's Union took similar action.

An African Labor College, located in Uganda, will be established by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to develop and train leaders for unions in African countries.



# Characteristics of Pension Plans

## An Analysis of the Principal Provisions of 100 Selected Pension Plans under Collective Bargaining, Winter 1957-58

WALTER W. KOLODRUBETZ\*

THE PRIMARY PURPOSE of a pension plan is to provide an income for life to workers who retire. Despite this common basic purpose, pension plans—still a relatively new development insofar as many wage earners are concerned—differ widely in their rules, requirements, and benefits. They are subject to modification as conditions change, particularly if they come within the area of collective bargaining. Although pension plans may not change as frequently as health and insurance plans, which are essentially short-term commitments, or other provisions of collective bargaining agreements, bargaining experience of recent years, and changes in the Social Security Act which stimulate adjustments in private plans, have demonstrated that pension plans, too, must be considered as fluid rather than static programs.

### Scope of Plans

This article describes the principal features of pension plans under collective bargaining as of late 1957 and early 1958. It is based upon a digest of 100 selected plans recently completed by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.<sup>1</sup> The plans were selected because they covered large numbers of workers in major industries, or illustrated different approaches to pension planning, or because of widespread public interest as manifested in inquiries received by the Bureau. Though the plans were not selected as typical or model plans or as a representative sample of all plans under collective bargaining, their provisions illustrate the scope, substance, and variety of pension plans currently in effect.

The 100 pension plans studied included plans established for the first time as the result of collective bargaining and plans established originally by either the employer or the union but since brought within the scope of the agreement, at least to the extent that the agreement established employer responsibility to continue or provide certain benefits. The number of workers covered by each plan ranged from about a thousand to several hundred thousand. In total, about 3.3 million workers under collective bargaining<sup>2</sup> were covered, or roughly a third of the estimated number of workers covered by all pension plans under collective bargaining. Sixty-six of the plans were in effect in manufacturing industries (covering approximately 2.1 million workers) and 34 in nonmanufacturing industries (covering approximately 1.2 million workers). Sixty-one plans were restricted to single companies and covered slightly over 1.7 million workers. Multiemployer programs accounted for the remaining 39 plans but covered almost as many workers. Eighty-six plans, covering almost 2.9 million workers, were financed solely by the employer (noncontributory plans).<sup>3</sup> Fourteen were financed by both the employer and employee (contributory plans).

\*Of the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>1</sup> Digest of One Hundred Selected Pension Plans Under Collective Bargaining, Winter 1957-58, BLS Bull. 1232.

<sup>2</sup> Many plans were extended uniformly to cover workers outside the scope of the collective bargaining agreement. However, the coverage figures used represent only the number of workers under collective bargaining agreements covered by the plans.

<sup>3</sup> Three such plans gave the workers an option to contribute to a supplementary plan to build up additional benefits. Two other plans provided the workers an option to contribute to another plan which was in lieu of the basic noncontributory pension. In these cases, only the basic noncontributory plans were analyzed.

### Participation Requirements

Participation in a pension plan is not necessarily automatic for the newly hired worker. In order to participate in a pension plan, that is, build up credits toward retirement, the employee may be required to complete a specified period of employment, reach a certain age, or both. Over one-fourth of the 100 plans studied contained such provisions (almost all of the contributory plans and about a sixth of the noncontributory plans). The minimum service and age requirements found generally ranged from less than 1 year to 5 years of service and from 25 to 35 years of age. In the absence of such requirements, the worker is eligible to join the plan upon employment or shortly thereafter.

In addition to minimum participation requirements, a plan may specify an age beyond which the worker cannot join the plan, e. g., age 45. Such a requirement is not common. However, older workers may also be excluded by requiring that the worker must have a certain number of years of service in order to receive benefits and by providing that service cannot be counted for retirement purposes beyond a specified age, e. g., age 68. To illustrate: A plan which required that a worker have 10 years of credited service to qualify for a benefit also specified that service beyond age 68 could not be counted for retirement purposes. As a result, newly hired workers age 58 and over could not join the plan and still qualify for a benefit.

### Types of Benefits

Three types of retirement benefits were provided by the plans studied, although not by each plan: Normal, early, and disability retirement. Under a normal retirement provision, the worker becomes entitled to a benefit, having otherwise qualified, upon reaching the normal retirement age specified in the plan. In general, this is the earliest age at which the qualified worker may choose to retire and receive the full benefit his length of service, amount of earnings, or both, entitles him to under the normal retirement provision of the plan. All plans made provision for normal retirement.

All but 8 specified 65 as the normal retirement age. Seven specified 60, and the other one, age 70. Seven plans provided a lower normal retirement

age for women. Specific service requirements had to be met in slightly over three-fourths of the plans. Ten and 15 years of credited service were the most common requirements found. In over two-thirds of the 100 plans, the worker must have been employed for 10 or more years to meet minimum qualifications for normal benefits.

Under early retirement provisions (71 plans), a worker may retire prior to the specified normal retirement age and receive an immediate, but usually reduced, benefit. In contrast to normal retirement, under which retirement is at the option of the worker, early retirement in slightly more than a fourth of these plans was contingent upon the consent of the employer. Age and service requirements for early retirement varied considerably. Age 55 or 60 was the most common minimum age requirement found. In addition, a majority of the plans required the worker to complete 10 or 15 years of credited service in order to qualify.

The purpose of a disability retirement provision (70 plans) is to permit workers who become totally and permanently disabled, and who do not qualify for benefits under the normal or early retirement provisions, to retire on an immediate benefit.<sup>4</sup> In comparison to early retirement, less emphasis was placed on age requirements in qualifying for disability benefits. About three-fourths of the plans providing disability retirement did not contain age requirements. However, in comparison, minimum service requirements tended to be higher under disability than under early retirement provisions. In over three-fourths of the plans providing disability retirement, 15 or more years of service were needed.

### Normal Retirement Benefits

The amount of monthly pension to which the worker is entitled at normal retirement date is determined by the benefit formula provided in the plan. This formula usually takes into account the worker's earnings, his credited service, or both. A feature which has received considerable emphasis under negotiated pension plans is provision for guaranteed minimum or alternative benefit for-

<sup>4</sup> Plans generally provided that the worker must have been totally disabled for a specified period of time, usually 6 months, before he is eligible to receive a disability retirement benefit. Most plans were very specific with respect to the qualifications and the procedures for determining the worker's original and continued eligibility.

mulas. "Social security offset" provisions in the benefit formula<sup>6</sup> also affect the amount of retirement income the worker will receive from the plan.

*Types of Formulas.* Many variations in benefit formulas used to compute normal retirement benefits were found among the 100 plans studied. Most plans fell into 1 of 3 major categories: (1) The benefit varied by earnings and length of credited service in a variety of combinations; (2) the benefit varied by length of credited service alone; or (3) a flat amount was provided to all workers who complete a specified period of service.

About a third of the plans in which the benefit formula was based on earnings and length of credited service used average earnings of the final (or high) 10 (or 5) years of service in computing benefits, while two-thirds used career earnings. Basic steel plans,<sup>8</sup> for example, provided a monthly retirement benefit equal to 1 percent of average monthly earnings during the 120 months immediately preceding retirement multiplied by years of continuous service; the amount was then reduced by a flat \$85 for the primary social security benefit under Federal old-age and survivors insurance.

The type of benefit formula in which the amount of benefit varied by length of credited service alone was illustrated by major programs in the automobile industry. These plans provided for a normal pension computed by multiplying a flat sum, e. g., \$2.25, by the number of years of credited service. The resulting amount was exclusive of any primary social security benefit the worker received. Some plans of this type specified a maximum number of years of credited service to compute the benefit, e. g., \$2.25 times years of credited service to a maximum of 30 years. Another variation was a formula under which a flat amount (e. g., \$140 monthly, including primary social security benefits) was provided to the worker who completed a specified period of

credited service (25 or 30 years), with the benefit reduced proportionately for the worker with less service to a specified minimum, e. g., \$110 monthly for 15 years of service.

The third type in which a uniform amount was provided to all workers who completed a specified period of service upon reaching normal retirement age was found in several multiemployer programs. These included plans negotiated by the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the United Mine Workers (Ind.). Usually, the benefit was exclusive of any primary social security benefit to which the worker would be entitled.

*Minimum and Alternative Benefit Formulas.* Many collectively bargained pension plans guarantee minimum pensions to all workers upon completion of a specified period of service at normal retirement age. Among the plans studied, most minimum benefits were provided through a different formula than that which determined basic normal retirement benefits. In some plans, the minimum formula provided a higher benefit to lower earnings groups, while the basic normal retirement formula was effective only for the higher earnings groups.

Among plans which provided a minimum benefit were those in which the basic formula was based on earnings and service, while the minimum was based on length of service alone. Many plans in the basic steel industry, for example, provided, in addition to the basic normal retirement formula previously cited, a minimum guarantee of \$2.50 times years of service after October 31, 1957, and \$2.40 prior to that date, up to a maximum of 30 years, with no social security benefit offset. A variation in this type of minimum was found in those plans in which the basic formula was based on earnings and service, but the minimum benefit was a flat amount which did not vary with either length of service or earnings. In other plans, the minimum was sometimes inherent in the basic formula as, for example, in a uniform benefit type of formula or in a benefit formula which took account of service alone and stipulated the minimum service for which a pension would be granted.

*Adjustment to Social Security Benefits.* Private pension plans are generally considered as supplements to Federal old-age and survivors insurance.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>6</sup> The benefit formula specifically includes all or part of the primary benefit received by the worker under Federal old-age and survivors insurance.

<sup>8</sup> For minimum benefit provided in these steel plans, see following section of this article.

<sup>7</sup> Under current provisions of the Social Security Act, primary benefits are payable to qualified workers at age 65. Women may elect to receive a permanently reduced primary benefit to begin at age 62. Since July 1, 1957, qualified workers have been entitled to a disability benefit from age 50 to 65, if they become disabled as defined in the Social Security Act. When the worker receiving a disability benefit attains age 65, the disability benefit reverts to a primary benefit.



However, the normal benefit formulas of many private pension plans take into account the payments to be received by the retired worker under the Federal program, by the use of a "social security offset."

Slightly less than a third of the 100 plans studied contained offsetting provisions (all, half, or a stipulated amount) applying to either the basic or minimum formula or both. This feature has an impact on the amount of benefit paid by the plans if changes in Federal primary social security benefits are later enacted. If total benefit levels are fixed under such plans, any increase in social security payments results in a decrease in the amount of money paid from the private plan. To illustrate: A plan provides \$140 monthly, including primary social security benefits, at age 65 with 30 or more years of service. If the worker's primary social security benefit amounts to \$108.50 (the present maximum), the plan will pay \$31.50. It is obvious that any increase in primary social security benefits would decrease the amount paid by the private plan. Under plans in which only half of the social security benefits were offset in the benefit formula, the worker will benefit, to some extent at least, by any future increase in social security benefit levels. Another approach was to freeze the social security deduction on the basis of the law in effect at the time the plan was established or negotiated. In this manner, all future increases in social security benefits will accrue to the worker.

Without such a direct offset, the benefit formula may be designed to take into account differences in the amount of social security benefits that workers at different earnings levels may expect to receive. This was accomplished in the normal benefit formula of some plans by application of a smaller percentage (e. g., 1 percent) to the first \$3,000, \$3,600, or \$4,200 of annual earnings, and a larger percentage (e. g., 2 percent) to earnings above such amounts, for each year of credited service. The usual reason for this approach is to counteract the relative advantage of lower paid workers under the social security benefit formula in terms of the proportion of preretirement income received after retirement. In some cases, benefit formulas of this type did not keep pace with changes in the maximum taxable wage base under the Social Security Act. On the other hand, some plans were amended to allow automatic adjust-

ment of the benefit formula in case of any future changes in the maximum taxable wage base. For example, one plan provided "a monthly contributory annuity equal to 1 percent of [the worker's] basic monthly salary in excess of the amount subject to social security tax. . . ."

*Variable Annuity and Cost-of-Living Plans.* New types of plans receiving increasing attention in the pension planning field include variable or equity annuity plans and escalator plans which adjust annuities to changes in the Bureau's Consumer Price Index. One plan of each type was included in this study.

The variable or equity annuity plan consists basically of two parts—the benefit formula, which follows the usual pattern and provides a fixed benefit, and a variable benefit formula which adjusts the amount of benefit in accordance with the investment experience of the fund allocated to this portion of the plan.

In the cost-of-living-type plan, the normal benefit formula is geared to the Consumer Price Index. In the plan studied, the annuity resulting from application of the basic benefit formula was adjusted at retirement, and periodically, thereafter, to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. In a broader form (not covered in this study), a cost-of-living plan may adjust benefits as they are accrued to reflect changes in the price index as well as adjust retirement income after retirement, as just described.

*Amount of Normal Retirement Benefits.* In order to evaluate and compare pension plans, it is necessary to compute the amount of benefits that the plans are expected to yield, assuming uniform conditions and certain arbitrary standards so that plan benefits are on a comparable basis. For this study, the following conditions and standards were adopted:

1. The worker retires at age 65.
2. The assumed service periods are in terms of future service (e. g., a worker retiring 25 years from now). Pension plan yields were projected into the future because past service credits may vary among workers covered by the same plan and because the procedure of dealing with past service varies so widely among plans.
3. In order to provide illustrative amounts, benefits were computed on the basis of arbitrarily



selected average annual earnings levels (assumed to be constant throughout the period of service) and specific periods of credited future service. Selected for this purpose were average annual earnings levels of \$3,600, \$4,200, and \$5,000, and future service periods of 25, 30, and 35 years. Current maximum primary social security benefits for the selected average annual earnings levels (\$98.50 for average annual earnings of \$3,600, and \$108.50 for \$4,200 and \$5,000) were included to provide the combined private-Government level of retirement benefits.

4. Although some benefit formulas were independent of primary social security benefits, the private plan benefit was combined with maximum primary social security benefits in all cases, so that all plans would be on a comparable basis.<sup>8</sup>

Of the 100 plans covered (which include 14 contributory plans), more than half will provide the \$3,600-a-year man with 25 years of service with a total retirement income (including the primary social security benefit) equal to at least half of his pay prior to retirement. (See accompanying table.) At the \$5,000 level, with the

same service, about a fourth of the plans assure the retiree of half or more of his pay. At 30 and 35 years, a similar disparity in proportion of income received by lower and higher income workers prevails in general. The relatively favorable treatment of the lower paid workers under the social security benefit formula accounts, in part, for this difference. Other factors include the influence of uniform benefit plans and plans relating benefits to service alone.

### Early Retirement Benefits

In almost all of the 71 plans which contained early retirement provisions, the normal benefit formula was used in the computation of the benefit amount. In most cases, the figure determined by the use of this formula was then reduced to reflect the longer period of benefit payment which would result from early retirement and the shorter period of fund accumulation for the worker involved. This reduction was either an actuarial reduction (i. e., computed from actuarial tables) or a mathematical reduction. A mathematical reduction may reflect a true actuarial reduction, or it may be determined through collective bargaining on other grounds. For example, a plan provided a normal retirement benefit equal to \$2.25 multiplied by years of

<sup>8</sup> Subtracting \$98.50 and \$108.50 from the illustrative amounts shown in the accompanying table will not necessarily provide the benefit amount paid by the plan itself to an individual worker. Under plans which provide a benefit level including primary social security benefits, workers who do not receive maximum primary benefits may receive more from the private plans than such subtraction would indicate.

*Distribution of 100 selected pension plans under collective bargaining by amount of normal retirement benefit at age 65, including maximum primary social security benefit, for selected earnings levels and years of credited future service, winter 1957-58<sup>1</sup>*

Amount of monthly benefit	Number of plans providing monthly retirement benefits to workers with average annual earnings of—								
	\$3,600 per year			\$4,200 per year			\$5,000 per year		
	With 25 years' service	With 30 years' service	With 35 years' service	With 25 years' service	With 30 years' service	With 35 years' service	With 25 years' service	With 30 years' service	With 35 years' service
All plans studied.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under \$130 <sup>2</sup> .....	6	5	5	3	2	2	2	1	1
\$130 and under \$140.....	11	6	5	2	2	2	2	2	2
\$140 and under \$150.....	24	16	10	11	6	6	9	5	5
\$150 and under \$160.....	15	15	17	23	16	11	20	13	11
\$160 and under \$170.....	16	17	16	16	14	6	19	7	5
\$170 and under \$180.....	5	14	20	13	17	12	12	26	9
\$180 and under \$190.....	5	5	6	4	11	21	15	9	18
\$190 and under \$200.....	9	8	9	8	5	4	4	4	4
\$200 and under \$225.....	7	8	7	11	13	12	13	12	12
\$225 and under \$250.....	1	6	7	7	6	8	3	7	4
\$250 and under \$275.....			4	2	7	4	9	5	7
\$275 and under \$300.....					1	6	2	5	2
\$300 and under \$325.....						1		5	2
\$325 and over.....								1	8

<sup>1</sup> Benefit amounts are based on future service formulas, assuming a constant level of earnings and monthly primary social security benefit of \$68.50 for workers earning \$3,600 per year, and \$108.50 for workers earning \$4,200 and \$5,000 per year.

<sup>2</sup> Includes some plans in which no pension from the plan was provided because more than 25 or 30 years of service were required to qualify for benefits, or because the only payment under the plan at the selected earnings and service classifications was a primary social security benefit.

<sup>3</sup> One plan provides for retirement at age 70.

<sup>4</sup> Includes one plan with a variable annuity based on fund investment experience. In this case, a benefit computed from the basic benefit was used. The actual benefit would fluctuate with the earnings experience of the fund.

credited service, exclusive of primary social security benefits. For a worker who retired prior to age 65, this benefit was reduced 0.6 percent for each month his age was under 65. Under this plan, a worker who retired at age 60 with 25 years of service received \$67.50 reduced by 36 percent, or \$43.20 a month.

When the normal retirement formula included primary social security benefits, the provisions of some plans provided that the estimated social security payment to which the worker would be entitled upon reaching age 65 would be deducted from the computed normal benefit level, subject to the type of reduction for early retirement previously described. Although early retirement benefits were payable immediately in all plans, a significant number of plans allowed the worker to postpone receiving retirement benefits until he reached the normal retirement age stipulated in the plan, at which point the normal benefit formula would apply, with service credits calculated up to the date of actual retirement.

The early retirement provisions of 20 plans contained a level retirement income option (i. e., a social security adjustment option). The purpose of this optional method of computing the benefit is to provide a level income throughout retirement, although primary social security benefits are not available until age 65 (age 62 for women). A larger plan benefit than is actually due under the regular formula is granted until the primary social security benefit is received, so that monthly payments received prior to that time are equal to those received under the reduced plan benefit together with the primary social security benefit.

### Disability Retirement Benefits

In the 70 plans providing disability retirement benefits, there were many variations in the formulas used to determine these benefits. Similar to early retirement provisions, some plans based the benefit on the normal benefit formula, either in full or in reduced amount. Most plans in this study, however, adopted other approaches. Some plans provided uniform monthly benefits; others multiplied a uniform amount by years of credited service. In addition, many plans provided for minimum monthly benefits. Generally,

the disability benefit formulas were more liberal than those under early retirement provisions, presumably because the disabled worker is forced to retire for reasons beyond his control.

The amendment to the Social Security Act in 1956 providing disability benefits for the first time to qualified workers from age 50 to 65 had a definite influence on the disability formulas of many private pension plans. Some plans in this study reduced plan disability benefits by all or a part of any social security disability benefit the worker would receive. For example, plans in the basic steel industry provided that the worker receive the greater of three separate calculations: (1) \$90 including the social security disability benefit; (2) 1 percent of average monthly earnings during the 120 months immediately preceding disability multiplied by years of continuous service, less the smaller of \$85 for the social security disability benefit or the actual social security benefit in a workmen's compensation case, or (3) \$2.50 times years of service after October 31, 1957, \$2.40 prior to such date (years not to exceed 30), exclusive of the social security disability benefit. At age 65, under the plans, the benefit is recomputed on the normal retirement basis.

When a disability pensioner reaches age 65, the benefit received is to be recomputed on the basis of the normal benefit formula in more than a third of the plans. However, subsequent to the 1956 amendment to the Social Security Act providing disability benefits to qualified workers, some plans were amended to provide for recomputation at the time the worker receives a social security disability benefit. For example, plans in the automobile industry provided a disability benefit from the plan of \$4.50 times years of credited service; but the disability benefit is to be recomputed when the worker receives social security disability benefits or at age 65, on the basis of the normal benefit formula of \$2.25 times years of credited service, exclusive of any social security benefit.

### Vesting

In addition to the retirement provisions previously described, 54 of the 100 plans contained provisions for vesting. Vesting may be defined as a guarantee to the worker of a right or equity

in a pension plan based on all or part of the employer's contributions made in his behalf should his employment be terminated before he becomes eligible for regular retirement benefits.<sup>9</sup> This equity, of course, would not be as large as if he had worked until normal retirement age.

The predominant type of vesting found in this study was deferred full vesting (45 plans). Under this provision, the worker retains a right to all accrued benefits after he attains a certain age and/or completes a specified period of employment or participation in the plan. A deferred graded vesting provision (9 plans) gives the worker a right to a certain percentage of accrued benefits after he fulfills specified requirements. This percentage increases as additional requirements are fulfilled, until the worker is entitled to the full benefit. For example, a plan required 10 years of participation for the worker to acquire vested rights to 50 percent of the employer's contributions; an additional 10 percent was vested for each year of participation thereafter, until full vesting was attained after 15 years of participation. None of the plans contained provisions for immediate full vesting of benefit rights upon participation in the plan.

Vesting usually took the form of assurance of a retirement benefit commencing at normal retirement age. A number of plans offered the option to receive such benefit at an earlier age (usually the early retirement age) in reduced amount. For example, one plan provided that the worker shall:

receive a deferred pension commencing at age 65 and equal to the normal pension to which he would have been entitled on the basis of his credited service and contributions to the date he ceased to be a member, or a pension of the same actuarial value, commencing at such earlier date as the member may designate, provided such date be not prior to his 55th birthday and not less than 1 year after the date on which such designation is made.

However, a few plans offered the terminated worker the choice of receiving deferred retirement benefits or an immediate cash payment. Two plans granted only cash benefits upon fulfilling the requirements for vesting.

<sup>9</sup> Under all the contributory plans in this study, the worker was permitted to withdraw his own contributions, with or without interest, when terminated. However, in all of these plans, withdrawal of contributions meant loss of benefits purchased by employer contributions. Also, in some of the contributory plans the terminated nonvested worker could elect to leave his own contributions in the plan and receive a benefit purchased by his own contributions.

The requirements for vesting varied greatly among the plans. All of the programs specified certain service requirements before the worker was vested. Most of the plans required 10 or more years of service, with 10 years being the predominant standard. Sometimes the worker was limited to actual years of participation in the plan, which required, in some plans with pre-participation requirements, an additional 1 to 5 years of employment before vesting was attained. Over half of the vested plans required attainment of a certain age in addition to meeting the minimum service requirements.

In addition to age and service requirements, the nature of the termination or separation was an important factor in determining eligibility for vesting. Most of the plans permitted vesting in case of termination for any reason. However, some programs permitted vesting, the worker having otherwise qualified, only under certain circumstances. For example:

any employee who shall be laid off and not recalled within 2 years, or whose employment shall be terminated as a result of a permanent shutdown of a plant, department, or subdivision thereof, and who at the end of such 2 years or the date of his termination shall have reached his 40th birthday and at such time shall have 15 or more years of continuous service, shall be eligible, upon making application therefor as specified herein, to receive a deferred vested retirement pension.

### Optional Forms of Benefit Payment

Benefit payments normally cease when the pensioner dies, unless provisions for continued benefits to a surviving beneficiary are provided under the plan. Increasingly, pension plans are providing optional methods of benefit payments, wherein the worker elects to receive a reduced benefit during his lifetime in order to provide for the continuation of some benefit to a beneficiary after his death. The worker must generally choose the option a prescribed time prior to retirement—usually 5 years.

Of the 100 plans studied, 43 contained joint-and-survivor option provisions. Under this type of provision, the worker receives a reduced benefit with a guarantee that if he dies while his beneficiary is living, payments at a predetermined rate will continue to the beneficiary for life. The actual provisions under which this option operated varied considerably among plans. For example,



in some plans the beneficiary to be designated was limited to the spouse. Also, the benefit to be continued may be the same, one-half, or, in some cases, any selected percentage of the amount of benefit the retired worker received. For example:

(a) At any time prior to the payment of benefits hereunder, an employee may by a writing filed with the company designate a beneficiary for the purpose of either of the following options: (1) To take a reduced pension payable to the employee for life and to the beneficiary for life, if the beneficiary survives him; or (2) to take a reduced pension payable to the employee for life with one-half of such reduced amount payable for life to the beneficiary, if the beneficiary survives him.

Under a period certain option, provided by 5 plans, the pensioner receives a reduced benefit for life, but if he dies before receiving a specified number of payments (e. g., 120 monthly payments), the balance is continued to his beneficiary. For example:

An employee may elect . . . a 120-payment certain pension providing for a reduced pension payable during his life but if he should die before 120 monthly payments shall have been made, the balance of the 120 payments [shall] be paid to his designated beneficiary . . .

Other optional forms found among the plans studied were the cash refund (1 plan) and the modified cash refund options (1 plan). The cash refund option provides that if total benefits received by the pensioner are less than the cost of purchasing the benefit at retirement, the balance is paid to a designated beneficiary. The modified cash refund option, on the other hand, provides that if total benefits received by the pensioner are less than the worker's contribution (with or without interest), the balance is paid to a designated beneficiary.

### Death Benefits

Most workers covered by a pension plan under collective bargaining are also covered by a group life insurance policy under a separate health and insurance program. Under an increasing number of health and insurance plans, retired workers retain their life insurance coverage.<sup>10</sup> However, a pension plan may also provide death benefits as a sort of protection to the equity of the worker in the plan. Thus, this study of pension plans

covered provisions in the plans which would assure some payments to a worker's beneficiary in the event of death before or after retirement, but it must be emphasized that such provisions do not account for all the protection available to the worker before or after retirement.

Few noncontributory plans studied made provision for the payment of benefits to a beneficiary in the event of death before retirement. In all but one contributory plan, under these same circumstances, at least the worker's accumulated contributions (with or without interest) were assured to his beneficiary in the form of a death benefit.

Provisions for death benefits after retirement were provided by about one-sixth of the noncontributory plans. In some plans, the payment of death benefits depended on the type of annuity provided by the pension plan. Some plans, for example, guarantee retirement benefits for a period of 60 months. If the retiree dies within that period, the benefits are continued to his beneficiary until the guarantee is fulfilled. This type of payment was an automatic feature of the plan and not to be selected by the worker. In the multi-employer plans which provided death benefits, the usual approach was to provide a small lump sum death benefit, or a benefit based in some way on contributions made to the plan on the worker's behalf. In contributory plans, beneficiaries invariably were assured the difference between the worker's accumulated contributions (with or without interest) and retirement benefits received up to the time of death. Some contributory plans also provided an additional death benefit.

### Involuntary Retirement

One of the more controversial aspects of pension planning is providing for involuntary retirement based on age alone. Two types of involuntary retirement based on age alone are practiced: (1) Compulsory retirement, in which the choice as to whether the worker may continue on the job instead of retiring becomes the prerogative of the employer (and possibly the employer and the union) rather than the worker; and (2) automatic retirement, which irrevocably bans employment beyond a specified age. The following clause, for

<sup>10</sup> See Analysis of Health and Insurance Plans Under Collective Bargaining, Late 1955, BLS Bull. 1221.



example, specifies a compulsory retirement age (65) and an automatic retirement age (70): "Only on a specific year-by-year approval of the company will an employee be continued in active service after age 65, and in no case beyond age 70."

Of the 100 plans studied, slightly over half included compulsory retirement provisions. About a third of these plans also contained automatic retirement provisions. Age 65 was the most common compulsory retirement age, followed by age 68. In plans with automatic retirement provisions, the ages ranged from 65 to 70. Most multi-employer plans had no involuntary retirement provisions.

### Administration of Plans

Administration of a pension plan can be broadly divided into two major areas of responsibility: (1) administration of the plan and (2) administration of funding (financial control). Administration of the plan concerns day-to-day operations, such as determination of eligibility, service crediting, interpretation of the plan, and application processing. Administration of funding generally deals with selection of medium of funding, adoption of funding methods, selection of actuary, investment policy, etc.

Of the 100 plans studied, 49 were entirely employer administered, that is, the employer has responsibility for all the functions necessary to carry out the provisions of the plan, including financial control and operation of the plan. The day-to-day operations of the plan may be assigned to the company's industrial relations department, treasurer's office, or personnel office. In some cases, a special pension committee may be established to operate the plan. Financial control can similarly be delegated to an insurance company, bank, or individual trustee.

Under joint administration (39 plans), the pension plan is administered by a management-union board of trustees. Most of these plans also provide for a neutral trustee (tripartite board of administration), or for selection of neutral persons who vote in case of deadlock. In such plans, the trustees typically decide the type and amount of benefits and have full responsibility for the administration of the plan. A full-time administra-

tor may be appointed to handle the day-to-day operations of the plan.

A combination of employer and joint administration was found in 12 plans. In these plans, a bipartite committee carries out administrative functions, usually as specified in the collective bargaining agreement. The employer generally retains responsibility for functions not allocated to the bipartite committee, such as financial control.

### Medium of Funding

Medium of funding refers to the organization or type of organization through which plan benefits are underwritten or provided. Medium of funding is to be distinguished from the method of funding which refers to the technique by which the money required to provide benefits is accumulated or budgeted.

Under a majority of the plans (69), contributions were made to a trust fund. These funds were administered by a corporate trustee (bank or trust company) or by a board of trustees (or single trustee) appointed by the sponsoring party.

Fourteen of the 100 plans were insured, that is, an insurance company was selected by the sponsoring party to underwrite the benefits of the plan. In a group-annuity insured plan (9 plans), contributions (in the form of premiums) are made to the insurance company and paidup units are purchased each year for each worker. The amount of retirement income for each worker at retirement is the sum of these paidup units. Under a deposit administration insured plan (5 plans), the contributions (in the form of premiums) are held as a fund by the insurance company. There is no allocation to the account of the individual worker, but accumulated funds are used to purchase the benefit for each worker at retirement in accordance with the provisions of the plan.

Eleven plans used various combinations of the previously described funding media to provide benefits. For example, benefits payable under normal and early retirement provisions of a plan were insured while disability benefits were funded through a trust fund.

Six of the 100 plans were unfunded; i. e., benefits were paid out of current income.

# Evolution in the Worker's Housing Since 1900

H. E. RILEY\*

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**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—*The following article reproduces the major portion of 1 of the 10 chapters of *Workers as Consumers*, to be published by the Department of Labor in the early fall. That book is concerned with changes in the role of the city worker and his family as consumers. In fashioning a profile of improving standards of living among America's workers since the beginning of the 20th century, the authors of the various chapters have relied largely on the Department's several studies of the living and working conditions of industrial workers. This chapter is entitled "From the Slums to Suburbia."*

AMONG THE SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS of the United States economy in the 20th century are the improvements in housing and the growth in home ownership. For wage earners, as well as other members of our society, the home has come to embody a multitude of new goods and services which lighten the burden of housekeeping, make it better suited as a center of family life, and symbolize economic and cultural advantages available in the United States.

The story of workers' housing since 1900 is compounded of growth in purchasing power, the development of a mass-production housing industry and low-cost amortized financing, and changing social attitudes. Perhaps the key to this changing pattern is the fact that the approach to the housing problem is no longer primarily that of "workers' housing," as in early years of the century.

## Housing at the End of the 19th Century

In every country at some period in its history, the worker's need for shelter has been related to the requirements of his occupation or the location of his job. Before the industrial revolution, the home was often also the place of employment. With the development of the factory system, industrial workers sought housing near the factory and the factory town grew up.

Early industrial development in America followed the same course. The typical pattern of crowded urban housing had been established before the end of the 19th century. Descriptions of housing conditions of the time revealed the effects of rapid and planless city growth. Even in the comparatively small mill towns of New England and the South and in mining villages and logging camps, workers and their families often lived under conditions little to be preferred to those of the more congested parts of Manhattan Island.

There were several general causes, economic, social, and technological, for the crowded, unsanitary, and uncomfortable housing in most of the factory areas at the turn of the century. Low wages provided income for little more than subsistence for workers' families. By today's standards, the wage earner had to spend a disproportionately large share of his income for food, and consequently had insufficient funds for other purposes, such as good housing. Other factors tended to force him into crowded quarters near his job. One of these was the long workday. In 1900, 6 days of 9 or 10 hours each were still considered a normal working week in the United States. After spending so long at his job, the workman could not face the prospect of a long ride home.

Not only time but also transportation problems prevented the workers from spreading out into the suburban areas. Transportation was a factor also in limiting decentralization of industry. Not until the development of the motortruck and a paved highway system was it possible to cut the ties between the factory and the railroad and to move both the plant and the workers' homes out of the central city.

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In other respects, also, the easing of city crowding waited for technological advances. Early in the century, the height of apartment houses was limited by both the materials used in the structural framework and the tenants' stair-climbing ability—6 or 7 stories was the upper limit.

Long before the turn of the century, land had become scarce in the big cities and the New England factory towns. As the working population increased, additional buildings were crowded onto lots formerly considered no more than adequate for a single-family house. In a study of Chicago slum conditions in 1900, 23 percent of the 3,117 structures surveyed were found to be located on the rear of lots occupied by other structures. The added buildings were usually "walkup" apartment houses, containing as many living units as could be crowded into 5 or 6 stories.

Immigration, of course, created many urban problems in the early years of the century. The incoming jobseekers, mostly unskilled and unable to speak English, tended to cluster together. With limited resources and earning power, thrown into a strange social environment, the newcomers sought housing near members of their own ethnic group. These foreign communities crowded in upon already overcrowded slum areas.

*Home Ownership and Housing Expenditures.* The census report on home ownership in 1890 showed that 37 percent of the families in the United States owned their homes. The data did not relate home ownership to occupation or income, but the geographical variations suggest that the incidence of owner-occupancy among factory workers was very low. A 1901 survey of income and expenditures by the Commissioner of Labor found that, among a sample of 25,440 worker families in "principal industrial centers," only 19 percent owned their homes.<sup>1</sup>

Limited income was the chief but by no means the only deterrent to home ownership at the beginning of the 20th century. Lack of job security was also responsible. The 1901 survey showed that nearly half of the heads of families were idle at some time during the year—9 weeks, on the average. Furthermore, the difficulty of borrowing

money and the high cost of financing presented an almost insuperable obstacle to most workers. The long-term amortized mortgage loan was rarely used. The maximum loan offered was typically about half of the appraised value, on a 1- to 5-year note, payable in full at maturity, and bearing interest at from 6 to over 10 percent.<sup>2</sup> Renewal of the note involved heavy refinancing charges. The result was that only the relatively well-off could own their homes.

That limited income also prevented many renters from meeting their housing standards is apparent from an examination of the importance of rents in the expenditures of families at different income levels. The 1901 survey showed that rent expenditures, as a percent of total spending, did not decline significantly as family income rose: they represented 16.6 percent among families with incomes of \$1,100–\$1,200, compared with 18.7 percent among the \$300–\$400 group. Thus, even the higher income families apparently had not satisfied their housing wants to an extent that permitted them to devote a substantially larger share of their expenditures to other less necessary items.

*Condition of the Workers' Houses.* Not only did financial considerations prevent most urban wage earners from obtaining better homes, but also much of the workers' housing was badly designed and built and poorly maintained. It provided few of the comforts which we take for granted today.

In the densely crowded slum areas of the cities, much of the housing was provided by subdividing old family residences and converting them into apartments and lodging houses. Many families, already badly overcrowded in small makeshift apartments, supplemented their meager incomes by taking in lodgers.

In New York, each floor of the tenements typically contained 4 apartments with 2 centrally located bathroom facilities. Small windows opening on an air shaft provided the only direct light and air for 3 of the 4 rooms in the apartment. Often the bottom of the shaft became covered with a nauseous collection of garbage and debris.

Early studies of public health problems called attention to the hazards of overcrowding in the city slums. The Seventh Special Report of the Commissioner of Labor revealed that in 1893 the

<sup>1</sup> 18th Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor.

<sup>2</sup> Home Finance and Taxation, Reports of President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership (1932), Vol. II, pp. 52–71.



slum dwellings of New York housed an average of 1.9 persons per room. The average was 1.5 in Philadelphia, 1.4 in Chicago, and 1.2 in Baltimore. And the floor space in a typical tenement bedroom often measured no more than 6 feet by 7 feet! The same report indicates the following situation with respect to sanitary facilities:

	Percentage of families having access to—		
	Bathroom	Water closet only	Outside privy only
Baltimore.....	7	5	88
Chicago.....	3	24	73
New York.....	2	45	53
Philadelphia.....	17	13	70

Each bathroom in the New York slums was used by an average of 8.1 persons, each watercloset or privy, by 10.5. The averages for Philadelphia were 7.4 and 6.9, respectively.

Most of the southern cotton mills were located in small towns or even rural areas. The workers' houses generally were 4-room detached buildings of light frame construction, with no provision in the structure for water, lighting, or sanitary facilities. Two of the rooms might have fireplaces, and a cook stove was provided for the kitchen, but the fourth room was unheated.

The rigorous climate of the North required more substantial construction than was characteristic of the southern mill towns, although the structures were equally devoid of such amenities as plumbing and central heating. Most of the structures contained more than one dwelling unit.

The heating arrangements in workers' housing were, in 1900, rudimentary by today's standards, or even virtually nonexistent. Bituminous coal was the most widely available fuel in the cities, although cord wood was used extensively in the smaller cities and towns, especially in the South and West. Central heating systems were practically unknown, even in the largest and most "modern" tenement buildings.<sup>3</sup>

### World War I Housing

The First World War introduced a new phase in the development of workers' housing. Private building was virtually suspended during 1917 and 1918 as a result of Government restrictions, high building costs, and the transfer of capital to other activities. At the same time, serious hous-

ing shortages developed in the war-production and shipbuilding centers. For the first time, the Federal Government went into housing construction on a large scale. In this enterprise, the Department of Labor played a major role, through its administration of the United States Housing Corporation. The Housing Division of the Shipping Board also was responsible for a large volume of housing built for shipyard workers. Both agencies have been credited with setting improved standards for small house design and community development through these programs.

Government housing notwithstanding, the restriction on normal building activity in the war years inevitably brought about conditions which led to doubling up of families, occupancy of makeshift quarters and dwellings unfit for habitation, and relaxation of housing code enforcement by city authorities. Although their earnings from wartime employment were high, workers found it difficult to improve their housing conditions.

It is difficult, looking back 40 years, to assess the status of workers' housing in the period of the First World War. The only comprehensive data available come from the family expenditure survey of 1917-19,<sup>4</sup> which provided some information on the economic status of wage earners and salaried workers in 92 shipbuilding and industrial centers. That study, however, was made in the midst of wartime conditions, when prices were rising rapidly, and it excluded slum families.

The families included in the 1917-19 survey allocated about 19 percent of their annual expenditures of \$1,352 for housing, fuel, and light, compared with 24 percent for the families in the 1901 survey. (See table.) The reduction was due in large measure to an increase of about one-fourth in their income, in dollars of equivalent purchasing power. Home ownership by wage earners had increased substantially since the beginning of the century—27 percent of the city workers owned their homes in 1917-19, compared with 19 percent in 1901.

Electricity had become widely available, and it was used for lighting even in some of the older tenements. Gas was still, however, the most

<sup>3</sup> E. R. L. Gould, *The Housing of Working People*, Eighth Special Report of the Commissioner of Labor (Washington, 1905), p. 179.

<sup>4</sup> Cost of Living in the United States, BLS Bull. 357, 1924.



Average incomes and expenditures for shelter of urban wage and clerical families, 1901, 1917-19, 1934-36, and 1950

Item	1901 survey	1917-19 survey	1934-36 survey	1950 survey				
Number of families.....	<sup>1</sup> 11, 156	<sup>2</sup> 12, 096	<sup>3</sup> 14, 469	<sup>4</sup> 7, 007				
Average family size (persons).....	4.0	4.9	3.6	3.4				
Total average income after personal taxes:								
In current dollars.....	\$651	\$1, 505	\$1, 518	\$3, 923				
In 1950 dollars.....	1, 914	2, 408	<sup>5</sup> 2, 659	3, 923				
Average expenditures in current dollars								
	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total
Shelter (current expense).....	<sup>6</sup> \$112	18.1	\$187	12.8	\$259	17.7	\$415	10.6
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water.....	<sup>7</sup> 35	5.7	74	5.5	108	7.4	163	4.2
Total.....	\$147	23.8	\$261	19.3	\$367	25.1	\$578	14.8

<sup>1</sup> "Normal" families (i. e., comprising a husband at work, a wife, not more than 5 children aged 14 or less, and having no dependent boarder, lodger, or servant) in "principal industrial centers" in 33 States.

<sup>2</sup> Families with at least 1 child in 62 shipbuilding and industrial centers.

<sup>3</sup> Families of employed workers in cities with a population of 50,000 and over.

<sup>4</sup> Families in cities with a population of 2,500 and over.

<sup>5</sup> Does not include "other money receipts."

<sup>6</sup> Rent only.

<sup>7</sup> Fuel and light only.

SOURCE: 1901 data, 18th Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor; 1917-19 and 1934-36 data, Bureau of Labor Statistics; 1950 data, Study of Consumer Expenditures, Statistical Tables, Urban U. S., University of Pennsylvania, 1956.

common illuminant in the urban workers' homes. Forty-five percent of the families used gas for lighting, whereas 41 percent used electricity. Because of the high cost of manufactured gas, gas was rarely employed for heating except in areas near gas fields. Twenty percent of the families included in the 1917-19 study used gas for heating, but it should be noted that a substantial number of the 92 cities surveyed were in areas where natural gas was available in quantity. In any event, only half of the rooms in rented quarters were equipped for heating.

The dwellings in which these families lived typically consisted of 5 rooms, or about 1 room per person, virtually the same as in 1901. In this connection, it should be noted that the effect of excluding slum dwellings from the 1917-19 survey may have been partially offset by wartime housing shortages. And among the nearly three-fourths of the families who were renters, more than 7 in every 10 lived in a dwelling which had an inside water closet, and somewhat over half had a full bathroom.

### Between the Two World Wars

By 1921, private homebuilding was beginning to recover from the effects of war restrictions. This recovery continued until 1925, when 937,000

nonfarm dwelling units were started—a record which was to stand for nearly a quarter-century. The volume of apartment house construction in the early 1920's has never been equaled. Row houses, 2- and 3-story walkup apartment buildings, and single-family bungalows were built in sufficient quantities to provide new housing for higher paid industrial workers. Perhaps the mass of low-wage factory workers could not afford these new homes, but it has been argued that they benefited by having access to the old housing vacated by the higher income families.

Not until after the stock market crash of 1929 did the public realize that homebuilding had been showing a continuous decline since 1925, and was then more than 45 percent below the record high. In 1933, only 93,000 new nonfarm dwelling units were placed under construction.

*Workers' Housing Expenditures in the 1930's.* The 1934-36 survey of expenditures by wage-earner and clerical-worker families by the Bureau of Labor Statistics provides another check-point on progress in workers' housing.<sup>8</sup> The study did not include detailed data for families on relief and included no cities with populations of less than 50,000. Nevertheless, the information on housing casts a revealing light on the progress achieved during the 1920's. Among the families surveyed, 30 percent were homeowners, as compared with 27 percent of those surveyed in 1917-19, when small cities were included in the study. In many

<sup>8</sup> Faith M. Williams and Allee C. Hanson, *Money Disbursement of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, 1934-36*, Summary Volume, BLS Bull. 638, 1941.

of the qualities of the housing available to workers, the gains were more impressive than in home ownership.

Of the total expenditures of the families surveyed in 1934-36, over 25 percent were devoted to housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration, a significantly higher proportion than was found in the 1917-19 survey. Since the incomes of the 1934-36 families, in constant dollars, averaged about 10 percent higher, while rents were at about the same level, the increase in the proportion spent for housing may be due in part to the rise in home ownership. Other factors which probably exerted influence included improvement in the quality of housing, higher fuel bills resulting from central heating, and increased utilization of electricity not only for light but for operating electrical appliances. The fact that the percentage going for housing declined from about 31 percent in the lowest income group to 18 in the highest also suggests that substantial numbers of families had attained a sufficiently satisfactory level of housing so that they preferred to devote increases in income to procuring other goods and services.

#### *Housing Characteristics in the Depression Years.*

"The home of the typical wage-earner or clerical family with an income above \$500 had," according to the 1934-36 study, "a bathroom with inside flush toilet and hot running water. It had electric lights and gas or electricity for cooking." Among all of the tenant families interviewed in 42 large cities, 98 percent were living in dwellings supplied with running water, 90 percent had bathrooms, and 96 percent had inside flush toilets. Owner-occupied housing was even better equipped with these basic essentials. Home owners also had larger dwellings—an average of 6.4 rooms, compared with about 4 rooms for rented houses and about 4½ in apartments.

The omission from the 1934-36 study of relief families and of families with incomes below \$500 leaves unanswered the question as to how many seriously substandard dwelling units may have been occupied by families not within the scope of the survey. Certainly, the plight of the unemployed workers and families on relief was in many instances desperate. Nevertheless, most workers had been able to achieve far better housing than had been possible in the early years of the century, or even during World War I.

*Federal Housing Legislation.* The depression crisis of the early 1930's brought demands for Federal action to rescue the lending institutions, prevent widespread foreclosures of home mortgages, and provide a stimulant to the economy. The first move occurred in 1932 with the passage of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, which established a nationwide system patterned after the Federal Reserve System, to provide a credit reserve for savings and loan associations. In 1933, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation was established to finance long-term loans at low interest rates for distressed homeowners who were unable to refinance their delinquent loans through normal channels.

Further legislation in 1934 completed a basic system of home financing which set the stage for a new era in homebuilding, bringing home ownership within reach of a vastly larger proportion of wage earners throughout the country. The National Housing Act of June 1934 created the Federal Housing Administration "to encourage improvement in housing standards and conditions, and to provide a system of mutual mortgage insurance." The new agency was authorized to insure housing loans, upon application by the lender, provided the structure, the amount and conditions of the loan, and the borrower's financial status met its standards. Modern standards for construction, lot size, services, and facilities were also required. Insurance on each dwelling was extended only on a single, long-term mortgage, not exceeding a stipulated maximum and repayable in monthly installments. The law initially limited interest to not more than 5 percent on the loan balance. The agency set the rate at 4½ percent, plus a ¼-percent mortgage insurance fee, and required that taxes and fire insurance premiums be included in the monthly payment.

Such was the power of Federal assistance in the uncertain financial situation of that time that residential loan practices were substantially changed almost overnight. Under the new program, a first mortgage monthly amortization loan for upwards of 80 percent of the purchase price of a low-cost home could be obtained. The long-term amortized loan quickly became almost universal for both insured and noninsured housing loans. Thus, the National Housing Act stimulated the construction of medium-priced housing indirectly as well as directly, although a majority of

the new nonfarm housing units built in most years since its inception have not been covered by FHA-insured mortgage loans.

The act was not, however, intended as a device for attacking the problem of housing the lowest income families or for eliminating slums. The United States Housing Act of 1937 authorized Federal financial assistance to local communities "to remedy the unsafe and insanitary housing conditions and the acute shortage of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for families of low income." To this end, local authorities sponsoring low-rent housing projects were to receive Federal construction loans as well as annual cash contributions to help meet operating deficits. Occupancy of the public housing units is limited to families adjudged eligible by the local housing authority. One of the major criteria for tenancy is income—the family's net income may not exceed limits set by the local authority. In addition, preference is given to families living in substandard housing and those being displaced by slum clearance programs.

In quantity terms, publicly owned housing is a minor factor in the housing supply.<sup>6</sup> The real significance of public housing lies in its influence on housing design and community development, especially in the very large cities. With the construction of the "First Houses" in New York City in 1937, the skyline began to change. Those public housing buildings were relatively small—four stories in height—but they were surrounded by open spaces. Structures in later developments grew higher, to accommodate more low-income families, but each project represented an integrated community, with parks, playgrounds, and community services. These developments have replaced some of the worst slums and decayed industrial properties, not only in the largest cities

but in a number of smaller communities throughout the country.

### Housing Developments Since 1940

Stimulated by general economic recovery and the support of the Government loan insurance programs, the housing industry began to recover rapidly after the depression. In 1941, the volume of new nonfarm dwelling units put under construction reached 706,100. With the onset of World War II, new housing starts fell far below the volume needed to keep pace with population increases. Again, the critical need for workers' housing in the rapidly growing war production centers led to the adoption of a variety of expedients. Rent controls were established to protect the workers and to help prevent inflation. Thousands of temporary and demountable dwelling units were erected. For the first time, the house trailer became an important factor in worker housing, gaining a degree of acceptance which it has apparently retained. Spokesmen for the trailer manufacturers claim that upwards of 1 million house trailers are now in use, with over 60 percent owned by workers.

After the war, with the return to private life of millions of young men, the housing crisis became acute and there were insistent demands for Government action. The most effective action taken, and one which made it possible for hundreds of thousands of wage earners to buy homes, was the Veterans Readjustment Act of 1944, which provided, among other things, for Government guarantee of loans to veterans for home purchase. By the end of 1957, over 5 million "GI" home loans had been made—almost 3 million of these for new homes. The veterans' loan guaranty program has emphasized low interest rates, low downpayments or none at all, and repayment periods extending to 30 years. On this basis, almost any employed veteran could qualify for a modest home.

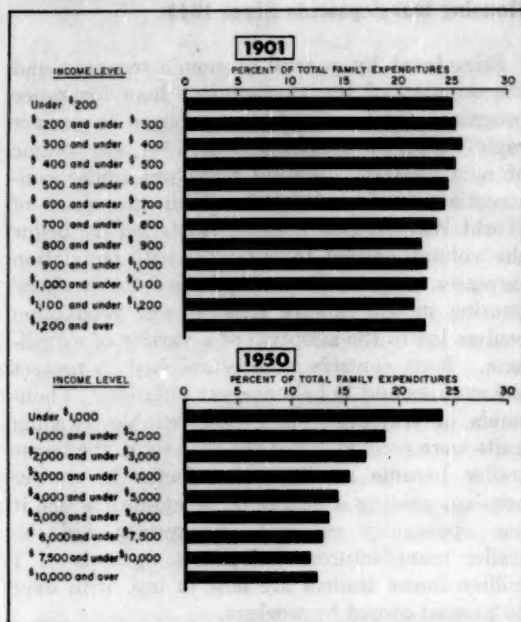
The cumulative effect of the veterans' guaranty program, FHA insurance, and constantly increasing housing demand generated by population growth and higher incomes brought an unprecedented volume of new housing activity. Huge suburban developments have been created to meet the housing demand supported by the GI loan and the FHA insurance programs. The

<sup>6</sup> From 1934, when the first public housing projects were built under the Public Works Administration program, through 1956, about 650,000 new permanent nonfarm dwelling units have been constructed for government ownership. Private builders, using private funds, have built, for all groups, over 15 million units in the same period.

Labor organizations have sponsored a few notable housing projects financed by private lenders or with union funds (particularly, in recent years, pension and welfare funds). The first major development of this type, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' project, built in 1927 in New York City under provisions of the New York Limited Dividend Housing Companies Act, now provides housing for 2,486 families. Others include the Carl Mackley homes in Philadelphia, built by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in 1934; a Flushing, L. I., development for 2,300 families sponsored by Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in 1930-34; and the ILGWU Cooperative Village, consisting of four 20- or 21-story apartment buildings, which opened in New York City in 1953.



### Importance of Housing, Fuel, and Light in the Spending of City Workers' Families, by Income Level, 1901 and 1950



annual number of new nonfarm dwelling units placed under construction exceeded 1 million for the first time in 1949 and remained above that level though 1957. Despite increasing costs of land and construction, a large share of these new houses have been bought by wage earners and salaried workers.

*Home Ownership at Mid-Century.* The main trends in housing since the turn of the century suggest the extent to which the American worker has shared in housing improvements. Although home owning is still beyond the reach of many wage earners and salaried employees, our social and economic system has succeeded in providing the ways and means by which a majority of the workers can obtain homes of their own if they wish.

In 1950, 53 percent of the occupied nonfarm dwelling units were owned by their occupants, and indications are that the proportion has continued to rise. The proportion of ownership by urban workers was almost as high—nearly 51 percent, or more than 2½ times the percentage in 1901.

Home ownership among worker families was lowest in the North, 47 percent, and highest in the West, 58 percent; in the South, it was 54 percent.

Whether they owned or rented their homes, city workers' families in 1950, with more than twice the income, in dollars of equivalent purchasing power, of their 1901 counterpart, were able to devote a substantially smaller share of their expenditures to housing, fuel, and light—15 instead of 24 percent. Moreover, in 1950 the relative importance of expenditures for shelter declined more rapidly as family income rose. (See chart.)

The proportion of total expenditures going for housing, heat, and light also varied with the occupation of the chief earner and the climate in which the family lived. Clerical and sales workers spent the most and unskilled workers the least in all regions—in terms of actual amounts expended. And for all groups of workers—white-collar, skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled—expenditures for housing were highest in the North and lowest in the South. Skilled workers, for example, reported average expenditures for housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration of \$628 in the North, as against \$558 in the South and \$561 in the West.

These figures represent the annual cost of housing, whether owned or rented. The relative cost of ownership and renting was the subject of a study of buyers and renters of new housing in nine large metropolitan areas, made in 1949 and 1950 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.<sup>7</sup> In the market situation of that time, in most of the areas it was cheaper to buy than to rent new quarters providing approximately equivalent living space.

*Characteristics of New Houses.* For workers who chose to buy a new house, some clues to its description and cost are found in a Bureau of Labor Statistics study of representative new nonfarm 1-family houses on which construction was started in 1956.<sup>8</sup> Half of the houses were designed to sell for \$14,500 or less, including land; 4 percent had a selling price of less than \$7,000, 10 percent, of \$7,000–\$9,999, and 13 percent, \$10,000–\$11,999. (The average factory worker earned \$80

<sup>7</sup> M. Mead Smith, *Monthly Cost of Owning and Renting New Housing, 1949–50* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, August and September 1954, pp. 851–858 and 977–982, respectively).

<sup>8</sup> See Kathryn R. Murphy, *Characteristics of New 1-Family Houses, 1954–56* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1957, pp. 572–575).



a week in 1956, so most lending institutions would consider him a sound loan risk on houses in these price ranges.)

The average floor area of the new houses was 1,230 square feet, with 5 percent of the units having less than 800 square feet, 17 percent from 800 to 999, and 31 percent from 1,000 to 1,199. Only 1 percent were 1-bedroom houses; 20 percent had 2 and 70 percent had 3 bedrooms. For the family of average size, a 3-bedroom house would provide at least  $1\frac{1}{2}$  rooms per person. This is a vivid contrast to the ratio of about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  persons per room which prevailed in the city slums in 1893 and a marked improvement over the average of 1.04 persons per room observed in the broader 1901 survey of city workers.

Most of the houses were supplied with electricity, running water, and bathrooms and had water heaters and some type of central heating system. The few exceptions occurred in the southern States and in the small, low-priced structures. In over one-third of the houses, the sales price included the cost of a kitchen range. One-third also included an electric garbage disposal unit; 11 percent had dishwashers; and 55 percent were equipped with kitchen exhaust fans. All of these items were included in the selling price, and the buyer could spread his cost over a long period at a low interest rate.

*The New Suburbs.* Most of the houses built in 1956, as in other postwar years, were in suburbs. Approximately 70 percent of the new housing in

metropolitan areas has been built outside the central cities of those areas in recent years.

The typical suburban residential community contains single-family detached homes together with shops, schools, churches, recreation centers, and service establishments. Hundreds of such communities have sprung up around large cities, all connected to the central core by the daily ebb and flow of commuter traffic. As these communities grow, they frequently have difficulty in obtaining sufficient government revenue to meet the cost of schools and community facilities. This leads to efforts to attract industries and business establishments as a means of broadening the property tax base, with the result that the suburbs begin to take on the characteristics of integrated satellite cities. In some instances, such satellite towns have been planned and developed with most of the attributes of self-contained communities including local industry.

Factory workers, retail clerks, building craftsmen, and other wage and salary earners can afford to buy houses in the new suburbs. The second and succeeding generations of the immigrants who flooded the Nation's cities early in this century move out and merge with descendants of the immigrants of the 18th and 19th centuries. Sharing common but diversified experiences in military service, in schools and colleges and trade schools, in churches, in labor organizations and other associations, and in their jobs, they take their places in the remarkable social experiments of the new suburbias.

# Summaries of Studies and Reports

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## The Role of Government in Manpower Policy

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—*The following article was adapted from an address by Dr. Eli Ginzberg, Director, Conservation of Human Resources Project, Columbia University, at a meeting of the senior staff of the Department of Labor in Washington on June 25, 1958.*

A FIRST PROPOSITION relating to the historic role of the Federal Government in manpower policy is that basically it is a negative role. When the country was younger, the notion was that only the individual should be concerned with job choice and preparation. To the extent that government had a responsibility, it was largely local and, secondarily, State government. But it is interesting to recall that even before we had a Constitution there was a Northwest Ordinance which put aside Federal lands for the support of education. Before the 18th century was over, the Federal Government became involved in a public health service for merchant seamen and, shortly after the turn of the century, in a military academy to supply a kind of personnel essential to national expansion and defense that the civilian economy could not supply.

By way of further reference to our past, the Civil War brought additional involvement of the Federal Government. There were the draft, the Emancipation Proclamation, the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and the land grant acts with substantial Federal grants for the development of State colleges and for the training of people in agricultural and scientific fields. And in the latter part of the 19th century, there were the beginnings of an immigration policy and the self-conscious leadership role of the Government as employer. There was more reliance then on Government as an important manpower in-

telligence agency with expansion of the Census and the forebears of a Department of Labor.

And yet when all this is said, and the story is carried to the end of the 19th century, it is still true that the part played by the Federal Government was peripheral.

## Alteration of Historic Policy

What are the new factors which have altered the historical role of the Federal Government in manpower policy?

First and most obvious is war and cold war. Most people have not fully realized the effect of what the last war or what current defense activities are having on manpower problems. In terms of the Federal Government's payroll, there are 2½ million people in uniform, plus 1 million civilians, all connected with the Department of Defense, apart from the Veterans Administration activities. It is not merely a question of manpower in terms of numbers, but also in terms of manpower quality suitable to develop, operate, and maintain a complicated, scientific weapons system.

The second major factor is the importance of Government support of scientific development. Neither the private economy nor private philanthropy can be expected to carry much of the fabulous costs involved in scientific research and development. No one in the private economy is going to fit out oceanographic ships for special studies over the seven seas; no university is in a position to purchase with its own funds the types of computers and reactors that are currently needed for research and instruction in the natural and physical sciences.

Congress, in recent years, has on its own repeatedly raised the budgetary requests for the National Institutes of Health, reflecting the public conviction that money is a potent instrument for finding, through research, more of the kinds of answers to basic health questions. As a result,

the Federal Government is annually putting in almost a quarter of a billion dollars in medical research. For practical purposes, this also means that increasingly the Federal Government is becoming a major financial supporter of medical schools.

The third major new factor in the situation is the world position of the United States as it seeks to fill the power vacuums in the international field. Turkey had its democratic political revolution 35 years ago. It still has a very long way to go before it comes into possession of the range of skills that it needs to operate a modern society. Consider Morocco where, after the French left, the country was practically bereft of anybody who had gone beyond the elementary grades. If we are to perform our mission in relation to underdeveloped and undeveloped countries, our Government itself must have skilled career manpower of its own to recognize such problems as well as other skilled manpower to go abroad to help solve urgent problems on the scene.

Another factor is the urbanization of the United States. There are, of course, inevitable limitations to the use of local and State governmental structures to solve certain kinds of common problems. That is, New Jersey smoke comes over to New York, and it is not the easiest thing in the world to rely upon local or State controls. But the Federal Government has a particular responsibility as the conscience of the Nation. It is not accidental that the first genuine disappearance of segregation in American life occurred in the armed services.

Finally, it is fair to say that slowly, haltingly, nevertheless certainly, there is recognition that the characteristics and qualities of human resources constitute a field of knowledge and can be pursued systematically, in the same way, perhaps, as physics.

### New Policy Issues

There are three new policy issues that come to the fore from these historical developments.

The first is: How does the Government make sure that it has the human resources available to fulfill essential missions with which it is specifically charged and which it must discharge effectively?

The creation of West Point was cited earlier. A recent counterpart is the National Science

Foundation's interest in upgrading science teachers. The Federal Government has recognized that bad science teaching represents a jeopardy to the defense position and the future welfare of the United States. When private individuals do not pursue essential kinds of work, some agency of society must see whether something can be done to offer incentives.

The second kind of policy issue is: What happens when the Government becomes as big a spender for defense as it now is, putting in, for example, just under half a billion dollars a year into selected universities for research and development? Such action has an impact upon the teaching and upon the future development of science which has more important implications than the initial objective of getting some particular kind of a technological improvement for, say, the Army or the Navy. When the Government becomes as big a spender as it now is, the secondary as well as the direct implications of that spending must be evaluated.

The third is that a new structure in American life—compulsory military service—has been with us for nearly two decades. What does this mean to such established institutions as the educational system and industry? If we are ever going to be able to work for a reasonable number of years before we die, we can't prolong the educational and preparation system forever; and if we must also subtract 4 years in the armed services from a man's working life, we ought to try to shorten the time required for his education. In this connection, some consideration should be given to the considerable contribution the Federal Government makes to the work skills of the Nation by putting a large number of people through technical training in the Armed Forces. Industry might be reminded that all of the taxes it pays are not "net waste."

One of the most subtle problems that hasn't been thought about much is: What happens to trained people when there aren't jobs for them? For whom do meteorologists work? If there really are some scientists interested in oceanographic pursuits, where do they get a job? What happens to all the language specialists and Russian specialists that the universities have been turning out in recent years? It is obvious that unless training is related to employment and career opportunities, the kinds of top specialists



needed in difficult and esoteric areas will never be developed. The universities can train most of them, but they cannot absorb the entire output. Where do we get career opportunities for experts on India or Indonesia or Africa?

The new responsibility of the Federal Government with respect to the human resources is most spectacularly illustrated by the Employment Act of 1946 and the actions called for under it, which in an earlier period of American history would have been inconceivable.

### Areas for Research

There has been an inevitable alteration of the historic negative policy under the pressure of conditions. How do we learn how to act? One answer is to make use of research as an instrument of policy formulation.

For example, we know remarkably little about the abilities of the population relative to the requirements of the economy. But what is it that we really need to do in this respect? Twenty-five years ago it was said that nobody could foretell the technological potential of our society until a labor force that could handle algebra was trained. Technology has had to be scaled to the limitations of the labor force. What happens if you start to see how far human resources can be improved and then make the adjustments technologically to a much higher developed potential?

Another area for research is the prolongation of schooling and what that means from the point of view of the individual and the society. The last increase in school-leaving age took place not because Americans necessarily thought that prolonged schooling was good; rather, certain people concerned with the state of the labor market in the 1930's were very worried about competition from the young. It may be that a disservice was thus done to the American populace; that more problems were created than solved, in many instances, by forcing disinterested children to stay at school desks, without motivation and sometimes without proper instruction.

The third area for research has to do with our ramified training system in a world of technological change. Consider a doctor who was graduated in 1920 and what kind of a doctor he would be if he hadn't been periodically retrained since. We have not faced up to the broad challenge of training a

modern work force. It is only in occasional areas that we have come to recognize that recurrent training is a major need and have sought to assess the respective training responsibilities as between industry and Government.

The next research field suggested has to do with occupational choice and guidance. What does it really mean to provide guidance in a world which has today's forces loose in it? What do you guide for, considering that this is largely a noncareer society in which the real strength of the labor market is that people keep moving around? How do you guide in a world in which careers are minimized and jobs are emphasized? In which an advancing technology is causing obsolescence of skills all the time?

One final research topic. It is important to recall the continental extension of the United States and to make some adjustment for regional variations in educational levels and skills. We have our own underdeveloped areas right at home, and quite a lot could be learned about how to deal with underdeveloped areas elsewhere if a little bit more practice were obtained at home.

On the utilization front, it can be argued that very little is known about work histories of people. How do people get into the new fields—nuclear energy, for example? Where do the engineers and workmen come from? How do they get there?

The fact that agriculture is becoming increasingly a part-time activity in many parts of the country, with a family taking care of a farm and one or more members also working outside of agriculture, is worthy of study. What does this mean from the point of view of living standards, labor supply, etc.?

Not nearly enough is known about variability within the labor force. It is necessary and essential, especially in governmental work, to deal with single figures, but one figure isn't enough, when we have everything from fractional workers to multiple workers. Approximately 1 out of every 4 persons is working less than a full-time week, or working at 2 jobs.

Work is not an end but a means to an end and there are impressive transformations taking place on the work front. The major changes in life and work patterns and what they mean to the individual and the community warrant careful study.

The Canadians have just completed a study on why women come into the labor market. There is



a suggestion that income needs were there first because the women wish to get the mortgage paid off or start the husband in business, and that after certain consumption levels have been achieved, they may or may not withdraw from the labor market, depending upon what happens to the family's consumption habits.

So, who works how much and how long, or what determines when he stops working in relation to the kind of an economy we have is a nice set of questions.

### Limits of Government Action

The ultimate Government policy question is, as always: What are the limits of governmental action? Recognizing that Government has to play a much more prominent role in manpower policy, what are the limits?

The first limitation is the inherent managerial limitation imposed by sheer numbers. During World War II, the Army once found it had 700,000 more people on its rolls than it knew about. The big moral of this was: If you can't count them, you had better not try to manage them.

The second limitation is money. In dealing with trained manpower, the more limited, from many points of view, is the potency of money alone to accomplish change. If, say, \$10 million were made

available with the injunction, "Train better economists in the United States," one would be hard pressed. It is a very subtle matter because the kinds of people who would have the potentialities to become good economists could also probably make a success in other fields. They could not be affected very much through the use of money. On occasion, additional money may delay progress; money is power and it does give prestige, but money badly handled can make you go backwards.

The third limitation on governmental action rests on the point that we are not working on problems controllable by fact-gathering alone. Our concern is with some of the most fundamental attitudes and behavior determinants of human action—attitudes of young people toward study, attitudes of adults toward work, attitudes of society toward money. Fortunately, these are not subject to easy manipulation. Therefore, the notion that the Government can exert leverage and get a lot of things done quickly is unrealistic. What it can do, if it understands its problems, is plan a program and, over time, use its influence in the right directions. In order to do that, it must correctly identify and study the major problems and then it must communicate its findings to the public as clearly and as sharply as possible. For a democratic government can act only to the extent that the public understands and approves.

## The Interstate Conference on Labor Statistics

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—*The two articles which follow were excerpted from speeches delivered at the 16th Interstate Conference on Labor Statistics, held in Harrisburg, Pa., June 24-27, 1958. In the interest of readability, neither the points at which material has been omitted nor minor changes in wording have been indicated.*

### Arbitration and Industrial Jurisprudence

AS RECENTLY AS 25 YEARS AGO, there was very little labor arbitration. What arbitration there was in labor disputes was confined for the most part to a small handful of industries—the garment trades, the printing trades, local transportation, and the railroads. Even in those industries, arbitration was frequently used to write collective bargaining agreements rather than to settle disputes under an agreement already in effect. At the present time, on the other hand, one of the commonest characteristics of labor-management relations is the use of arbitration as a means of settling disputes.

A quarter of a century ago, very few individuals could be described as full-time arbitrators. Even the permanent umpires, or impartial chairmen, in the needle trades weren't for the most part really arbitrators as we understand the term today.

With the development of union contracts since 1935, the volume of arbitration of labor disputes has grown very great and arbitration has developed into a new profession.

We find, for example, that American enterprise has gone into the field of publishing arbitrators' decisions and there are so many of them that the publishers can't afford to print all of them. There has developed a profession of the full-time or the nearly full-time arbitrator. The National Academy of Arbitrators spends its time considering the

standards of conduct by arbitrators and the principles involved in the settlement of disputes. Increasing numbers of companies and unions have so much business that they hire a full-time umpire.

The very complicated processes which have characterized the developments of the past 25 years have tended to convert what is and always has been a very simple, useful way of settling a dispute into a characteristic way of life.

What is the case to be made for arbitration? Suppose there is a dispute about a man who has been fired. We can call an arbitrator to make a decision on the double. We don't have to go through elaborate procedures, we don't have to have lawyers, and we don't have to have the formal arrangements of court work. So it is cheap, it is fast, and it is knowledgeable, mainly because we can get arbitrators who know our problems, who can consider them, and who can apply a large amount of study to settle a dispute. All these arguments are very real.

### Legalism in Arbitration

But arbitration is useful only insofar as these advantages can be accomplished. They have in the past been demonstrated, but it is becoming more and more difficult to do so because as the volume of business grows, as more and more cases are submitted to arbitration, criticisms applied to courts of law are duplicated. For example, cases tend to take months now where they used to take weeks. Also, a party feels virtually naked coming into an arbitration unless he is accompanied by counsel, and lawyers cost money. And with the lawyers come all the trappings of legal proceedings, including a stenographic transcript.

We have attempted, sometimes I think unreasonably, to borrow certain things from our legal experts and bring them over into the area of labor relations. The argument goes something like this. Every labor agreement is a contract and a contract is something which is covered by the law of contracts, so all you need to do to settle labor disputes is to apply to labor agreements the law as to contracts generally.

There are circumstances, no doubt, in which it is perfectly appropriate to borrow concepts from commercial law, from contract law, and to apply them in labor relations. But in too many cases

there is frequently a failure to recognize the unique character of the relationship which exists between labor and management, and the effort to apply to this relationship concepts which are altogether appropriate in industry and business must therefore lead to some odd results. In the familiar case of a contract between two parties for the purchase and sale of goods, if the parties disagree they can take the dispute to the court (or to an arbitrator) and let the court decide whether they have or have not lived up to their contract. However the case turns out, the parties need never again have any business relationship with each other. But in a labor-management relationship, the law says that if a union is the representative of the majority of the employees in the appropriate bargaining unit, the employer cannot choose not to deal with it, whether he likes it or not.

A frustrating kind of legalism has crept into labor relations because the arbitrator has come to function like a judge and the parties have come to treat arbitration like litigation, with all the canons of construction familiar to the law of contracts.

### Reasons for Growth of Arbitration

American industry is much too dynamic, it changes much too rapidly, to permit any collective bargaining agreement to be, in all its aspects, meaningful for even a limited period of time. Take a problem which faces companies today. A company has a seniority clause in a collective bargaining agreement. May it, instead of laying off people, reduce the length of the working week, or must the company operate 40 hours a week and lay off 20 percent of its work force? This is only one of innumerable situations which the

parties may not anticipate when they write collective bargaining agreements.

Moreover, some parties have a tendency not to negotiate an agreement until the so-called eleventh hour. If the contract expires the Tuesday after Labor Day, the parties will really get down to work at 5 o'clock on the preceding Friday and then they work around the clock. Maybe by midnight of Labor Day they have reached agreement on the "pork chop" items, the rates of pay and so on, but there remain 200 other questions. But they are all tired by this time, so the remaining items get short shrift indeed.

When lack of knowledge as to what the parties meant causes litigation occasionally, not much damage is done, but when it happens all the time, we are plagued incessantly by legalistic questions. The parties no longer decide that they are going to settle their own affairs. They find it so much easier to go to an arbitrator because the arbitrator makes it possible to avoid dealing with hot issues. If things go badly, it is the arbitrator's fault. There is reason to believe that some parties systematically use the arbitration process as a means of avoiding troublesome questions.

What has happened is that a device almost ideally suited for the resolution of a handful of troublesome questions has been blown up into a gigantic kind of business which the parties have tended to make a central feature of industrial relations.

We are running headlong into a system of multiplying arbitration cases, multiplying their costs, making it all the more difficult for parties to do the kind of collective bargaining which I think our national labor policy envisages.

—EMANUEL STEIN

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## A Survey of Training Needs for Skilled Metal Trades Workers

THE NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF LABOR made a study of skilled workers in the metal trades in March 1957, when the scarcity of skilled craftsmen in the metal trades was a real and pressing problem.<sup>1</sup> In the last 6 months, however, employment in the metal trades has declined very sharply. If the survey were to be repeated today, we would find that supply and demand were more nearly in balance. In some areas we would find skilled men looking for jobs. But this is a temporary phenomenon. With the recovery of the national economy, we can expect the shortages of a year ago to return.

### Scope and Purpose of the Survey

The questions that the 1957 survey was designed to answer can be stated simply. First, how extensive are the manpower needs in these skilled metalworking occupations? Second, how great are they likely to be 5 to 10 years from now? And third, the related question—how great are the training needs now and what will they be 5 to 10 years from now?

We obtained information on the present number of craftsmen, on their ages, on present shortages, on existing training programs, and on retirement practices. Because maintenance machinists and some other skilled metal workers are found in virtually every industry, the survey sample included not only the metalworking industries but also firms in other manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries. Questionnaires were sent to about 5,000 firms throughout the State of New York, and some return was received from nearly all of them. The survey was not limited to occupations that require all-round skills, such as machinist and tool and die maker, but included first-class machine hands, who in many cases do the same kind of work as machinists but usually limit their work to one type of machine.<sup>2</sup> The definitions used were so worded as to separate these specialists from the fully skilled people.

The result of using these strict definitions was to classify as "machinist" or "toolmaker" only

about half as many people in New York State as did the 1950 Census. This indicates that the Census substantially overstates the number of skilled craftsmen in the metal trades.

### Industrial and Occupational Distribution

We estimated from the data supplied by the reporting firms that there were 82,200 craftsmen in the skilled metal trades covered by our survey. This is about 1.4 percent of all workers in nonfarm employment in the State. In manufacturing as a whole, craftsmen were 4.1 percent of all employees. In the durable-goods industries, which are predominantly metalworking industries, the proportion averaged 8.2 percent and was 20 percent in plants making nonelectrical machinery.

Among the metal trades craftsmen, there were 11,700 bench machinists, machine erectors, and mechanical instrument makers; 23,900 all-round and maintenance machinists; and 15,300 tool and die makers. There were also 31,300 first-class metalworking machine hands.

Of all the craftsmen in the State in the occupations selected, 86 percent were employed in the metals and machinery industries. If these industries are considered separately, machinists and toolmakers constituted a larger proportion of the work force in small plants than in large ones. To illustrate. Plants with fewer than 50 workers employed more machinists than first-class machine hands. Above the 50-worker level, however, it apparently became more practical for a firm to use specialists on single machines. And the really large plants, with 5,000 or more workers, employed the smallest number of craftsmen relative to their total employment; they were in a better position to use the services of second-class machine operators.

### Current Replacement Needs

Workers in the crafts selected for study were older on the average than other workers. The

<sup>1</sup> The final report on the study will be published in four sections, the first of which is to be available in September from the Division of Research and Statistics, New York State Department of Labor, 80 Centre St., New York, N. Y.

<sup>2</sup> No machine hands were included in this "first class" category unless they were able to set up completely their machines, read blueprints, and work to very close tolerances.

median age for machinists and tool and die makers was 43 years and for first-class machine hands, 41 years. This compares with an average age of about 40 for all male workers in New York State in March 1957.

Workers over 65 years of age represented 4.2 percent of all machinists and toolmakers and 2.3 percent of the first-class machine hands. These workers will presumably have to be replaced in the near future.

Information was requested, in the 1957 survey, as to the specific ages at which workers had retired in these occupations during the previous 5 years. The replies indicate that the average craftsman retires at age 66—toolmakers, at 67 and first-class machine hands, at 65. Significantly, the age distribution of the retirees shows that about 1 out of 4 did not retire until he was 70 or older, and 1 out of 20 did not retire until he was 75 or older. More than 700 of the craftsmen at work at the time of the survey—about 1 percent of the total—were already 70 or more years old.

Employers' replies indicated that, in March 1957, about 4,800 additional craftsmen were being actively sought in New York State—1 for every 17 already on the payroll. Tool and die makers were in greatest demand—1 being sought for every 10 employed. With respect to the other occupations, employers were seeking 6 percent more all-round and maintenance machinists, 5 percent more first-class machine hands, and 3 percent more bench machinists, machine erectors, and mechanical instrument makers.

In consequence, metalworking craftsmen in manufacturing were working longer hours than their fellow-employees—an average of 43.0 hours per week, compared with 40.7 hours for all the production workers in the same firms. The production-worker average in all New York State factories at that time was 39.6 hours. The longer craftsmen hours were found in each of the major industries. If the craftsmen had worked only the same hours as other employees—2.3 hours a week less—their employers would have needed almost 6 percent more of them.

The data suggest that firms that needed additional craftsmen were getting along in part at least by scheduling longer hours. For example, machinists in firms that were seeking craftsmen averaged 43.7 hours per week, 2 hours more than machinists in firms not seeking craftsmen. For toolmakers, the difference was also 2 hours (44.7 against 42.8). A similar situation was found in other occupations and in all industries.

### Future Manpower Needs

The second question to which an answer was sought was, "What will be the future need for skilled people in these craft jobs?" Rough preliminary estimates indicate that about 24,000 additional craftsmen will be needed in the 8-year period from 1957 to 1965. This is a net increase each year equivalent to 3.6 percent of the number employed in March 1957.

About 14,000, or nearly 60 percent, of the additional craftsmen will be required simply to replace those who die or retire. This estimate of replacement need is based on the age and retirement distributions obtained through the study, which suggest that 8,000 actively employed craftsmen will die and 6,000 will retire by 1965.

But there is another important factor. It is believed that New York industries will continue to expand, and so will need to add still more skilled workers. To estimate how many more, it was assumed that the 1947-56 rate of expansion would prevail, but would be modified in line with projections of the national economy made by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.<sup>3</sup> These projections indicate an accelerated expansion in some industries, especially in the electronic, chemical, and machinery industries. On the further assumption that the need for craftsmen would expand in the same proportion in the various industries as the need for employees generally in those industries, it was estimated on a preliminary and highly tentative basis, that by 1965 about 92,000 craftsmen in the occupations studied will be needed by New York State employers.<sup>4</sup> This number represents an expansion of 12 percent in 8 years.

The need caused by industry expansion is about two-thirds as great as the replacement demand resulting from deaths and retirements. In addi-

<sup>3</sup> For discussion of these projections, see *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1957 and March 1958, pp. 1443-1450 and 287-288, respectively.

<sup>4</sup> This estimate disregards the effects of migration, since there is no basis for assuming either a net gain or loss of craftsmen in these occupations because of movements into and out of the State.

tion, New York State employers indicated in 1957 that they were then seeking to increase the number of craftsmen they used by 4,800, or 6 percent, as previously indicated.

These needs account for the bulk of the new craftsmen who must qualify in the selected trades, in one manner or another, by 1965. But there are also other factors—not so easily measurable—that will add to the number. The most important of these is the loss of craftsmen who leave the trade for other jobs—either occupations completely unrelated to the metal trades or supervisory or semi-professional positions related to their old jobs. The study indicates that about 12,000 former craftsmen, equivalent to about 15 percent of the working craftsmen, had been promoted to foremen, technicians, and tool designers. The future needs for craftsmen will include the filling of vacancies caused by workers moving to these jobs, as well as others.

### Meeting Manpower Needs

The third question to which the survey sought an answer related to training, namely, "How great are the training needs of New York State employers if they are to meet their manpower requirements?"

Most people would agree that the most efficient method of expanding the number of skilled workers is systematic training. In March 1957, about 5,600 persons were being trained for the crafts studied. About 27 percent (nearly 1,500) of these were in registered programs approved by the State Apprenticeship Council. Another 30 percent (about 1,700) were being trained in firms where the period of training was defined but the program was not registered. The remaining 43 percent (about 2,400) of the trainees were being trained under informal programs. These do not usually set a definite work training period or include formal schooling, but do involve an oral agreement between the trainee and the employer that he will be trained in the skills required of a journeyman in the craft.

The industries surveyed in 1957 were training 1 tool and die maker for every 9 who were then qualified and working at the trade and 1 machinist for every 12 qualified machinists. The ratio was smaller in other occupations. Taking bench ma-

chinists, machine erectors, and mechanical instrument makers together, the number of trainees was 1 to every 23. Among first-class metalworking machine hands, it was 1 to every 25.

Training was confined to a relatively small number of firms. Only 8 percent of all firms employing bench machinists, machine erectors, or mechanical instrument makers were training such workers. For the other jobs, the percentages were somewhat larger: 10 percent for machine hands, 11 for machinists, and 19 for tool and die makers. The prevalence of training varied among firms of different sizes, as well as by occupation. For example, among metals and machinery firms employing machinists, only 1 out of 9 small firms—with less than 100 workers—had a program for training machinists. But among somewhat larger firms—those with 100 to 500 workers—the proportion with training programs was 1 out of 7. Among firms with 500 to 1,000 workers it was 1 out of 4, and among firms of 1,000 or more it was 1 out of 3.

Those firms that were doing some training were training 1 machinist and 1 tool and die maker for every 4 they employed. They were training 1 first-class machine hand for every 3 employed, and 1 bench machinist, machine erector, or mechanical instrument maker for every 6 on their payrolls.

These figures suggest that any sizable increase in the number of trainees must come by increasing the number of firms that do some training, rather than by increasing the trainee ratio in plants that already have training programs.

What are the implications of these findings and how great will the deficit be, on the basis of the present volume of training? In March 1957, there were about 4,300 people in training for tool and die maker, all-round, maintenance, and bench machinist, machine erector, and mechanical instrument maker. But this could mean only 1,100 new journeymen a year, since it takes about 4 years to train one. Similarly, there were about 1,250 people training to be first-class machine hands. Since these needed about 2 years to train, it appears that about 600 skilled machine hands were being turned out per year.

But these figures do not take account of the fact that some trainees drop out and do not become craftsmen. For example, available records



suggest that about half of those training to be machinists or tool and die makers dropped out before they completed their training. Even assuming that only a third drop out, no more than 1,100 new craftsmen will be turned out per year when training is carried on at the 1957 rate. This must be compared with an estimated 3,000 craftsmen who will be needed annually for replacement and expansion, with the immediate shortage of 4,800 that existed in March 1957, and with the additional replacements needed for those craftsmen who leave their trades for one reason or another.

There is also reason to believe that the estimated requirement of 3,000 craftsmen a year was conservative. It seems likely that the new automatic machinery will replace semiskilled workers, and some skilled machine hands too, but will create additional demands for all-round skilled craftsmen to make and service it. Even though some skilled jobs can be broken down into component parts and handled as a series of semiskilled operations, it is probable that the possibilities of this sort of job dilution have already been fairly well exploited.

Semiskilled workers will of course continue to develop into craftsmen by assimilating skill on the job and through catch-as-catch-can training. But it would be doubtful wisdom to rely largely on these processes.

It is likely that the plant of the future will more and more demand formal training of its skilled workers. The complex nature of future machines will call for theoretical knowledge in the fields of metallurgy, electronics, mathematics, and machine design. Apprentice-type training is more efficient than informal methods in producing skilled workers with the necessary competence and versatility. Moreover, since its training is more concentrated, it produces skilled workers more quickly. The situation during the next decade puts a premium on speed, since we are going to be filling our skilled jobs with younger people to a much larger extent than in the past.

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## State Laws on Rights of Members in Internal Union Affairs

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The following article is a reproduction of Chapter IV: State Legislation, of a Report on Government Regulation of Internal Union Affairs Affecting the Rights of Members, issued May 1, 1958. It was prepared by Sar A. Levitan of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, assisted by Mary R. Heslet. Minor changes in words and style have been made without notation.*

MORE THAN HALF of the States have enacted legislation regulating some aspects of internal union affairs. These laws have dealt with enforcing union democracy through the regulation of elections and by requiring reporting of union constitutions; regulation of union finances by setting standards of recordkeeping and financial reporting and by setting limits upon dues and other sources of union income; prohibition of political contributions by unions; restriction on exclusionary practices by unions through the passage of fair employment acts; and provision for approval of strikes by vote of the workers involved. The growth of union health and welfare programs in recent years has started a trend toward State regulation of these funds.

State regulation of internal union affairs has been limited by Federal preemption in the area of industrial relations and collective bargaining in industries affecting interstate commerce by the passage of the Railway Labor Act, the Wagner Act, and the Taft-Hartley Act.<sup>1</sup> For example, an attempt by the State of Florida to regulate certain internal union activities by enjoining unions from functioning, as a penalty for failure to comply with the law, was held unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court because the State provision conflicted with the Taft-Hartley Act by restricting the rights of unions bargaining in interstate commerce.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Jurisdictional Standards of the National Labor Relations Board, U. S. Senate Report (85th Cong., 1st sess., Committee Print), March 19, 1957, pp. 27-31.

<sup>2</sup> *Hill v. Florida*, 325 U. S. 538 (1945); see Monthly Labor Review, July 1945, p. 98.

The comprehensiveness and extent of stringency of State legislation regulating internal union affairs varies widely. Some State laws provide only for control in one area, while other States have passed laws regulating a variety of fields related to internal union administration. Geographically, the States having these types of laws are concentrated in the southern and central parts of the country where agricultural interests predominate. Massachusetts, a highly industrialized State, is the outstanding exception to this generalization; it has on its books one of the more comprehensive laws regulating internal union affairs. On the other hand, laws prohibiting exclusionary practices of unions based on race, color, or creed are most common in the predominantly industrial States in the East.

### Registration and Reporting by Unions

Six States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico require unions to register or file copies of their constitutions. In view of the Federal preemption doctrine, failure to comply with this requirement does not prevent a union from exercising collective bargaining functions, but apparently it may be subject to a reasonable fine under the police powers of the State.<sup>3</sup>

Alabama requires every local union with 25 or more members to file a copy of its own constitution and bylaws as well as the constitution of the international or national organization with which it is affiliated. Any changes in these documents must be filed with the State Department of Labor within 30 days after their adoption. The unions must also report annually the names of the principal officers and their remuneration, and the total number of members in each local.<sup>4</sup> The Florida law merely requires unions to report the location of their offices and names of the chief officers and business agents.<sup>5</sup> The law also requires a fee of \$1 for filing the annual reports. As stated earlier, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that the filing fee does not, in and of itself, conflict with the Federal act. Massachusetts requires the filing of a statement from unions setting forth the names of the officers, the objects of the organizations, the scale of initiation fees and dues charged, and the salaries of the officers.<sup>6</sup> Other States requiring registration and annual reporting by unions are Texas<sup>7</sup> and Utah.<sup>8</sup> The Hawaii law provides for the

maintenance of a list of labor organizations; to be included in such a list, a union must file a statement with the Territorial Employment Relations Board.<sup>9</sup> Puerto Rican unions must file with the Island board copies of collective bargaining agreements and the names of their officers. The board may refuse to hear complaints by any labor organization that fails to comply with these provisions.<sup>10</sup> The Michigan law applies only to unions under control of a foreign government.<sup>11</sup>

In addition to the Florida law, which was held unconstitutional insofar as it applied to interstate commerce because it conflicted with the Taft-Hartley Act, the Idaho law requiring union registration was held invalid by the State supreme court on a technicality.<sup>12</sup> A Colorado law providing for compulsory incorporation of unions was held unconstitutional by the State supreme court; it was considered a restraint upon freedom of speech, press, and assembly in violation of the due process clause of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.<sup>13</sup>

### Licensing Officials

In addition to the registration requirements, some States require licensing of union officials. Such laws have been declared unconstitutional in Idaho by the State court and in Florida and Texas by Federal courts as far as they applied to interstate commerce. The U. S. Supreme Court suggested that licensing requirements would be permissible if applied to the collection of funds but not to freedom of discussion.<sup>14</sup> Accordingly, a Federal district court held the Kansas law requiring a licensing fee unconstitutional. The court reasoned that the State restriction upon soliciting members may be subject to licensing as

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Code (1953 Supp.), Title 26, Ch. 5, Sec. 382. Bureau of National Affairs, Labor Relations Reporter: State Labor Laws, 10:267. All subsequent references to this comprehensive compilation by the Bureau of National Affairs are cited as State Labor Laws.

<sup>5</sup> Statutes Annotated (1954), Sec. 447.06. State Labor Laws, 19:276.

<sup>6</sup> Laws 1946, Ch. 618, Sec. 1. State Labor Laws, 31:292.

<sup>7</sup> Vernon's Civil Statutes 1945, Art. 5154a, Sec. 3. State Labor Laws, 54:266.

<sup>8</sup> Code Annotated 1953, Arts. 34-13.1, 34-13.2. State Labor Laws, 55:271.

<sup>9</sup> Revised Laws, Ch. 72A, Sec. 4150.14. State Labor Laws, 21:223.

<sup>10</sup> Laws Annotated 1955, Title 29, Sec. 67. State Labor Laws, 49:218.

<sup>11</sup> Statutes Annotated 1950, Sec. 18.58(3). State Labor Laws, 32:267.

<sup>12</sup> *American Federation of Labor v. Langley*, 66 Idaho 763, 168 Pac. 2d 831.

<sup>13</sup> *American Federation of Labor v. Relfly*, 113 Colo. 90, 155 Pac. 2d 145 (1945); see Monthly Labor Review, March 1945, p. 599.

<sup>14</sup> *Thomas v. Collins*, 323 U. S. 516 (1945); see Monthly Labor Review, February 1945, pp. 332-335.

long as it does not infringe upon constitutional safeguards dealing with freedom of speech.<sup>15</sup>

A trend toward licensing union officials has appeared in a number of State political subdivisions. These local ordinances are normally punitive in nature and aim at discouraging or effectively eliminating union activities in the localities passing these laws. Typical of these ordinances is that passed in Baxley, Ga., which required a \$2,000 yearly license for soliciting members for any organization—including trade unions—and a fee of \$500 for each member obtained. In passing upon applications, the mayor and city council were authorized to consider the character of the applicant, the nature of the business of the organization for which members were to be solicited, and the effect upon the general welfare of citizens of the city of Baxley.

An organizer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers was convicted for violation of the city ordinance by soliciting members and was sentenced to imprisonment for 30 days or to pay a fine of \$300. The Georgia court upheld the conviction and the case was appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.<sup>16</sup> A majority of the court held the local ordinance unconstitutional on the grounds that it abridged freedom of speech by imposing a restraint upon the enjoyment of the First Amendment. The court ruled that the ordinance lacked definite standards or other controlling guides to govern the action of city authorities and therefore made "the peaceful enjoyment of freedom which the Constitution guarantees contingent upon the uncontrolled will of an official . . ."

Two justices dissented from the decision on the ground that the Georgia court had disposed of the

case on valid procedural rules and the Federal courts should therefore not intercede. The minority argued that the case "concerns the essence of our federalism—due regard for the constitutional distribution of power as between the Nation and the States . . ."

### Financial Accounting and Fund Raising

Closely related to registration of unions are the State laws requiring financial accounting of the funds handled by the unions and that these accounts be made available to the members and the public. Ten States and Hawaii have regulations dealing with the subject.

Alabama requires unions with 25 or more members to file annually a complete financial statement of all union receipts, together with an itemized list of all disbursements including names of recipients of the funds and purposes for which the payments were made. The unions must furnish copies of these reports to the members.<sup>17</sup> Connecticut unions can satisfy the requirements for financial disclosure by presenting copies of the reports to individual members at a union meeting, or by making the data available in the union office throughout the year.<sup>18</sup> In Massachusetts, filing with the State Commissioner of Labor and Industries a duplicate of the report sent to the U. S. Department of Labor in compliance with the Taft-Hartley Act suffices.<sup>19</sup> Florida<sup>20</sup> and Oregon<sup>21</sup> require the keeping of accurate books of account which must be made available for inspection by union members. Financial statements of unions may be made available to interested parties by the Secretary of State in Kansas.<sup>22</sup> In Minnesota,<sup>23</sup> Wisconsin,<sup>24</sup> and Hawaii,<sup>25</sup> union officials must supply members with financial statements, but no copy has to be made available to the State. The South Dakota law, on the other hand, requires that financial statements be filed with the State, but makes no provision for the disclosure of the information.<sup>26</sup> Only unions serving a foreign power must file financial reports in Michigan.<sup>27</sup>

Financial reporting requirements in Colorado were voided when the section of the law relating to compulsory incorporation of unions was held unconstitutional. The financial reporting provisions were part of the affected section.<sup>28</sup> Similarly, the Idaho law pertaining to financial filing by unions became inoperative when other sections

<sup>15</sup> *Stapleton v. Mitchell*, 60 F. Supp. 51 (1945); see *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1945, pp. 1051-1052.

<sup>16</sup> *Stash v. City of Baxley* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Jan. 13, 1956); see *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1956, p. 291.

<sup>17</sup> Code (1953 Supp.), Title 26, Ch. 8, Sec. 382. State Labor Laws, 10:267.

<sup>18</sup> Laws 1957, Public Act 628, Sec. 2.

<sup>19</sup> Annotated Laws 1948, Ch. 618; amended Laws 1949, Ch. 394. State Labor Laws, 31:292.

<sup>20</sup> Statutes Annotated (1954), Sec. 447.07. State Labor Laws, 19:277.

<sup>21</sup> Revised Statutes 1953, Sec. 661.040. State Labor Laws, 47:276.

<sup>22</sup> General Statutes Annotated, 1953 Supp., Sec. 44-907. State Labor Laws, 26:217.

<sup>23</sup> Statutes Annotated (1953 Supp.), Sec. 179.21. State Labor Laws, 33:256.

<sup>24</sup> Statutes Annotated 1957 (West), Sec. 111.08. State Labor Laws, 60:235.

<sup>25</sup> Revised Laws, Ch. 72A, Sec. 4150.10. State Labor Laws, 21:223.

<sup>26</sup> Code, 1953 Supp., Sec. 17.1105. State Labor Laws, 32:265.

<sup>27</sup> Statutes Annotated 1950, Sec. 18.58(3). State Labor Laws, 32:287.

<sup>28</sup> *American Federation of Labor v. Reilly*, 113 Colo. 90, 155 Pac. 2d 145 (1945).



of the same act were held unconstitutional.<sup>29</sup> The Texas requirement to file financial reports was also held invalid,<sup>30</sup> but another provision calling for an annual report of union assets remains in effect.<sup>31</sup>

The growth of union welfare funds during the past and the disclosure of irregularities in their administration has led five States to pass comprehensive legislation providing for filing reports and for State supervision of these funds. Washington was the first to pass this type of legislation in 1955,<sup>32</sup> followed by New York in 1956 and 1957<sup>33</sup> and California,<sup>34</sup> Connecticut,<sup>35</sup> and Wisconsin<sup>36</sup> in 1957.

In addition to requiring financial disclosure or maintenance of financial accounts, five States attempt to impose restrictions upon union collection of dues and of other income derived through assessments, fines, or other fees.

Texas has passed a comprehensive, though somewhat vague, law. It limits the amount of union funds collected to a level needed to carry out its lawful purpose or activities, and prohibits the charging of initiation fees, dues, or other assessments which will create "an undue hardship on the applicant for initiation to the union or upon the union members." The law also prohibits the charging of fees for work permits.<sup>37</sup> These provisions were upheld in the Texas courts, when the unions tested the constitutionality of prohibiting charges for work permits. The unions justified the charge for a work permit as payment for obtaining and maintaining union conditions on the job. The court upheld the State law, holding such charges to be contrary to the public policy expressed in the law stating that "the right to work is the right to live . . ." <sup>38</sup>

The Oregon law uses the same approach as that of Texas by limiting union dues and other charges to the extent needed for "legitimate requirements," but makes no other provisions.<sup>39</sup> Colorado simply prohibits excessive or arbitrary dues, fines, or other assessments by unions,<sup>40</sup> while Massachusetts prohibits unions from collecting dues and other assessments not permitted by the union's constitution or bylaws.<sup>41</sup> Only Florida imposes a definite ceiling in connection with initiation fees, which are limited to \$15, unless the union charged a higher fee in 1940, 3 years before the passage of the act.<sup>42</sup> Several other States require reporting of dues,

initiation fees, and other assessments, but impose no statutory restrictions in this area of union activity. Alabama prohibits fees for work permits, but imposes no other restrictions upon union collection of initiation fees or dues.<sup>43</sup>

### Political Contributions

A special application of the laws restricting union disposition of funds relates to expenditures for political purposes. Five States prohibit the expenditure of union funds for political purposes. The extent of coverage of these laws varies in the five States. The Texas statute prohibits union contributions to any political party or persons running for political office or to campaign expenditures of political candidates.<sup>44</sup> Pennsylvania's law is similar.<sup>45</sup> These laws impose no restrictions upon unions with respect to forming independent or auxiliary organizations for political purposes. The laws of the other three States are broader in coverage and restrict indirect as well as direct political contributions. The Indiana law prohibits labor unions "either directly or indirectly to aid, promote, or influence the success or defeat of any political party or principle or any measure or proposition submitted to a vote at a public election . . . or to aid, promote, or influence in any manner the election or defeat of a candidate."<sup>46</sup> The Wisconsin<sup>47</sup> and New Hampshire<sup>48</sup> laws are equally restrictive.

<sup>29</sup> *American Federation of Labor v. Langley*, 66 Idaho 763, 166 Pac. 2d 831.

<sup>30</sup> *American Federation of Labor v. Mann*, 188 S. W. 2d 276 (1945); see *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1945, p. 1267.

<sup>31</sup> Vernon's Civil Statutes 1948, Art. 5184a, Sec. 3. State Labor Laws, 54:266.

<sup>32</sup> Revised Code 1955, Secs. 48.82.010-48.82.080. State Labor Laws, 53:285.

<sup>33</sup> McKinney's Consolidated Laws: Insurance Law, Art. III-A; Banking Law, Art. II-A, amended and added by Laws 1957, Ch. 808 and Laws 1958, Ch. 857. State Labor Laws, 42:298a-k.

<sup>34</sup> Laws 1957, Ch. 2167. State Labor Laws, 14:294.

<sup>35</sup> Laws 1957, Public Act 594. State Labor Laws, 16:294.

<sup>36</sup> Laws 1957, Ch. 552. State Labor Laws, 60:287.

<sup>37</sup> Vernon's Civil Statutes 1948, Art. 5184a, Secs. 7, 8, 8a. State Labor Laws, 54:268.

<sup>38</sup> *American Federation of Labor v. Mann*, 188 S. W. 2d 276 (1945).

<sup>39</sup> Revised Statutes 1953, Sec. 661.040. State Labor Laws, 47:275.

<sup>40</sup> Statutes Annotated 1953, Ch. 97, Sec. 94 (1). State Labor Laws, 15:232.

<sup>41</sup> Annotated Laws 1946, Ch. 149, Sec. 150B. State Labor Laws, 31:294.

<sup>42</sup> Statutes Annotated (1944), Sec. 447.05. State Labor Laws, 19:276.

<sup>43</sup> Code (1953 Supp.), Title 26, Ch. 8, Sec. 390. State Labor Laws, 10:270.

<sup>44</sup> Vernon's Civil Statutes 1948, Art. 5154a, Sec. 4b. State Labor Laws, 54:267.

<sup>45</sup> Purdon's Statutes Annotated, Title 25, Sec. 3543. State Labor Laws, 45:264.

<sup>46</sup> Burns Annotated Statutes, Secs. 29-5712, 29-5955. State Labor Laws, 24:186.

<sup>47</sup> Statutes Annotated 1957 (West), Sec. 346.12. State Labor Laws, 60:286.

<sup>48</sup> Laws 1955, Ch. 273, Sec. 2 III. State Labor Laws, 39:209.

Of the above five statutes, only the Texas law has been tested in the State courts. The Texas court upheld the law, commenting on its limited coverage:

Clearly the language . . . of the act cannot be reasonably construed as applying to, or limiting the rights of the members of unions as individual citizens; nor the rights of the union to educate or inform its members as to the merits or demerits of any candidate, or of any political party. It applies only to financial contributions. . . .<sup>49</sup>

Three years after the Texas court handed down the above decision, the U. S. Supreme Court held that the Taft-Hartley Act prohibitions on political contributions did not apply to endorsement of candidates in union newspapers.<sup>50</sup> Possibly with a view to this decision, the Wisconsin statute specifically states that the banning of union political expenditures does not apply to union periodicals "advising their members of dangers and advantages to their interests of election to office of men espousing certain measures."

### Admission

While the regulations dealing with union finances and registration requirements are largely concentrated in States with a predominantly agricultural base, regulations on admission to unions and discriminatory practices when based on race, color, or religion have been enacted primarily in the more industrialized States.

<sup>49</sup> *American Federation of Labor v. Munn*, 188 S. W. 2d 276 (1945).

<sup>50</sup> *United States v. CIO*, 335 U. S. 106 (1948); see *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1948, p. 167.

<sup>51</sup> Burns Annotated Statutes, Secs. 40-2901-40-2906 amended by Laws 1953, Ch. 217. State Labor Laws, 24: 115.

<sup>52</sup> General Statutes Annotated 1953 Supp., Ch. 44, Art. 10, Secs. 44-1001-44-1008. State Labor Laws, 26: 201.

<sup>53</sup> McKinney's Consolidated Laws, Art. 15, Executive Law, Sec. 296 (1) (b). State Labor Laws, 42: 203.

<sup>54</sup> Alaska: Laws 1953, Ch. 18, amended by Laws 1957, Ch. 114. State Labor Laws, 11: 201. Colorado: Laws 1957, S. B. 126. State Labor Laws, 15: 201. Connecticut: General Statutes (1953 Supp.), Secs. 7400-7407. State Labor Laws, 16: 201. Massachusetts: Annotated Laws 1948, Ch. 151B, Secs. 1-10, amended by Laws 1950, Ch. 697. State Labor Laws, 31: 201. Michigan: Laws 1953, Act 251. State Labor Laws, 32: 201. Minnesota: Laws 1955, Ch. 516. State Labor Laws, 33: 201. New Jersey: Revised Statutes, Secs. 18-25-1-18: 25-28, amended by Laws 1949, Ch. 11, Laws 1951, Ch. 64. State Labor Laws, 40: 201. New Mexico: Laws 1949, Ch. 161. State Labor Laws, 41: 201. Oregon: Revised Statutes 1953, Secs. 659.010-659.140, and 659.990, amended by Laws 1955, Ch. 534. State Labor Laws, 47: 201. Pennsylvania: Laws 1955, H. 229, amended by Laws 1956, S. B. 813. State Labor Laws, 48: 201. Rhode Island: Laws 1949, Ch. 2181. State Labor Laws, 50: 201. Washington: Revised Code 1955, Secs. 49.50.010-49.50.320. State Labor Laws, 58: 201. Wisconsin: Statutes Annotated 1957 (West), Secs. 111.31-111.36, amended by Laws 1957, Ch. 227. State Labor Laws, 60: 201-202.

<sup>55</sup> *Ross v. Ebert*, 82 N. W. 2d 315 (1957); see *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1957, pp. 850-851.

<sup>56</sup> *Electrical Workers v. Civil Rights Comm.*, 140 Conn. 537, 102 A 2d 306 (1954).

Sixteen States have passed laws condemning racial or religious discrimination in employment by employers, unions, and others. Two of these States—Indiana<sup>51</sup> and Kansas<sup>52</sup>—merely express disapproval of such practices, but 14 States expressly prohibit unions to exclude qualified applicants or to expel or otherwise discriminate against members on account of race, color, or creed.

Typical of these State laws as applied to unions is that of New York, which was the first of the State fair employment acts to be enacted. This law makes it an unlawful practice "for a labor organization, because of the race, creed, color, or national origin of any individual, to exclude or to expel from its membership such individual or to discriminate in any way against any of its members or against any individual employed by the employer."<sup>53</sup>

The New York law also provides for the establishment of an administrative agency to enforce this and other provisions of the act either through education activity or mediation, or by issuing cease and desist orders, which may be enforced by further court action. Other States that have similar legislation are Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin.<sup>54</sup>

A number of communities have passed local ordinances with provisions similar to those of the State antidiscrimination laws. While in most instances the city ordinances duplicate or supplement the State statutes, some cities, of which Chicago and Cleveland are the most populous, have acted in the absence of legislation in their respective States.

The application of the fair employment statutes have been tested in State courts. The voluntary type law, limited to a suggestion that racial segregation is contrary to public policy, was proven ineffective in the Wisconsin courts as far as preventing unions from exercising arbitrary discrimination in admitting new members.<sup>55</sup>

The compulsory laws, however, invariably have been enforced in the respective State courts. The Connecticut Supreme Court held a union in contempt when the union refused to admit Negro applicants to membership after the State Civil Rights Commission found that the rejection by the union was based on prejudice against Negroes.<sup>56</sup>

Similarly, the Cleveland Community Relations Board ordered an electrical workers' local to admit a qualified Negro applicant.<sup>57</sup>

But most of the cases handled under the fair employment laws never reach the courts and are disposed of by informal settlements, eliminating the necessity of issuing cease and desist orders. The New York State Commission Against Discrimination, for example, has publicized conciliation settlements made with the Seafarers' Union of North America, and four locals of the Brewery Workers.<sup>58</sup>

The U. S. Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of State laws designed to prevent unions from excluding applicants on the basis of race, color, or creed. The Court gave the green light to such laws in 1945, in upholding the validity of the section of the New York State civil rights law prohibiting unions to deny membership to applicants by reason of race, color, creed, or national origin.<sup>59</sup> A union of postal clerks argued that the law violated the due process clause of the 14th Amendment by interfering with its right to select members and consequently constituted an abridgement of the union's property rights and liberty of contract. The Court asserted that judicial intervention with State legislation designed to eliminate discrimination based on race or color "would be a distortion of the policy manifested in the amendment." It saw no constitutional basis for the union's contention that a State cannot protect workers from arbitrary exclusion by a union which claims to protect the economic interests of employees. The Court reasoned that minority groups are not likely to be able to form their own stable and effective organizations, and the denial of membership by the majority would deprive the discriminated group of a voice in the determination of labor policies which the union would apply to all the employees.<sup>60</sup>

### Union Democracy and Elections

Four States have attempted to guarantee the democratic rights of union members vis-a-vis their officers. Minnesota has passed detailed provisions governing the election of union officers. The law requires that officers be elected, for a period not exceeding 4 years, by secret ballot and by a

plurality of the eligible voters. Union members must receive reasonable notice of the election.<sup>61</sup> A Colorado law provides for the use of a secret ballot in an election,<sup>62</sup> while Florida simply prohibits the prevention of elections of union officers.<sup>63</sup> The provision of the Texas law, similar to that of Minnesota, was held unconstitutional.<sup>64</sup>

Seven States and Hawaii require that a majority of the workers affected must approve a strike before the walkout becomes effective.<sup>65</sup> These laws are apparently based upon the assumption that union leaders may call a strike contrary to the wishes of the workers involved. The strike vote permits the union members to override the wishes of their union leaders. The Michigan<sup>66</sup> and Minnesota<sup>67</sup> statutes were held invalid when applied to industries in interstate commerce.

Five other States passed laws requiring an employee vote prior to a strike. Delaware and Missouri repealed their laws,<sup>68</sup> and the laws in the three other States<sup>69</sup> were held unconstitutional by their respective State courts.

<sup>57</sup> Role of State Governments in Labor Relations (In Labor Relations Reference Manual, Vol. 38, Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1956, p. 129).

<sup>58</sup> Labor Relations Expediter, Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., p. 400.

<sup>59</sup> McKinney's Consolidated Laws, Civil Rights Law, Ch. 9, Sec. 43. State Labor Laws, 42: 217.

<sup>60</sup> *Railway Mail Association v. Corsi*, 326 U. S. 89 (1945); see Monthly Labor Review, August 1945, p. 289.

<sup>61</sup> Statutes Annotated 1945, Secs. 179.19, 179.20. State Labor Laws, 33: 296.

<sup>62</sup> Statutes Annotated 1953, Ch. 97, Sec. 94 (1). State Labor Laws, 15: 232.

<sup>63</sup> Statutes Annotated (1954), Sec. 447.09 (2). State Labor Laws, 19: 277.

<sup>64</sup> Vernon's Civil Statutes, Art. 5154a, Sec. 4. State Labor Laws, 54: 267. Held unconstitutional in *American Federation of Labor v. Mann*, 158 S. W. 2d 276 (1945).

<sup>65</sup> Kansas: General Statutes, 1953 Supp., Sec. 44-909 (3), amended by Laws 1955, Ch. 252. State Labor Laws, 35: 217. Michigan: Statutes Annotated 1950, Sec. 17.454 (10). State Labor Laws, 32: 247. Minnesota: Statutes Annotated 1953, Sec. 179.11 (h). State Labor Laws, 33: 226. North Dakota: Revised Code, Sec. 34-0901. State Labor Laws, 44: 202. Texas: Vernon's Civil Statutes, Art. 5154g, Sec. 2. State Labor Laws, 54: 211. Utah: Code Annotated 1953, Sec. 34-1-5 (2) (c). State Labor Laws, 55: 211. Wisconsin: Statutes Annotated 1957 (West), Sec. 111.06 (2) (e). State Labor Laws, 60: 231. Hawaii: Revised Laws, Ch. 72A, Sec. 4150.08 (2) (e). State Labor Laws, 21: 220.

<sup>66</sup> *Automobile Workers Union v. O'Brien*, 339 U. S. 454 (1950); see Monthly Labor Review, July 1950, p. 135.

<sup>67</sup> *Automobile Workers Union v. Finklenburg*, 53 N. W. 2d 128 (1952).

<sup>68</sup> Delaware: Laws 1947 Ch. 496 repealed by Laws 1949 Ch. 301. State Labor Laws, 17: 151. Missouri: Laws 1947 S. B. 79 repealed by Laws 1949 H. B. 20. State Labor Laws, 35: 231.

<sup>69</sup> Alabama: Code (1955 Supp.), Title 26, Sec. 388. State Labor Laws 10: 269. Held unconstitutional in *Alabama State Federation of Labor v. McAdory*, 246 Ala. 1, 18 So. 2d 810 (1944); see Monthly Labor Review, August 1944, pp. 376-377. Colorado: Statutes Annotated 1953, Ch. 97, Secs. 94 (6) (2) e, 94 (20) (4) (b). State Labor Laws, 15: 237, 246. Held unconstitutional in *American Federation of Labor v. Kelly*, 113 Colo. 90, 155 Pac. 2d 145 (1945). Florida: Statutes Annotated (1954), Sec. 447.09 (3). State Labor Laws, 19: 277. Held unconstitutional in *Boca Raton Club, Inc. v. Hotel Employees Union, Local 825* (1945).



### Impact of State Legislation

The effectiveness of State legislation regulating internal affairs of unions is subject to serious limitations and restrictions. Many State laws, as indicated, have been found to infringe upon Federal law and were therefore held void.

Recent Supreme Court decisions have indicated the pervasiveness of Federal preemption in the field of industrial relations.<sup>70</sup> Indeed, 15 years ago a circuit court of appeals declared that as far as the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board was concerned, any distinction between what constitutes interstate and what constitutes local activities of commerce seems to have disappeared.

Perhaps the cackle of the farmer's hen as she announces completion of her daily chore, or the squeal of the pig in its struggle to become a porker, are not beyond the boundary line, but in this we give no assurance.<sup>71</sup>

As long as the present Federal law is in effect it would appear that State regulation of union affairs is restricted. Recent history of court decisions indicates that a State law interfering with collective bargaining by imposing restrictions upon union activity in interstate commerce would not stand up in Federal courts.

The changing structure of unions and the greater trend to centralization of power of trade unions in the hands of national officers further motivates the step toward weakening State regulation of internal union affairs. For example, while a New Jersey court has held that the State can regulate activities of a national union when it establishes locals in a State, the effectiveness of such regulation is extremely limited.<sup>72</sup>

It is difficult to appraise the impact of State legislation upon the internal administration of unions. Are union finances in better shape in States which require disclosure of union funds? Are unions more democratic in the States which require secret ballots and periodic election of officers? In the absence of an empirical study, there is insufficient evidence to offer a satisfactory reply to these questions.

### Free Labor and the European Economic Community

THE TREATY OF ROME, creating the European Economic Community, came into force in January 1958,<sup>1</sup> and free unions of the participating countries now face the task of safeguarding workers' interests under the common-market setup. The problems lying ahead are being assessed and plans for action developed by the free labor organizations of the six member countries—Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany. Five years of representing labor interests within the European Coal and Steel Community provided the unions with valuable experience. But the new challenge is greater since it involves workers in many more economic sectors.

The free unions view the problems now facing them in the light of their contention that the larger international alliance can succeed only if the workers share fully in any economic benefits that will result from the operation of the common market. This stand is in line with article 117 of the treaty, which reads, in part, that the member nations are agreed "upon the necessity to promote improvement of the living and working conditions of labor so as to permit the equalization of such conditions in an upward direction." In the view of the unions, if this end is to be attained, it is of primary importance to avoid two possible developments: First, free trade between the six countries must not be allowed to produce a competitive situation that would endanger wage levels or any benefits already more favorable to labor in one country of the community than in others; second, there must be safeguards against the danger of unemployment in the transitional period ahead.

<sup>1</sup> The treaty, signed March 25, 1957, aims at removing customs and other barriers to the free movement of persons, goods, services, and capital between the participant countries; establishing a common tariff and commercial policy toward nonmember countries; and inaugurating common agricultural and transport policies.

Operation of the common market is expected to begin early in 1960. However, the recent change of government in France made implementation of the treaty by that country uncertain. Premier Charles de Gaulle has reportedly promised to respect the international commitments of previous French governments, but the press reports circulated on the eve of his investiture were to the effect that, because of financial difficulties, France had informed its European partners that it may not be able to implement the Treaty of Rome. (See Washington Post and Times Herald, May 21, 1958.)

<sup>70</sup> *Guss v. Utah Labor Relations Board; Meat Cutters v. Fairlawn Meats, Inc.; Building Trades Council v. Garmon* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Mar. 25, 1957); see Monthly Labor Review, May 1957, pp. 603-604.

<sup>71</sup> *Polish National Alliance v. NLRB* 136 F. 2d 175 (1943), affirmed by 322 U. S. 643; see Monthly Labor Review, July 1944, p. 123, and August 1943, pp. 300-310.

<sup>72</sup> *Moran v. Theatrical Stage Employees*, 32 Atl. 2d 531 (1947).

### For Equal Labor Standards

Regarding the first of these points, the treaty and related documents envisage a gradual raising of labor standards, which, at the end of a 4-year period, will bring practices relating to overtime pay and equal pay for equal work into conformity with the most liberal practices existing in any member country at the present time. In addition, there is the possibility that organized labor, through negotiations with management, may obtain agreements on certain other minimum standards to be introduced in each of the member countries. For the most part, however, the unions are agreed that intercountry differences in labor practices reflect the workers' preference in each country in respect to work benefits and as such are desirable and justified; that the "equalization" of labor conditions, referred to in the treaty, is not to be interpreted as uniformity or standardization; and that many present differences in labor practices will, therefore, continue. Labor leaders believe, moreover, that in many instances, this diversity in labor practices is less responsible for differences in industrial costs than is relative productivity, and that, as differences in productivity levels diminish, there will be an overall intercountry adjustment, or "harmonization," of labor practices.

Some of this reasoning is in line with the following conclusion reached by experts of the International Labor Office in a recent study of labor costs in certain European countries:

"Many observers see in such cost differences an argument for increased 'harmonization' of social programs and of methods of financing such programs. There is considerable agreement among economists, however, that differences in the general level of labor cost among countries need not constitute a serious problem in international trade for the high-wage countries. Even where such differences are not offset by differences in other costs or in productivity, cost differences between economies can be modified through exchange rate adjustments."<sup>2</sup>

### Labor Migration and Employment

Problems relative to the maintenance of employment levels stem from two main possibilities: First, changes in economic structure are inevitable

within each of the six countries of the community and, in at least some instances, marginal enterprises will be forced to reconvert or cease operations; second, there is the possibility that the free movement of manpower foreseen by the treaty may develop into massive migration of labor to countries offering the greatest employment opportunities, with resulting "imported unemployment" in those countries.

The first of these contingencies is accepted as inevitable since, as stated by one free union spokesman,<sup>3</sup> in this situation, "progress is not possible without change." The second poses less immediate problems. Not only are measures designed to liberate manpower movements to be introduced gradually over a transitional 12- to 15-year period, but migratory movements are likely to prove limited, judging from the past experience of the Scandinavian countries, the Benelux Customs Union, the European Coal and Steel Community, and other international alliances which have sought to promote labor mobility. Most of the situations which have inhibited migration in the past are likely to continue for some time. Among these are housing shortages; the reluctance of the potential emigrant and his family to uproot themselves from their native environment; and the opposition of workers in the country of in-migration, based on fear lest foreign workers bring down their wage levels or eventually endanger their job security and on distrust arising out of differences in national customs.

The free unions are relying mainly on two institutions being set up within the community to reduce the hazard of unemployment in the member countries during the period of economic adjustment. The European Social Fund, established by the treaty "in order to improve the possibilities of employment for workers and to contribute to the raising of their standard of living," is assigned the task of promoting the geographical and occupational mobility of workers within the community. It will be used to help defray costs associated with relocating workers forced to find employment in their trades elsewhere, establishing vocational courses to retrain workers in other trades, or supplementing the income of workers whose employ-

<sup>2</sup> Wages and Related Elements of Labor Cost in European Industry, 1955: A Preliminary Report (in *International Labor Review*, Geneva, December 1957, p. 586). See also *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1958, p. 517.

<sup>3</sup> Gaston Tessier, president of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, *The Common Market and Its Problems* (in *Revue d'Economie Politique*, special issue, Paris, January-February 1958, p. 245).

ment is cut back or temporarily suspended due to plant reconversions. The European Investment Bank, whose responsibility it is to "facilitate the economic expansion of the community through the creation of new resources," will provide assistance in modernizing and reconverting enterprises and creating new activities, thus stimulating economic development in areas of surplus manpower.

### Labor's Interest

Some months ago the Dutch daily, *Het Parool* (independent-labor), characterized the community as a "highly desirable but undoubtedly adventurous enterprise," and the free unions, in appraising the new organization's social implications, have taken much the same position.<sup>4</sup> Their determination to make it work, in the interest of labor, is the greater because opposition repeatedly expressed by some Western European Communist labor leaders within the World Federation of Trade Unions leaves little doubt that the Communists will exploit any difficulties which may arise in connection with the development of the common market.

The free unions do not minimize the possibility that difficulties may arise, particularly during the first years of the operation of the common market, and they question how effectively some problems can be resolved by community agencies as now constituted. They realize, moreover, that just as the treaty opens the way to vast new possibilities, so will partisan interests of all kinds seek to influence the course of the community's action. For their part, they are seeking to insure that the treaty is applied in conformity with labor's legitimate interests. To this end, they emphasize the importance of labor representation on the supranational bodies being set up to coordinate national economic and social policies within the community, and are forming their own regional organizations to coordinate the programs of the national trade union centers of the six countries.<sup>5</sup>

—JANE H. PALMER

Division of Foreign Labor Conditions

<sup>4</sup> Among the free unions elsewhere in Western Europe, there is general agreement with this view, mixed with apprehension regarding the possible effects of the common market on the economies of countries outside the community and a heightened interest in extending a broader free trade area to 17 western European countries.

<sup>5</sup> For detail on the organization set up by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in January 1958, see *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1958, p. 411. The International Federation of Christian Trade Unions is scheduled to act at its congress in the summer of 1958 on bylaws being drafted for a regional organization of the same type.

## Labor-Management Relations Under the Railway Labor Act, 1934-57

A RECORD of relatively peaceful labor-management relations in the railroad and commercial air transport industries has been maintained from June 21, 1934, when the National Mediation Board was created by amendments to the Railway Labor Act of 1926, through June 30, 1957, according to a recent report<sup>1</sup> of the Board. During that period, the Board has disposed of over 8,500 cases involving "major disputes." The report, in addition to presenting "a recapitulation of the operations of the National Mediation Board," contains general information respecting the Railway Labor Act and the organization and function of, and procedure before, the Board.

### Railway Labor Act

The present-day administration of the Railway Labor Act of 1926, as amended, is the culmination of experience with Federal legislation in railroad and airline labor-management relations beginning in 1888. To carry out its first purpose—"to avoid any interruption to commerce or to the operation of any carrier engaged therein"—the act created the National Mediation Board. The Board's principal duty is to assist in the creation and maintenance of sound mutual understanding between carriers and their employees and, in so doing, to promote and maintain peace and order in labor relations.

Under the act, carriers and their employees are required "to exert every reasonable effort to make and maintain agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, and working conditions." These agreements must be filed with the National Mediation Board and parties to them must give at least 30 days' written notice of intended changes.<sup>2</sup> The act imposes on all interstate carriers and their employees the duty of considering and, if possible, deciding all disputes "in conference" between their representatives. Disputes that are not settled in conference are under the jurisdiction of the National

<sup>1</sup> Administration of the Railway Labor Act by the National Mediation Board, 1934-57.

<sup>2</sup> As of June 30, 1957, a total of 3,496 agreements were on file with the Board. Of these, almost 3,000 were agreements between railroad carriers and their employees and 280 were labor-management contracts in the airline industry.



Mediation Board when changes in agreements or representation are involved and under the jurisdiction of the National Railroad Adjustment Board (also established by the act) when they involve grievances and interpretation of agreements. At the request of either party or on its own motion in cases of emergency, the National Mediation Board is required to "use its best efforts, by mediation" to settle disputes involving representation or changes in rates of pay, rules, or working conditions. If such mediation efforts prove unsuccessful, the Board must attempt to induce the parties to submit the controversy to arbitration. The act also provides for ultimate referral of disputes to Presidential emergency boards, when disputes remain unresolved after mediation and arbitration efforts and threaten to become critical to the economy of any section of the country.

### National Mediation Board

Cases subject to the jurisdiction of the National Mediation Board are of three general types: (1) mediation cases; (2) representation cases; and (3) cases involving interpretation of "mediation" agreements.

*Mediation Cases.* The Railway Labor Act places prime emphasis on direct conferences between parties to an agreement as the first and most important step leading to the accomplishment of the purposes of the act. The Board's mediatory services on wages, rules, and working conditions are "only in order and forthcoming where direct negotiation between the parties, diligently and conscientiously conducted, have exhausted all possibility of effecting agreement between them." Subsequent mediation by the Board "thus operates to continue the negotiations already started by the parties themselves." According to the report, mediation is the Board's most important task.

*Representation Cases.* Under the Railway Labor Act, the National Mediation Board is charged with the duty (upon request of one of the parties) of investigating disputes among employees over the representative desired by a majority of the employees in the craft or class involved. Perplexing problems in representation cases, such as what constitutes a majority of employees in a craft or class, and what particular occupations should be

included in a craft or class for the purpose of determining which employees may vote in elections, have arisen over the years and some have been settled in the courts.

Over the years, the Board has developed a rather extensive body of precedents for settlement of issues involving craft or class determinations without the need for public hearings. As a result, such issues that do require Board hearing usually involve determinations on whether borderline employees are all in one class or craft or separate distinct crafts. Based on its experience, the Board now is inclined not to further subdivide crafts or classes, but to maintain the customary groupings of employees as they have been established by accepted practice.

The only substantive rules issued by the National Mediation Board are those governing the procedure of determining employee representation. Under these rules, the Board will authorize a representation election after a showing of proved authorizations from at least a majority of the craft or class when these employees are already represented and from at least 35 percent of the employees in a craft or class when they are unrepresented. The Board's regulations also set a time limit of 2 years from the date of its certification of a representative before an application for investigation of a representation dispute can be accepted, except in unusual or extraordinary circumstances. Dismissed employees, whose requests for reinstatement because of wrongful dismissal are pending, are permitted under the rules to participate in representation elections.

*Interpretation Cases.* The Railway Labor Act gives jurisdiction to the National Railroad Adjustment Board<sup>3</sup> for the interpretation of the terms of agreements negotiated by the carriers' and employees' representatives in the event questions should arise regarding their meaning or application. The act specifically states that the services of the National Mediation Board may be invoked by either party only in controversies arising over the meaning or application of mediation agreements i. e., labor agreements negotiated with the assistance of the Board.

<sup>3</sup> The act also provided for the discretionary establishment of a similar board in the air transport industry but, up to June 30, 1957, the National Mediation Board has not considered this necessary.

## Record of Cases

Between June 21, 1934, and June 30, 1957, the National Mediation Board docketed 8,731 new labor disputes,<sup>4</sup> involving carriers and their employees. As of mid-1957, settlements had been effected in 8,572 of these cases; the balance were pending settlement. The number of new mediation cases docketed each year has run consistently ahead of representation cases, totaling 5,498 compared with 3,169. In the 23 years, only 64 interpretation cases had been received by the Board.

*Representation Cases.* Of the 3,164 representation disputes disposed of, 1,954 (or 62 percent) were settled by secret elections, many of which were conducted exclusively by mail because eligible voters were too widely scattered to make a personal ballot-box election practicable. A total of 619 cases (20 percent) were settled by checks of employees' authorizations, a procedure often used in cases where only 1 organization seeks to represent a group of employees.<sup>5</sup> "Of the remaining 591 representation cases disposed of during the 23-year period, 94 were withdrawn prior to a mediator's investigation of the dispute and 264 were withdrawn after such an investigation. Withdrawals are usually made when the investigation shows an insufficient number of employee authorizations to warrant an election under applicable rules and regulations." In 63 cases, the carriers voluntarily gave the requested recognition without Board certification, and in 132 cases, the applications for representation were dismissed.

Collective bargaining was established for nearly 850,000 employees who were eligible to vote, for about 44,000 employees who were involved in checks of authorizations, and for 26,000 employees for whom representation was voluntarily recognized by employers. A high rate of employee participation in elections has been maintained over the years—91 percent of those eligible to vote.

*Mediation Cases.* A total of 5,356 mediation cases have been disposed of by the National Mediation Board between 1934 and 1957. Of the total, 3,014 or approximately 56 percent were settled by mediation agreements, and only 176 (3 percent) were resolved by arbitration agreements. The small number of arbitration cases, according to

the report, indicates a tendency for more and more disputes to progress to such a point that eventually they come before an emergency board; the Board recommends greater use of the arbitration procedure to dispose of issues which cannot be settled by mediation. Of the remaining 41 percent of the mediation cases, more than half were withdrawn either before or after mediation efforts, and the balance was closed after refusal of one or both parties to arbitrate the issues in dispute or was dismissed by the Board. Approximately 81 percent of the total cases were settled through 1 of 3 methods: mediation agreements, arbitration agreements, or withdrawals.

*Interpretation Cases.* In its 23-year history, the Board has received only 64 cases which involved the interpretation of specific terms of mediation agreements. Fifty-two have been disposed of. Forty-one, almost two-thirds of these cases, were received in fiscal years 1955, 1956, and 1957.

*Operations, Fiscal 1957.* Of 383 cases disposed of by the Board in fiscal 1957, 111 were representation cases, 263 were mediation cases, and 9 were interpretation cases. Broken down as to types of carriers, 288 cases were railroad and 95 were airline; of these 205 and 58, respectively, were mediation cases. The 2 major issues in mediation involved practically equal numbers of cases: rates of pay, 115 cases; and rules, 119 cases. In the railroad industry, train, engine, and yard service (commonly termed "operating transportation") accounted for 148 cases or 51 percent of all railroad cases. In the airline industry, mechanics accounted for 22 cases or 23 percent.

Eighteen percent of the 10,500 employees involved in representation disputes in fiscal 1957 acquired representation for the first time. In the railroad industry, 654 employees acquired such representation while in the airline industry, 793 acquired it. Representation was changed for 43 percent of the employees involved in elections, whereas representation remained unchanged in elections involving 38 percent of the employees; all the elections where representation was unchanged took place in the railroad industry.

<sup>4</sup> An additional 96 pending suits inherited from its predecessor board increased the total to 8,827 cases requiring the services of the present Board.

<sup>5</sup> In such cases, employee authorizations were verified by checking the signatures on authorization cards against those on carriers' records such as the Internal Revenue Service's Withholding Exemption Certificate for income tax purposes.

## Wage Chronology No. 6: Armour and Co.

### Supplement No. 5—1956-58

On September 25, 1956, Armour and Co. concluded collective bargaining talks on terms of separate 3-year agreements with the United Packinghouse Workers (UPWA) and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters (MCBW), representing a total of 35,000 workers in 37 plants. The contracts provided for a base-rate increase of 10 cents an hour effective October 1, 1956, with additional increases—up to 12½ cents an hour for the highest paid workers—resulting from an 0.5-cent widening of the differential between wage-rate classes. Differentials between women's and men's wage rates were to be progressively eliminated, and 7½-cent-an-hour

across-the-board increases were scheduled for September 1 of 1957 and 1958. Night-shift pay was increased, with another rise due in 1957. The separation pay plan was extended to employees displaced by technological advance. Other terms included a semiannual cost-of-living escalator clause, improvements in vacation, sick leave, life insurance, and medical and pension plans, and liberalization of premium pay for weekend work on continuous operations. The new agreements, to be in force from October 1, 1956, until August 31, 1959, made no provision for reopenings.

The following tables bring the wage changes of the Armour and Co. chronology<sup>1</sup> through September 1958 and take into account the revisions in supplementary benefits and other changes provided in the 1956 agreements.

<sup>1</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, June 1949 (pp. 650-655), October 1950 (pp. 474-476), January 1952 (pp. 56-57), August 1953 (pp. 839-842), November 1955 (pp. 1256-1258), or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 6.

### A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Oct. 1, 1956 (MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 1, 1956).	10 cents an hour general increase; previous spread of 3.5 cents in job rates increased to 4 cents with resulting increases ranging up to an additional 12.5 cents an hour for the top job classification.	Additional increase for women's job classifications of 1 cent effective both Oct. 1, 1956, and Sept. 1, 1957, and 1.5 cents effective Sept. 1, 1958, to eliminate sex wage differential; no rates for women's jobs to increase to more than rate for equivalent jobs for men. Further adjustment of interplant job rate inequities. Deferred wage-rate increases of 7.5 cents an hour effective Sept. 1, 1957, and Sept. 1, 1958. The new agreements provided for semiannual cost-of-living adjustments in wage rates of 1 cent an hour for each 0.5-point change in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index above a level of 116.8 (1947-49=100). No reductions in the cost-of-living allowance unless the index declined 0.5 point below the level that the index was required to reach in order to earn the last previous increase in allowance. <sup>1</sup>
Oct. 1, 1956 (UPWA supplemental agreement dated Oct. 24, 1956).		0.5 cent increase in rates at Tifton, Ga., plant.
Jan. 1, 1957	2 cents an hour increase	Semiannual adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
July 1, 1957	3 cents an hour increase	Semiannual adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Sept. 1, 1957 (MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 1, 1956).	7.5 cents an hour general increase	Additional 1 cent increase for women's job classifications, reducing sex wage differential from 2.5 to 1.5 cents per hour.
Jan. 1, 1958	4 cents an hour increase	Semiannual adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
July 1, 1958	4 cents an hour increase	Semiannual adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.

See footnotes at end of table.



## A—General Wage Changes—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Sept. 1, 1958 (MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 1, 1956).	7.5 cents an hour general increase	Additional 1.5 cent increase for women's job classifications, thus eliminating sex wage differential.

<sup>1</sup> The new agreements provided that semiannual cost-of-living adjustments effective in January and July be based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index for the index months of November and May as follows:

Consumer Price Index (1947-49=100)	Cost-of-living allowance
117.2 or less	None.
117.3 to 117.7	1 cent.
117.8 to 118.2	2 cents.
118.3 to 118.7	3 cents.
118.8 to 119.2	4 cents.
and so forth, with a 1-cent adjustment for each 0.5-point increase in the index.	

A decrease in the allowance was to occur only when the index fell at least 0.5 point below the level that the index was required to reach in order to earn the last previous increase in the allowance. Examples of actual cost-of-living allowances in the event of reductions in the CPI are shown in the following tabulation:

Index	Allowance
116.8	None.
117.3	1 cent.
117.7	1 cent.
117.8	2 cents.
117.9	2 cents.
117.1	1 cent.

## B—Male Unskilled (Common Labor) Hourly Wage Rates, 1955-58

Plant location	Union	Effective date				Plant location	Union	Effective date			
		Aug. 1, 1955	Oct. 1, 1956	Sept. 1, 1957 <sup>1</sup>	Sept. 1, 1958 <sup>1</sup>			Aug. 1, 1955	Oct. 1, 1956	Sept. 1, 1957 <sup>1</sup>	Sept. 1, 1958 <sup>1</sup>
Baltimore, Md.	MCBW	\$1.60	\$1.70	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	Los Angeles, Calif.	UPWA	\$1.70	\$1.80	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Chicago, Ill.	UPWA	1.60	1.70	\$1.805	\$1.94	Portland, Oreg.	MCBW	1.74	1.84	\$1.915	\$1.99
Columbus, Ohio	MCBW	1.60	1.70	1.805	1.94	South San Francisco, Calif.	MCBW	1.83	1.93	2.005	2.08
Denver, Colo.	UPWA	1.60	1.70	1.805	1.94	Spokane, Wash.	MCBW	1.74	1.84	1.915	1.99
East St. Louis, Ill.	UPWA	1.60	1.70	1.805	1.94	Grand Forks, N. Dak.	UPWA	1.60	1.70	1.805	( <sup>2</sup> )
Eau Claire, Wis.	UPWA	1.60	1.70	1.805	1.94	Green Bay, Wis.	MCBW	1.60	1.70	1.805	1.94
Jersey City, N. J.	UPWA	1.60	1.70	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	Huron, S. Dak.	MCBW	1.60	1.70	1.805	1.94
Kansas City, Kans.	UPWA	1.60	1.70	1.805	1.94	West Fargo, N. Dak.	UPWA	1.60	1.70	1.805	1.94
Mason City, Iowa	UPWA	1.60	1.70	1.805	1.94	Fort Worth, Tex.	UPWA	1.60	1.70	1.805	1.94
Milwaukee, Wis.	UPWA	1.60	1.70	1.805	1.94	Oklahoma City, Okla.	UPWA	1.60	1.70	1.805	1.94
New York, N. Y.	UPWA	1.60	1.70	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	Atlanta, Ga.	UPWA	1.60	1.70	1.805	1.94
North Bergen, N. J.	UPWA	1.60	1.70	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	Birmingham, Ala.	UPWA	1.60	1.70	1.805	1.94
North Platte, Nebr.	UPWA	1.60	1.70	1.805	1.94	Memphis, Tenn.	MCBW	1.67	1.77	1.845	1.92
Omaha, Nebr.	UPWA	1.60	1.70	1.805	1.94	Lexington, Ky.	MCBW	1.67	1.77	1.845	1.92
Peoria, Ill.	MCBW	1.60	1.70	1.805	1.94	Tifton, Ga.	UPWA	1.635	1.74	1.815	1.90
Pittsburgh, Pa.	MCBW	1.60	1.70	1.805	1.94						
Reading, Pa.	MCBW	1.60	1.70	1.805	1.94						
Sioux City, Iowa	UPWA	1.60	1.70	1.805	1.94						
South St. Joseph, Mo.	UPWA	1.60	1.70	1.805	1.94						
South St. Paul, Minn.	UPWA	1.60	1.70	1.805	1.94						

<sup>1</sup> Does not include cost-of-living allowance.

<sup>2</sup> Plant permanently closed prior to this date.

<sup>3</sup> Plant covered for first time by 1954 agreement (UPWA).

## C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Guaranteed Time		
Oct. 1, 1956 (MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 1, 1956).		Revised to: Guarantee applied to work on Monday through Friday. Regular full-time hourly employee eligible if not laid off by end of last scheduled work day of preceding week. For employees on shift operations or on 6- or 7-day schedule, guarantee applied to first 5 scheduled workdays during the week.

See footnotes at end of table.

## C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Shift Premium Pay</i>		
Oct. 1, 1956 (MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 1, 1956).	Increased to: 9.5 cents an hour.	
Sept. 1, 1957 (above agreements).	Increased to: 10 cents an hour.	
<i>Premium Pay for Saturday and Sunday Work</i>		
Oct. 1, 1956 (MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 1, 1956).	Added: 5 and 10 percent premiums for Saturday and Sunday work, respectively, on continuous operations.	Applicable only when time and one-half or double time did not apply. Eliminated, in case of workers not on continuous operations, requirement that absences be excused to preserve eligibility for time and one-half pay for work on Saturday as such. Doubletime for Sunday work extended to those not on continuous operations but regularly working on Sunday.
Sept. 1, 1957 (above agreements).	Increased to: 10 percent for Saturday work and 20 percent for Sunday work on continuous operations.	
Sept. 1, 1958 (above agreements).	Increased to: 15 percent for Saturday work and 30 percent for Sunday work on continuous operations.	
<i>Holiday Pay</i>		
Oct. 1, 1956 (MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 1, 1956).	-----	Eligibility for probationary employees changed to 15 days worked out of 30 consecutive calendar days immediately preceding holiday. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Paid Vacations</i>		
Oct. 1, 1956 (MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 1, 1956).	Length of service requirement for 2 week vacation reduced to 3 years.	
<i>Paid Sick Leave</i>		
Oct. 1, 1956 (MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 1, 1956).	Increased to: 55 percent of employee's weekly pay for second compensable week of disability, 60 percent for third and fourth week, and 65 percent for fifth and subsequent weeks. Maximum yearly benefit payment increased to 13 weeks for employees with less than 7 years' service.	No change in maximum 8 weeks' benefits in case of normal pregnancy.
<i>Separation Allowance</i>		
Oct. 1, 1956 (MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 1, 1956).	Benefits extended to employees permanently separated because of technological changes.	

See footnotes at end of table.

## C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Meals and Meal Time</i>		
Oct. 1, 1956 (MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 1, 1956).	Company given option of furnishing meal valued at \$1.25, or a meal ticket equivalent to \$1.25 for each 5 hours worked beyond first meal period.	
<i>Jury-Duty Pay</i>		
Oct. 1, 1956 (MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 1, 1956).	-----	Eliminated: 15-day limit on supplemental jury-duty pay.
<i>Insurance Plan</i>		
Oct. 1, 1956 (MCBW and UPWA agreements dated Oct. 1, 1956).	<i>Life insurance</i> —Increased to \$2,200 for women.	Increase not applicable to insured women employees not actively at work on Oct. 1, 1956, but applied when they return to work.
Dec. 1, 1956 (above agreements).	<i>Hospitalization benefits</i> —Maximum payment for anesthesia when not available as regular hospital service increased to 20 percent of surgical indemnity or \$20, whichever was greater.	Employees allowed to carry coverage at own expense for 12 additional months (total 24) after termination of company liability. During second 12-month period, hospitalization benefit reduced by \$2.50 a day and maximum benefit for maternity cases reduced to \$50 for hospitalization and \$50 for obstetrical procedures. Hospitalization benefits extended to cover nervous and mental disorders for maximum of 30 days.
<i>Pension Plan</i>		
Jan. 1, 1957 (by interim agreement dated Sept. 26, 1956, and agreement of Dec. 21, 1956, MCBW and UPWA).	Changed to: Normal retirement benefits increased to \$1.50 a month for each year of service up to 30, supplemented by Federal social security benefits. Added: Early retirement at age 60 after 10 years' service. Changed to: Total and permanent disability benefits—\$3 a month for each year of credited service up to 30 (minimum \$50 a month) less any statutory benefits, for employees of any age prior to 65 with at least 15 years' service and not eligible for social security disability benefits; <sup>2</sup> upon becoming eligible for social security disability benefits, to receive normal benefits. Added: Deferred vesting rights—Employee separated from employment (who is otherwise eligible for separation allowance) at or after age 55 with at least 25 years' credited service given option to choose, in lieu of separation allowance, deferred monthly benefits at age 65 of \$1.50 for each year of service up to 30.	New benefits applicable to employees retired prior to Jan. 1, 1957, who met previous age requirement. Benefits reduced by 0.6 percent for each calendar month by which employee was under age 65. Employee could elect to receive early retirement benefits at age 60 or over, as described above.

<sup>1</sup> Agreements of August 1950 had extended eligibility for holiday pay to probationary employees with 30 out of 60 days' service in the case of the UPWA and 15 out of 30 days' service in the case of the MCBW. The MCBW agreement of September 1954 had changed this provision to 30 out of 60 days.

<sup>2</sup> Under the August 1952 agreement, workers at age 55 with 25 years' service were eligible for total and permanent disability benefits of \$30 a month less any statutory benefits.



## Wage Chronology No. 20: Massachusetts Shoe Manufacturing

### Supplement No. 2—1954-58<sup>1</sup>

ONE-YEAR AGREEMENTS negotiated in 1954 and 1955 by the United Shoe Workers of America and manufacturers of women's cement process shoes in northeastern Massachusetts left rates of pay unchanged, although the 1954 agreement liberalized paid vacation benefits for workers in plants that closed or were sold as well as group insurance benefits in all plants. The 1955 agreement made no major changes in contract provisions, although it incorporated a provision designed to liberalize vacation payments for employees of firms that went into bankruptcy.

A 2-year agreement negotiated on December 31, 1955, and effective on January 1, 1956, provided

for a 2-step increase in pay totaling 8 percent and liberalized paid holiday provisions. Two years later, a 1-year contract increased earnings by 5 cents an hour. Wage increases were applied to gross weekly earnings and no changes were made in existing piece rates. The agreement, which covers about 12,000 employees<sup>2</sup> of 50 shoe companies in the Lynn-Haverhill-Boston area, is to remain in effect until December 31, 1958.

The following tables bring the changes in wages and related practices for the Massachusetts Shoe Manufacturing chronology up through December 1958.

<sup>1</sup> For earlier information, see Monthly Labor Review, February 1953 (pp. 160-172), and July 1953 (pp. 751-752), or Series 4, Wage Chronology No. 20.

<sup>2</sup> Since 1953, when the previous supplement to the chronology was issued, several plants in Lawrence and Newburyport have come under the master agreement summarized in this chronology; however, other plants have been shut down and relocated, and the number of workers affected by the agreement has not changed materially.

### A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Jan. 1, 1956 (agreement of Dec. 31, 1955).	5 percent increase, averaging approximately 8 cents an hour.	Percent increase applied to gross weekly earnings. Consequently, piece-rate schedules were not revised.
Jan. 1, 1957 (by above agreement).	2.86 percent increase, averaging approximately 5 cents an hour.	5 percent increase in gross weekly earnings raised to 8 percent.
Jan. 1, 1958 (agreement of Dec. 31, 1957).	5 cents an hour increase-----	Added to total earnings. Piece-rate schedules were not revised.

### B—Minimum Plant Wage Rates

Effective date	Minimum hourly rate	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Jan. 1, 1953-----	\$0.945-----	Did not apply to learners, defined as workers with less than 6 months' employment in the plant.
Jan. 1, 1956-----	\$1.00-----	Also applied to learners.
Apr. 1, 1956-----	\$1.05-----	\$1 minimum for learners, defined as those with less than 3 months' employment in the plant.
Jan. 1, 1958-----	\$1.13-----	\$1 minimum for learners, defined as those without 3 calendar months' employment in a shoe factory.

## C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Holiday Pay</i>		
Jan. 1, 1954.....	Changed: November 11 from unpaid holiday to holiday at one-half pay (total 6½ days).	Minimum pay for November 11, \$2.50.
Jan. 1, 1956.....	Changed: November 11 made a full paid holiday (total 7 days).	Minimum pay for November 11, \$5.00.
<i>Paid Vacations</i>		
Jan. 1, 1954.....		Added: 5 days' pay at average straight-time hourly earnings to employees with 5 years' or more service in lieu of vacation benefits in event of sale, liquidation, failure, bankruptcy, or removal of the business prior to June 1 of contract year.
Jan. 1, 1955.....		In event of bankruptcy, employees to receive full vacation pay to which they would have been entitled by June of contract year. Previous reductions in vacation pay continued to apply in event of sale, liquidation, or removal.
Jan. 1, 1958.....		2-week plant shutdown for vacation specified in contract. <sup>1</sup>
<i>Group Insurance Benefits</i>		
Jan. 1, 1954.....	Increased to: Sickness and accident benefits—\$15 a week. Surgical benefits—maximum of \$150. Daily hospital benefits—\$8. Special hospital benefits—\$50. Added: Medical care—\$3 a day, up to \$51.....	No payment for physicians' visits after 17th day of hospital confinement.

<sup>1</sup> Formerly many plants followed a practice of closing for 1 week.

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## Wholesale Price Movements in Three Recessions

THE BEHAVIOR OF WHOLESALE PRICES in the 11 months after the onset of the current recession in July 1957 more closely resembles price patterns during the comparable period of the relatively brief and mild 1953-54 business contraction than developments during the deeper slump of 1948-49.<sup>1</sup> The overall movement of wholesale prices in the current recession has been slight, with the May 1958 average 1.1 percent above the level in July 1957, when the economy as a whole reached its peak. This stability is similar to that observed in 1953-54, when average wholesale prices showed no change, but contrasts with the decline in 1948-49, when they fell 6.1 percent. (See chart.) In all three recessions, wholesale prices exhibited a pattern of greatest movement in the first few months and a subsequent leveling off.

Sharp rises in farm products and processed foods, 6 percent and 5.3 percent, respectively, were the major factors in the wholesale price rise of the current recession. More significantly, when these two groups are excluded from the overall index, the resulting index for all other commodities actually declined beginning in February 1958, and by May 1958 was 0.3 percent lower than in July 1957. In 1953-54, a similar drop occurred but in 1948-49, the nonfarm and non-food commodities fell 5.2 percent in the comparable 11-month period. The sharp and partly counter-seasonal increase in farm product and food prices in the current recession is generally attributed to a convergence of abnormal crop and weather conditions and the low levels of the production cycle for cattle.

For purposes of this analysis, therefore, the farm and foods groups have been excluded from the approximately 1,900 commodities of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index. The remaining commodities have been grouped according to level of fabrication—crude materials, intermediate materials, and finished goods<sup>2</sup>—with the latter subdivided into producer or consumer goods. Percentage changes in the average prices of these groupings from the cyclical downturn in each of the three postwar recessions to the

11th month thereafter are shown in the accompanying table.

In 1957-58, the movements of these groupings differed from the two earlier recessions in magnitude and, in some cases, direction. Crude materials fell in all three recessions—most sharply in 1948-49 and least in 1953-54. Intermediate materials fell only fractionally in both the current and the 1953-54 recession, in contrast to their noticeable drop in 1948-49. Producer finished goods, on the other hand, were 2.4 percent higher in May 1958 than at the downturn, in comparison with a much smaller increase in 1953-54 and a small decline in 1948-49. Similarly, prices for consumer finished durable goods have risen somewhat more in the current recession than in 1953-54 (1.5 percent, compared with 0.6 percent), whereas they had fallen 1.5 percent in 1948-49. Consumer nondurable goods, in contrast, fell in all three recessions, 1.2 percent in the current period, 0.1 percent in 1953-54, and 5.9 percent in 1948-49.

It is apparent that the degree of price change for goods at the several stages of fabrication has, in all three recessions, been inversely related to stage of fabrication. The lower crude materials prices in both the current and the 1953-54 recession had little influence on prices of commodities at higher stages of fabrication. Even in 1948-49, when the prices of crude materials declined most sharply, price decreases in the more highly fabricated goods, both intermediate and finished, were much smaller than those for crude materials.

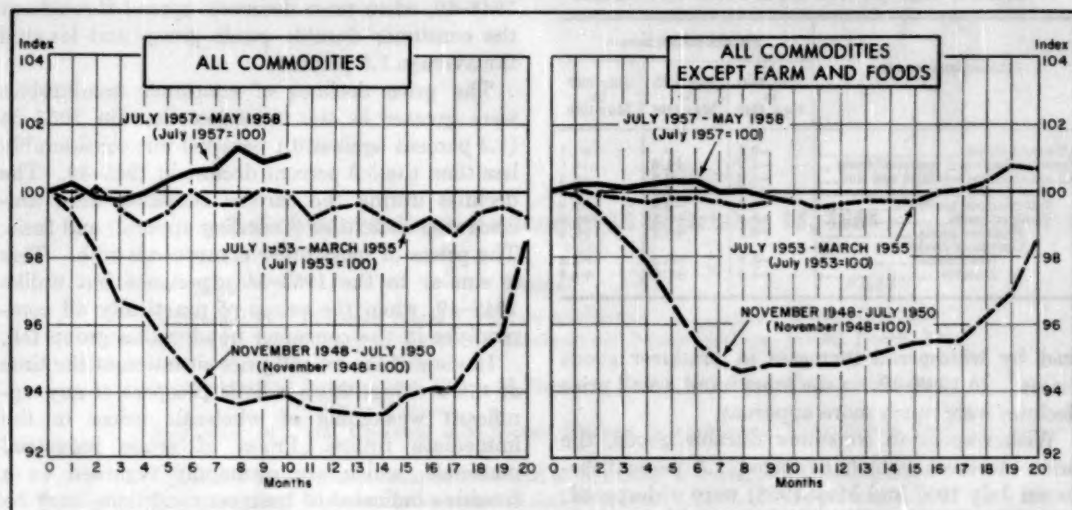
Analysis of the prices for individual commodities of the crude materials group indicates that the declines since July 1957 have been fairly general and similar to earlier recessions. Thus, the decrease in the group index was not due to drastic price cuts for a few commodities and substantial increases for others. There were

<sup>1</sup> The months in which the downturn began (July 1957, July 1953, and November 1948) are those established by the National Bureau of Economic Research. The turning point in each case was determined by an exhaustive analysis of many economic time series. For description of the method used, see W. C. Mitchell and A. F. Burns, *Measuring Business Cycles* (New York, NBER Studies in Business Cycles No. 2, 1946).

<sup>2</sup> The analysis is limited to the first 11 months of each period because the most recent data available at the time of writing related to May 1958.

<sup>3</sup> These respective categories are roughly equivalent to raw materials (e. g., iron ore, natural rubber), semimanufactured goods requiring further processing (e. g., steel, tires and tubes), and manufactured goods (e. g., automobiles).

## Cyclical Behavior of Wholesale Prices in Three Recession Periods



sizable price cuts in hides and skins, coal, natural rubber, iron ore, and scrap—more than enough to offset higher prices of such crude commodities as concrete ingredients, waste paper, and inorganic chemicals.

In contrast, intermediate materials fell only slightly over the period. Consistent with the behavior of finished goods prices, those intermediate materials used for the manufacture of durable commodities went down only 0.6 percent, in contrast to 1.1 percent for those used in the production of nondurable manufactures. A similar pattern had characterized the earlier recessions: Nondurable intermediate materials went down 2.2 percent in 1953-54 and 9.5 percent in 1948-49, compared with declines for durables of 0.6 and 5.0 percent, respectively. Intermediate materials as a whole would have gone up in the 1957-58 recession were it not for petroleum. The same thing was true in 1953-54, but in 1948-49 all components of the group went down—many of them quite drastically.

The recent price increase in the producer finished goods category had occurred by December

1957. Thereafter, the index held steady and dropped fractionally in May. The continuing high level of these prices, after 11 months of worsening recession and in face of the large cut-backs in plant and equipment expenditures, has evoked a number of explanations. In addition to the fact that the prices of these goods are generally inflexible in the downward direction, there is the general opinion that cuts in list prices fail to result in substantial increases in the volume of sales.<sup>3</sup> It has also been suggested that long-run expectations, based upon growth projections, remain optimistic. Fixed costs are high and there is no indication of any declines in unit costs (including labor and other operating costs) except in the case of crude materials, where price declines, although quite general, were by no means uniform. It can be concluded that little relief was available on the cost side.

Price increases for producer finished goods in the 1957-58 recession were general, with virtually no declines. Even farm machinery, which had declined in the two earlier recessions, advanced more than the average for the group, probably because farm revenues exhibited strength relative to other sectors of the economy. Construction machinery likewise showed increases well above the average, in contrast to the earlier periods. In general, the 1953-54 recession was also character-

<sup>3</sup> "Hidden" price concessions have been reported in the press, but such reductions are not unique to this recession and are not, in any event, measurable. Even if they could be measured, they probably would have little effect on the overall price level for producer goods. See A. D. H. Kaplan, Joel B. Dirlam, and Robert F. Landilotti, *Pricing in Big Business* (Washington, The Brookings Institution, 1958), pp. 260 ff.



*Percent changes in major categories of wholesale prices, first 11 months of 1948-49, 1953-54, and 1957-58 recessions*

Commodity group	Percent change from—		
	Nov. 1948 to Sept. 1949	July 1953 to May 1954	July 1957 to May 1958
All commodities.....	-6.1	0	+1.1
Farm products and processed foods...	-7.7	+1.6	+6.8
All commodities less farm and food...	-5.2	-0.3	-0.3
Crude materials.....	-12.7	-7.0	-9.6
Intermediate materials.....	-6.3	-0.9	-0.8
Finished goods.....	-3.2	+0.3	+0.6
Producer goods.....	-0.2	+0.7	+2.4
Consumer goods:			
Nondurable.....	-5.9	-0.1	-1.2
Durable.....	-1.5	+0.6	+1.5

ized by widespread increases in producer goods prices. In 1948-49, on the other hand, small price declines were much more apparent.

With respect to consumer durable goods, the price increases (which averaged 1.5 percent between July 1957 and May 1958) were widespread; only a few commodities in the group declined. Prices of passenger cars, which represent nearly half of the group's relative importance in the index, went up, as did the average for the second largest component, household appliances. The pattern of generally small price rises, with a few greater than average increases, resembled that of the 1953-54 recession, when the average rose 0.6

percent, but contrasted with the experience in 1948-49, when price decreases spread throughout the consumer durable goods group and lowered the average 1.5 percent.

The price declines of consumer nondurables were greater in this recession than in 1953-54 (1.2 percent against 0.1 percent) but considerably less than the 5.9 percent decline in 1948-49. The declines during the current recession were concentrated in textiles (including apparel) and fuels. The prices of most other components rose. This is similar to the 1953-54 experience but unlike 1948-49, when the prices of practically all commodities in the consumer nondurables group fell.

In view of the overall price situation at the time of this writing, there is little prospect of any significant weakening of wholesale prices in the immediate future. Prices of crude industrial materials, which are commonly regarded as a sensitive indicator of business conditions, may be on the upturn. And, up to the 11th month of the recession, manufacturers of finished goods, particularly durable commodities, had received little relief on the intermediate materials cost side and no substantial relief appeared likely among the other cost components.

—HAROLD WOLOZIN

Division of Prices and Cost of Living

### Conferences and Institutes, September 16 to October 15, 1958

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—As a service to its readers, the *Monthly Labor Review* publishes a list of forthcoming conferences and institutes devoted to the broad field of industrial relations. Institutes and organizations are invited to submit schedules of such meetings for listing. To be timely enough for publication, announcements must be received 90 days prior to the date of a conference.

Date	Conference and sponsor	Place
Sept. 28-Oct. 2.....	International Conference on Public Personnel Administration. Sponsor: Public Personnel Association.	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 14-15.....	Annual Conference. Sponsor: Council of Profit Sharing Industries.	Toronto, Ontario

### Union Conventions, September 16 to October 15, 1958

<i>Date</i>	<i>Union</i>	<i>Place</i>
September 21.	National Postal Transport Association.....	Kansas City, Mo.
September 21.	United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America.	Miami Beach, Fla.
September 21.	International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.	Philadelphia, Pa.
September 22.	Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union.	Long Beach, Calif.
September 29.	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers..	Cleveland, Ohio
September 29.	National Independent Union Council.....	New York, N. Y.
October 5.....	National League of Postmasters of the United States (Ind.).	Miami, Fla.
October 6.....	International Chemical Workers Union.....	Washington, D. C.
October 6.....	Railway Patrolmen's International Union.....	Chicago, Ill.
October 6.....	United Stone and Allied Products Workers of America.	New York, N. Y.
October 9.....	International Union of Life Insurance Agents (Ind.).	Minneapolis, Minn.
October 13.....	Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America.	Atlantic City, N. J.
October 13.....	Air Line Dispatchers Association.....	San Francisco, Calif.
October 13.....	Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America.	Cincinnati, Ohio
October 13.....	American Federation of Grain Millers.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
October 15.....	United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union.	Seattle, Wash.
<b>State federation</b>		
September 21.	Minnesota AFL-CIO Federation of Labor.....	Minneapolis
October 6.....	Illinois State Federation of Labor.....	Peoria
October 6.....	Texas State AFL-CIO.....	Galveston
October 13.....	Nebraska State AFL-CIO.....	Scottsbluff

# Significant Decisions in Labor Cases\*

## Labor Relations

*Evidence of Employee Inducement.* In three cases joined for opinion,<sup>1</sup> the Supreme Court of the United States held that the existence of a "hot cargo" clause in the collective bargaining agreement did not permit the union to induce employees of the employer to strike or refuse to handle the "hot" goods and such inducement was a violation of the secondary boycott provisions—section 8(b)(4)(A)—of the National Labor Relations Act.

One of the cases arose under a contract between general contractors and the Carpenters' union, providing that "workmen shall not be required to handle nonunion material." When nonunion doors purchased from a distributor were delivered to a construction site, the business agent of the Carpenters' union notified the contractors' foreman that the doors were nonunion and could not be hung. The foreman ordered the employees to cease handling doors. Resulting negotiations between the distributor and the union failed to produce an agreement that would permit the doors to be installed.

On charges brought by the distributor, the National Labor Relations Board found<sup>2</sup> that the union's activities violated the act because, notwithstanding the hot-cargo provision, any direct appeal to the employees by the union was forbidden whether or not the employer acquiesced in the boycott. A court of appeals enforced the order.<sup>3</sup>

The other two cases resulted from a strike called by the Machinists' union. Because the Machinists' picket line prevented pickups and deliveries, a struck employer hauled freight in his own trucks to loading platforms of five common carriers. The Machinists followed the trucks and picketed them at the platforms without making it clear that their dispute was only with the employer. They also requested some of the

carriers' employees not to handle the employer's freight. The Teamsters' union, bargaining representative for the carriers' employees, instructed its members to cease handling the freight. The employees then refused to move the freight, despite the fact that all carriers except one expressly ordered the freight to be moved. The contract between the carriers and the Teamsters provided that "members of the union shall not be allowed to handle or haul freight to or from an unfair company, provided this is not a violation of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947."

The employer filed unfair labor practice charges with the NLRB which found<sup>4</sup> that both the Machinists and Teamsters had violated the secondary boycott provisions of the act through direct inducement of employees. The Board further held that where the secondary employer is a common carrier subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, a hot-cargo clause is invalid at its inception and has no force or effect. The court of appeals<sup>5</sup> set aside the Board's order as to the Teamsters but enforced the order against the Machinists.

The Supreme Court initially noted that the act did not outlaw all secondary boycotts, but that an unfair labor practice could only exist under section 8(b)(4)(A) when three conditions occurred: "Employees must be induced; they must be induced to engage in a strike or a concerted refusal; an object must be to force or require their employer or another person to cease doing business with a third person." Consequently, the Court stated that a secondary employer may voluntarily engage in a boycott against another employer and a union is free to approach an employer to persuade him to engage in a boycott so long as it refrains from the specifically pro-

\*Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

<sup>1</sup> Local 1876, *United Brotherhood of Carpenters v. NLRB*; *NLRB v. General Drivers, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers Union, Local 888*; *Local 880, International Association of Machinists, v. NLRB* (U. S. Sup. Ct., June 16, 1958).

<sup>2</sup> Local 1876, *United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and Sand Door and Plywood Co.*, 113 NLRB 1212 (1955); see *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1955, pp. 1277-1288.

<sup>3</sup> 241 F. 2d 147 (1957).

<sup>4</sup> Local 880, *International Association of Machinists and American Iron and Machine Works Co.*, 115 NLRB 800 (1956).

<sup>5</sup> 247 F. 2d 71 (1957); see *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1957, pp. 840-850.



hibited means of coercion, i. e., inducement of employees.

The Court accordingly held that the mere execution of a "hot cargo" clause is not evidence of inducement of employees and indicated that a union may have other legal remedies against an employer who will not voluntarily comply with a hot-cargo provision in a contract. However, it held that such a provision is no defense for a union that induces employees to refuse to handle goods of a secondary employer in a manner that would be an unfair labor practice if no hot-cargo provision existed.

The Court further held that a common carrier entering into a bargaining agreement containing a "hot cargo" clause or its voluntary observance of the provision does not constitute a violation of the act. According to the Court, "the Board is not concerned with whether the carrier has performed its obligations to the shipper [under the Interstate Commerce Act] but whether the union has performed its obligation not to induce employees in the manner proscribed by section 8 (b) (4) (A)" of the NLRA.

**Enforcement of No-Solicitation Rule.** The United States Supreme Court held,<sup>6</sup> in two companion cases, that an employer who engages in antiunion solicitation and at the same time enforces a valid no-solicitation rule against his employees does not interfere with their right to organize under section 8 (a) (1) of the NLRA.

In one case, supervisory personnel of the employer had interrogated employees and solicited reports concerning organizational activities of other employees during an organizational campaign of the Steelworkers' union. Later, several union employees were discharged. The employer then distributed literature which, although not coercive, was antiunion. Meanwhile, the employer announced that he would enforce the no-solicitation rule against all employees who posted signs, distributed literature on company property, or solicited for union membership on company time. After an NLRB representation

election, which was lost by the union, the employer recognized as bargaining representative of the employees an organization which he assisted in forming.

In a proceeding brought before the NLRB,<sup>7</sup> it was found that unfair labor practices had been committed; accordingly, the Board ordered the reinstatement of the discriminatorily discharged employees and withdrawal of recognition from the labor organization which had been employer assisted. However, it dismissed the allegation that the employer had discriminatorily enforced its no-solicitation rule. A court of appeals,<sup>8</sup> however, held that it was an unfair labor practice for the employer to prohibit distribution of union literature under the same circumstances as he distributed antiunion literature; it modified and enforced the Board's order as modified.

The other case arose from an organization campaign of the Textile Workers Union. Concurrently, employees were called before supervisory personnel on the grounds that they had been soliciting for union membership and were informed of an oral rule, previously applied, against such solicitation. Later three employees, informed of the rule, were discharged for its violation. The employer involved also was found by the Board<sup>9</sup> to have committed unfair labor practices through interrogating employees on their organizational views and soliciting employees to withdraw membership cards from the union accompanied by threats to close the mill or withdraw employee benefits upon unionization.

In this case, the Board concluded that the employer had committed unfair labor practices by discriminatorily invoking the no-solicitation rule and by discharging employees for its violation. A court of appeals<sup>10</sup> did not find sufficient evidence of employer discrimination in the application of the rule.

In upholding the appellate court in the Textile Workers' case and reversing the decision of the court of appeals in the Steelworkers' case insofar as it modified the original Board order, the Supreme Court pointed out that the enforcement of the rules was valid in itself and the employers had a right to engage in noncoercive antiunion solicitation under the "employer free speech" provision of section 8 (c) of the National Labor Relations Act. The High Court held that if the union's "opportunities for effectively reaching

<sup>6</sup> *NLRB v. United Steelworkers of America and Nutone, Inc.*; *NLRB v. Avondale Mills* (U. S. Sup. Ct., June 30, 1958).

<sup>7</sup> *Nutone, Inc. v. United Steelworkers*, 112 NLRB 1153 (1955); see *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1955, p. 922.

<sup>8</sup> 243 F. 2d 593 (D. C. O. A. 1957); see *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1957, pp. 201-202.

<sup>9</sup> *Avondale Mills and Textile Workers Union*, 115 NLRB 840 (1956).

<sup>10</sup> 242 F. 2d 669 (1957).

the employees with a pronoun message, in spite of a no-solicitation rule, is at least as great as the employer's ability to promote the legally authorized expression of his antiunion views, there is no basis for invalidating these 'otherwise valid' rules."

As the parties before the Board had made no attempt to show that the employers' application of their rules truly lessened the ability of the unions to carry their message to employees, the Court concluded that the existence of an employer unfair labor practice could not be found.

*Immunity Against Self-Incrimination.* The U. S. Supreme Court held <sup>11</sup> that the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution does not permit a witness who has been granted immunity from prosecution under State law to refuse to answer questions on the grounds that they might incriminate him under section 302 of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947.

In this case, an employer was summoned as a witness to answer questions before a New York grand jury conducting an inquiry into possible violations of State criminal law relating to bribery of labor representatives, conspiracy, and extortion. On the employer's refusal to answer on the grounds of State incrimination, he was granted immunity from any possible State prosecution relative to the inquiry. The employer continued to refuse to answer the questions as to payments to union officials claiming that his answers would tend to incriminate him under section 302 of the LMRA which prohibits certain payments to representatives of an employer's employees. He also contended that his privilege was strengthened in that the United States Attorney for the district in question had publicly announced his intent to cooperate with the State in the prosecution of criminal cases in the field under investigation by the grand jury.

The employer was convicted of contempt <sup>12</sup> and the appellate court of the State affirmed. <sup>13</sup> Although the employer also contended that the Taft-Hartley Act preempted the field with respect to payments between employers and union representatives in interstate commerce, the Supreme Court granted certiorari to consider only the question of self-incrimination. <sup>14</sup>

Holding that the Fifth Amendment placed restrictions only on the Federal Government, the

Court rejected the employer's contention that the Fifth Amendment gave him a privilege against self-incrimination of Federal crime which he could assert against either State or national Government by refusing to give incriminating testimony. According to the Court, to deprive a State of the power "to ferret out, and thereby guard against . . . corruption . . . by restrictions . . . would reverse our whole constitutional history. To achieve these essential ends of State Government, the States may find it necessary, as did New York, to require full disclosure in exchange for immunity from prosecution. This cannot be denied on the claim that such . . . immunity may expose the potential witness to prosecution under Federal law."

*Refusal to Bargain.* A Federal court of appeals refused <sup>15</sup> to enforce an NLRB order against a local and an international union for striking instead of settling a labor dispute through grievance machinery provided in their collective bargaining agreement.

In this case, a dispute arose between the local union and the employer over the application of seniority rights to certain jobs performed with new machinery. When the employer hired new employees for the machines instead of applying customary seniority practices of upgrading present employees and calling back laid-off employees, the union employees refused to work and went home. The employer requested the union to order the men's return and to process the case under the settlement of disputes clause of a joint wage agreement. In that clause, the union and employer agreed to "exercise their best efforts through available disciplinary measures to prevent stoppages of work by strike or lockout pending adjustment or adjudication of disputes and grievances in the manner provided in this agreement." Several weeks after the walkout, a grievance procedure between the parties was initiated and later, work was resumed after it was agreed to apply customary seniority practices regarding the operations of new machines in the future.

<sup>11</sup> *Knapp v. Schweitzer* (U. S. Sup. Ct., June 30, 1958).

<sup>12</sup> *People v. Knapp*, 157 N. Y. S. 2d 820 (1956).

<sup>13</sup> *Knapp v. Schweitzer*, 157 N. Y. S. 2d 158 (1956); 2 N. Y. 2d 975, 142 N. E. 2d 649 (1957).

<sup>14</sup> 355 U. S. 804 (1957).

<sup>15</sup> *United Mine Workers v. NLRB* (C. A., D. C., June 12, 1958).

On application of the employer, the Board found<sup>16</sup> that the union had refused to bargain collectively in violation of section 8 (b) (3) of the act. The Board reasoned that the strike was in derogation of the contract as the settlement of disputes clause excluded the right to strike over any dispute capable of being settled by the grievance machinery. As the strike was therefore unprotected by the act and as such, occurring in a "bargaining context," it was an unlawful refusal to engage in collective bargaining with the employer.

In rejecting the Board's theory, the court of appeals cast doubt on the Board's authority to make a breach of contract an unfair labor practice. While agreeing that the strike was an unprotected labor activity, the court refused to consider it unlawful. The promise of the union in the settlement of disputes provision was not equivalent to a promise not to strike, particularly in view of the fact that a specific no-strike provision, once in existence in past contracts had been removed by the union. The present provision, according to the court, was merely a gentlemen's agreement in which the union assumed moral obligations but had no binding legal effect upon the unions' right to strike.

**Enjoinment of Minority Picketing.** The National Labor Relations Board held<sup>17</sup> that picketing for recognition purposes by a union which does not represent a majority of the employees constitutes an unfair labor practice under the National Labor Relations Act despite the union's claim that it did not seek to represent the employees.

At a trial examiner's hearing on the employer's petition for a representation election, the union advised that it did not represent or claim to represent the employer's employees and that the union picket line was not to be construed as a claim for recognition. The Board found the union's statements inconsistent with its actions, and conducted an election in which the union lost 6-0. Thereafter, the union resumed picketing with signs reading "Attention John Q. Public. The nonunion employees in this store are a threat to nonunion working conditions. Please patronize union employees. . . ." The employer then filed charges of unfair labor practice against the union.

Pointing out that the union had failed to resort to such traditional organizational methods as the

distribution of circulars, personal solicitation of employees, or the use of picket signs addressed to the employees, the Board found that the picketing was not organizational picketing. It also held that where a union expends time and money in an organizing campaign and picketing and, after losing an election by such an absolute margin continues picketing ostensibly not for recognition, there is a strong, if not conclusive, presumption that the announced object of the picketing is pretext and "the real intent is to obtain recognition despite the lack of majority status."

### Veterans' Reemployment

**Compensation in Lieu of Reemployment.** A Federal district court held<sup>18</sup> that, because of unreasonable delay, a veteran no longer had statutory reemployment rights, but awarded damages to compensate for the employer's original refusal of reinstatement.

The veteran in this case was a wholesale clothing salesman before military service. His compensation had been commissions on sales, adjusted for actual advances for travel expenses and on drawing account. On completion of his military service, he made a timely application for reemployment, but then, and thereafter, the employer refused reinstatement. Instead, 6 months later, the employer offered in lieu of reemployment a sum equal to one-half of the veteran's total earnings for the 2 years preceding his military service, as reported for income tax purposes. If this offer was not satisfactory, the employer had invited suit to determine the veteran's rights.

The veteran refused the offer, but did not begin suit until 3 years after his original request for reemployment. Referring to the invitation to sue, the court found that the veteran had delayed unreasonably in bringing action, and that the employer was not responsible for this delay. Taking into account certain earnings of the veteran, the court awarded him \$5,000 for lost earnings for 1 year from the first wrongful refusal of reinstatement, but because of the delay of more than 3 years between that time and the trial, considered it inequitable to require reinstatement.

<sup>16</sup> District 17, United Mine Workers and Boone County Coal Corp., 117 NLRB 1095 (1957).

<sup>17</sup> Local 1885, Retail Clerks International and Store No. 300, J. C. Penney Co., 120 NLRB No. 189 (June 18, 1958).

<sup>18</sup> Gray v. Fashion Park, Inc. (U. S. D. C., W. D. N. Y., Nov. 14, 1957).



# Chronology of Recent Labor Events

## June 1, 1958

A GENERAL WAGE INCREASE of 5 cents, negotiated jointly by the Pulp Workers, the Papermakers, and Firemen and Oilers with the International Paper Co., Northern Division, became effective. The 1-year agreement covered 5,500 employees of 6 mills in 3 States.

During the month, the Pulp Workers, Papermakers, and Brotherhood of Electrical Workers reached an agreement with the company's Southern Kraft Division, covering about 12,000 workers in 9 plants and calling for hourly wage increases ranging from 4 to 8 cents plus 1.25 cents for classification adjustment and fringe benefits. The pact may set a pattern for other southern paper mills.

THE AIR LINE PILOTS ASSOCIATION ended a strike against Western Airlines that had begun on February 21, under an agreement providing for continued contract negotiations and submission of any unsettled issues to arbitration.

## June 3

THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS and the American Motors Corp. agreed to extend their existing contract, which has a June 15 expiration date, until it is replaced by a new or modified agreement. The agreement may be canceled by either party on 10 days' notice.

AFTER 18 years as president of the American Federation of Musicians, James C. Petrillo announced his retirement at the union's convention in Philadelphia, Pa. He will continue as president of the union's Chicago local, but will resign as a vice president of the AFL-CIO. (See also p. 902 of this issue.)

## June 4

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER signed a bill giving States the option of obtaining Federal loans to finance a temporary extension of unemployment compensation for unemployed workers who have exhausted their benefits, for a period equal to 50 percent of that to which they were entitled under State laws.

## June 6

SETTLEMENT of the strike since February 1 by 13,500 Hawaiian sugar plantation workers was announced by the Hawaiian Sugar Plantation Association and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Ind.).

Immediate and deferred wage increases and liberalization by 1960 of overtime pay provisions during the peak season were among the terms of the 3-year contract. (See also p. 902 of this issue.)

THE New York City Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations, Inc., and the Building Service Employees concluded a 3-year agreement for about 15,000 Manhattan apartment-building service employees. A company-paid pension plan was established and a 10th paid holiday was provided for under the terms of the contract. (See also p. 899 of this issue.)

## June 7

MEMBERS of the Machinists ratified a 28-month contract with the McDonnell Aircraft Corp., providing for hourly wage increases ranging from 11 to 20 cents, retroactive to May 5, plus an additional 3½ percent in May 1959, for about 15,000 workers in St. Louis, Mo.

## June 11

THE TEAMSTERS announced ratification of a 5-year agreement, negotiated jointly by them and the Retail Clerks with Montgomery Ward & Co., which outlined minimum terms to be included in contracts subsequently negotiated by the locals with the company. The provisions, effective June 1, contained an across-the-board 17½-cent minimum hourly wage increase, a guaranteed workweek of 40 hours for employees with 5 years' service and of 37 hours with 2 to 5 years, a requirement that new workers must join the union after a 30-day trial period, straight seniority, and a cost-of-living adjustment clause. The company also agreed to sign contracts with Teamster locals which would meet local Teamster wages and conditions.

THE Indiana employment review board ruled that the supplemental unemployment benefit plan negotiated by the United Automobile Workers and the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. at Terre Haute, Ind., violated a State law which, it held, entitled the State to recover lump sum SUB payments received by laid-off workers after expiration of their eligibility for State benefits.

## June 14

THE UTILITY WORKERS and the Detroit Edison Co. agreed on terms of a 2-year contract, calling for a 2½-percent (minimum 6 cents an hour) "improvement factor" increase, a wage reopening in 1959, and other improvements for about 4,000 workers. (See also p. 901 of this issue.)

## June 16

THE New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. announced 1-year contracts with 3 independent telephone unions, affecting 20,000 union and nonunion employees. The pacts provide for a \$1 weekly wage increase, effective June 8, and an additional \$1 increase for certain Boston-area switchboard operators who had reached their top in-grade salary rates.

IN THREE COMPANION CASES, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that, while a "hot cargo" clause in a collective bargaining contract was not in itself illegal, a union attempt to enforce such a clause without the employer's voluntary consent violated the secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. The cases were *Local 1976, United Brotherhood of Carpenters v. NLRB*; *NLRB v. General Drivers, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers Union, Local 886*; and *Local 850, International Association of Machinists v. NLRB*. (See Chron. items for Feb. 12, May 9, Nov. 8, and Dec. 16, 1957, MLR, Apr. and July, 1957, and Jan. and Feb. 1958, respectively; see also p. 892 of this issue.)

ATLANTIC AND GULF COAST OPERATORS of tankers and passenger and dry-cargo ship lines reached 3-year agreements with the National Maritime Union for unlicensed seamen and with the American Radio Association. No wage increases were negotiated but vacation, pension, and welfare benefits were liberalized.

Within the next few days, the Marine Engineers reached settlements with passenger and dry-cargo ship operators of both East and West Coasts on terms which included parity in all benefits for both coasts. On June 23, the Radio Association renegotiated its agreement to bring it in line with the vacation, pension, and welfare benefit provisions obtained by the Marine Engineers. (See also p. 901 of this issue.)

## June 18

COMPLEMENTING its previous decision that a noncomplying union shall be listed on the ballot in a representation election requested by an employer (see Chron. item for Apr. 11, 1958, MLR, June 1958), the NLRB ruled that it would henceforth apply the same procedure where a noncomplying union intervenes in an election requested by a complying union. However, if the noncomplying union wins, the Board would certify only the arithmetical results of the election. (See Chron. item for May 27, 1958, MLR, July 1958.) The case was *Concrete Joists & Products Co., Inc.*, and *United Steelworkers of America*.

## June 19

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER created an emergency board under the Railway Labor Act to study a contract dispute between American Airlines, Inc., and the Air Line Pilots Association.

THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY announced salary increases ranging from \$165 to \$600 a year for about 6,000 "white collar" workers. (See also p. 899 of this issue.)

## June 20

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER signed a bill providing for a 10-percent salary increase for classified and other white-collar Federal Government employees, retroactive to the first full pay period this year.

On June 25, the President also approved a bill increasing by 10 percent the pensions of Federal employees, who retired prior to October 1, 1956, or their survivors, beginning August 1.

THE ATLANTIC and Gulf District of the Seafarers' International Union won an NLRB-directed representation election among the predominantly Cuban crew of a liner which had transferred from American to Liberian flag registry 3 years ago but which was still American owned and operating regularly from an American port. In a pre-election ruling, the Board found that the employer's operations have direct and substantial effect upon the foreign commerce of the United States, that organization of the ship's crew, with a view toward improving their working conditions, was a matter of concern to American seamen, and that the fact that a majority of the crew were nonresident aliens did not exclude them from coverage under the National Labor Relations Act.

THE FEDERAL court of appeals for the District of Columbia ruled that a union did not violate the Taft-Hartley Act's requirement for a waiting period prior to a strike for contract modification when it struck after an arbitrator had rejected a grievance on shift seniority, an issue not explicitly covered in the union's contract. In this case, *Local Union No. 9735, United Mine Workers of America v. NLRB*, the court held that the strike was called to protest the arbitrator's decision rather than to modify the contract, since a master contract left shift seniority to local agreement and no such agreement had been reached.

## June 23

THE U. S. Supreme Court ruled, in *McKinney v. Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co.*, that a veteran's reemployment rights under the Universal Military Training and Service Act do not entitle him to a higher position than he held before he entered service when promotions depend, under a collective bargaining contract, partly on the employer's exercise of discretion as to the appointee's ability, and not exclusively on seniority.

ON RETRIAL, a Federal jury in New York City acquitted Teamster President James R. Hoffa and two others—Owen Brennan, president of Detroit Teamster Local 337, and Bernard Spindel, a "professional wiretapper," of charges that they had tapped the telephones of union subordinates in Detroit. (See Chron. item for Dec. 19, 1957, MLR, Feb. 1958.)

## June 24

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF LABOR, under the Walsh-Healey Act, set \$1.50 as the prevailing minimum hourly wage rate in the paint, varnish, and related products industry, to be applicable to public contracts in excess of \$10,000, beginning July 24. This nationwide determination replaces regional rates of \$1 and \$1.05.

DESILU PRODUCTIONS, INC., signed a 5-year contract, effective July 1, with the American Federation of Musicians to use musicians in recording scores for television films instead of using "canned" music. At the same time, a new basis for computing royalty payments to the union's television trust fund, which is used to provide employment for musicians, will reduce such payments. The contract also provides for a 10-percent wage increase after 3 years.

#### June 26

A "GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT" for a truce on the New York waterfront was announced by the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) and the Atlantic and Gulf District of the Seafarers' International Union, which had backed the AFL-CIO International Brotherhood of Longshoremen in three bids to oust the ILA as the bargaining representative of New York longshoremen. (See Chron. item for Oct. 17, 1956, MLR, Dec. 1956; see also p. 903 of this issue.)

#### June 30

THE U. S. Supreme Court ruled, in two companion cases, that enforcement of a valid company rule forbidding distribution of literature and membership solicitation by a union on company property is not necessarily an unfair labor practice under the Taft-Hartley Act, even though the employer himself may have engaged in antiunion solicitation which was coercive or accompanied by other unfair labor practices. Whether the act has been violated, the

Court said, depends on the circumstances in which controversy arose, and whether the union had other facilities for communication with the employees. The cases were *NLRB v. United Steelworkers* and *Nutone, Inc.* (see Chron. item for Nov. 23, 1956, MLR, Jan. 1957); and *NLRB v. Avondale Mills*. (See also p. 893 of this issue.)

THE FEDERAL court of appeals in New Orleans ruled that a Federal court has jurisdiction in an action to compel arbitration of a dispute, under an arbitration agreement, even though the dispute may involve an unfair labor practice—an issue exclusively within the NLRB jurisdiction. The court held that mandatory Board adjudication of an unfair labor practice is different from the enforcement of an agreement to arbitrate. Involved was a dispute over discharges of employees for misconduct during a strike. The case was *Lodge 12, Dist. 37, International Association of Machinists v. Cameron Iron Works, Inc.*

A 2-YEAR CONTRACT between the Boilermakers and the New York Shipbuilding Corp. became effective. It called for a 2-step, 27-cent-an-hour wage increase and other improvements for about 6,100 employees of the company's Camden, N. J., yard. (See also p. 900 of this issue.)

CLARENCE T. LUNDQUIST, of Illinois, was confirmed by the U. S. Senate as administrator of the Department of Labor's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions. He succeeds Newell Brown, who was named Assistant Secretary of Labor in October 1957 (see Chron. item for Oct. 8, 1957, MLR, Dec. 1957).

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### Erratum

In the June 1953 issue (Developments in Industrial Relations, p. 649), it was reported that the Department of Labor "had revised its criteria for determining who may be excluded as an executive from coverage of the hours provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act." This was in error: as of mid-August, the proposal to make the change had not been acted upon.



# Developments in Industrial Relations\*

## Wages and Collective Bargaining

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index for May 1958 resulted in cost-of-living wage adjustments for about 850,000 workers. About 750,000 of these—employees in basic steel and related industries, aluminum, can manufacture, and meatpacking—were to receive a 4-cent-an-hour increase under semiannual adjustment provisions. For workers in the basic steel and related industries, such adjustments went into effect in July, coupled with the final round of deferred wage increases (averaging about 9 cents an hour, including the effect on incentive earnings) and improved fringe benefits under 3-year agreements signed in the summer of 1956.<sup>1</sup> Other contractual items that were changed included increased pay for work on late shifts and on Sundays and holidays.

Bargaining talks between the United Automobile Workers and the automobile companies continued during June.<sup>2</sup> A flurry of minor work stoppages affected a few plants; most of these stoppages were over local grievances and were not directly related to national bargaining issues. Later in the month, UAW leaders announced that the union had begun to take strike authorization votes at plants of the Big Three. Union officials said that 92 percent of the members whose votes had been counted at that time were in favor of striking, if necessary, to back up the union's demands.

**Government.** On June 20, President Eisenhower signed into law a bill providing a pay raise approximating 10 percent for more than a million Federal Government employees in the classified service and other "white collar" jobs. The increase—the first general pay raise for these workers in about 3 years—was retroactive for most workers to the first full pay period in January. Other provisions in the bill included liberalized entrance salary rates for certain college graduates.

A week later, the President signed a bill granting higher pension benefits to over a quarter of a million retired Federal employees and their survivors, effective August 1. Covering employees who retired prior to October 1, 1956, the increases generally amounted to 10 percent, with a maximum yearly increase of \$500.

Salary increases for about 6,000 white-collar employees of the Tennessee Valley Authority went into effect June 29.<sup>3</sup> The increases averaged from \$165 to \$600 annually and affected all employees but those in the top 3 salary grades, who received a 10-percent boost in pay, in line with the increase granted to Federal classified employees.

**Services.** In New York City, a 3-year contract was reached on June 6 by the Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations, Inc., and the Building Service Employees Union. Affecting about 15,000 service employees in Manhattan apartment buildings, the settlement provided a \$2-a-week raise retroactive to April 21 and a further increase of \$2.50 in October 1959. The contract also established a company-paid pension plan, and provided improved vacation and severance pay plans and a 10th paid holiday (the employee's birthday).

On the West Coast, the Seattle Hospital Council and the American Nurses Association announced on June 17 terms of a 2-year contract. The settlement, affecting about 600 nurses, provided increases of \$10 a month on July 1 of 1958 and 1959, bringing the minimum starting salary to \$310 on July 1, 1958. The president of the council said that pay increases of 4 to 5 cents an hour would be put into effect on July 1 for nonprofessional workers.

**Metalworking.** Wage increases ranging from 16 to 20 cents an hour, retroactive to May 22, were agreed to in late June by the International Association of Machinists and the Boeing Airplane Co., covering about 37,000 hourly paid production and maintenance workers in the Seattle area. The new 2-year contract included provision for a 3-percent wage increase next May and a reopening

\*Prepared in the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the basis of currently available published material.

<sup>1</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, September 1956, pp. 1070-1071.

<sup>2</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, July 1958, p. 779.

<sup>3</sup> In mid-December 1957, the TVA had negotiated a wage increase of almost 5 percent with unions representing about 9,000 construction and maintenance workers.

on base wage rates in March 1959. It also established two joint committees—a wage determination committee to work on job rate inequities, and a performance analysis committee, which is expected to develop a new system of employee evaluation. Earlier, on June 12, the firm had announced a 6-percent pay raise for 13,000 nonunion salaried employees in the Seattle area, retroactive to May 11.

Members of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers ratified a 2-year contract with the New York Shipbuilding Corp. on June 30. Covering about 6,100 workers at the firm's Camden, N. J., yard, the settlement provided an immediate 17-cent hourly wage increase, a 10-cent raise in 1959, and improvements in fringe benefits. Many other shipbuilding workers employed by other firms on the East Coast are covered under previously negotiated long-term agreements that call for deferred wage-rate increases in 1958.

Wage increases totaling 35 cents an hour over 3 years were negotiated in mid-June by the Machinists and 11 major tool and die companies in the Chicago area. Effective June 1, rates went up by 15 cents an hour, and in both 1959 and 1960, they are scheduled to rise by 10 cents more. Union officials said that fringe benefits were also improved. The settlement was expected to set the pattern for about 5,000 workers employed by more than 350 firms in the area.

A 2-year agreement on a 12½-percent pay cut was reached between Douglas and Lomason Co., an auto stamping plant of Detroit, Mich., and two unions—the Allied Industrial Workers and the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Helpers Union. According to a union official, the reductions were to range between 30 and 45 cents an hour for the firm's 342 workers. The firm in January 1954 employed over 1,000 workers.

*Other Manufacturing.* The Southern Kraft Division of the International Paper Co. reached agreement in June with the United Papermakers, the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, providing general wage increases ranging from 4 to 8 cents an hour (averaging about 5 cents) for approximately 12,000 workers in 6 southern States. The settlement also included additional increases for classification adjustments, 3 weeks' vacation

after 10 instead of 15 years' service, and an increase in the minimum monthly pension allowance from \$40 to \$50. The agreement was expected to set the pattern for other southern paper mills.

In Chicago, the executive committee of the Central States Petroleum Union (Ind.) authorized its locals, representing approximately 10,000 workers, to accept 1-percent pay boosts offered by the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana. It reported, however, that it would resume negotiations in mid-July on demands for a further 4-percent cost-of-living increase and a 3½-percent "improvement factor" increase.

Meanwhile, negotiations between the Independent Union of Petroleum Workers and the same firm were concluded as the parties agreed upon a 2-percent "inequity" wage increase. The agreement, negotiated under a wage reopening provision of a contract expiring in March 1959, affected about 5,000 workers at the firm's Whiting, Ind., plant. The pact also provided for one more wage reopening on 30 days' notice.<sup>4</sup>

Most of the major cement negotiations appeared to have been peacefully concluded in mid-June as the Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers Union announced it had signed agreements with 52 manufacturers. In general, these settlements included wage advances averaging 10 cents an hour, increases in premium pay for Sunday work, and improvements in pension benefits. The union reported that about 17,000 of its 20,000 members in the industry were affected by the new contracts.

In New York City, the Amalgamated Lithographers of America signed a 2-year contract with the Metropolitan Lithographers Association of New York, providing for no immediate change in basic wage scales. According to a letter sent to President Eisenhower by the president of the local, the union's purpose in signing the contract was "to do our part in stabilizing the national economy and to help management at a time when a wage increase could only be passed on in higher prices to the consumer." The agreement, however, provided a \$5-a-week raise for journeymen and \$4 for miscellaneous classifications on May 1, 1959; a cost-of-living escalator clause that will

<sup>4</sup> In 1957, the Central States Petroleum Union and the company had agreed to a 5-percent raise, while a 4-percent increase had been negotiated by the Independent Union of Petroleum Workers. Many other workers in the petroleum industry received 6-percent wage-rate increases during that year. (See Monthly Labor Review, May 1957, p. 617, and August 1957, p. 986.)

increase earnings if the Consumer Price Index for New York City rises 3 points within a year; and extension of hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance benefits to dependents, retirees, and temporarily laid-off employees, effective in the first contract year—costing the employers an additional \$1 per man a week. The settlement affected about 7,000 workers, whose weekly wages reportedly range from \$125 to \$175 per week and are claimed to be 20 percent higher than in the rest of the industry.

**Transportation.** In mid-June, new 3-year contracts providing for no wage change but for 2 wage reopenings and changes in fringe benefits were negotiated for about 40,000 East and Gulf Coast unlicensed seamen represented by the National Maritime Union and employed by 43 passenger and dry-cargo ship operators and 32 tanker companies. In the area of fringe benefits, the agreements included 30 days of vacation a year instead of 2 weeks for employees with 1 year's service in the industry, and additional vacation for longer service with one company. At the same time, the trustees of the health and welfare and pension funds raised monthly pension benefits to \$100 (formerly \$65); increased the weekly in-hospital allowance; and provided for a \$10 weekly increase in the employment security benefits for eligible nonworking seamen.

A 5-day work stoppage by the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association against the same group of employers was ended on June 20 as the parties agreed to 3-year contracts that also provided for no wage change but called for one wage review after June 14, 1960. These agreements provided 48 days' vacation after 1 year's continuous service with one company and a further increase to 60 days in June 1959, and stipulated that a severance pay plan for engineers who lose their jobs through ship transfer to a foreign flag would be developed by August 1958. Improved pension, hospitalization, and other welfare benefits were also announced. A generally similar agreement had been reached a few days earlier on the West Coast with the Pacific Maritime Association.

A third maritime union—the American Radio Association—on June 23 accepted a pact generally similar to that of the Engineers. About 3,500 engineers and radiomen were affected by the agreements.

**Utilities.** Detroit Edison Co. and the Utility Workers Union reached agreement on June 14 on terms of a 2-year contract for almost 4,000 workers. Retroactive to June 2, the agreement provided a 2½-percent (minimum 6 cents an hour) "improvement factor" increase and a wage reopening in 1959. The settlement also incorporated 15 cents of the accumulated cost-of-living bonus into the basic rate structure and continued the cost-of-living escalator clause. Other contract changes included 3 weeks' vacation after 10 instead of 15 years' service and liberalized insurance benefits.

About 20,000 telephone workers in the traffic, accounting, and directory departments of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont were affected by new contracts with 3 independent unions. The 1-year agreements provided a \$1 weekly general wage increase effective June 8. An additional \$1-a-week raise was granted to about 5,200 switchboard operators in the Boston area who had at least 6 years' service and had reached their maximum in-grade salary rates.

In upstate New York, about 7,500 workers represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers received a 5-percent boost in pay, effective June 1, as the union negotiated a 2-year contract with the Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. In addition to another 5-percent wage hike in 1959, the settlement also called for 3 weeks' vacation after 10 instead of 15 years of service and improved retirement and medical plans.

**Construction.** A number of major settlements were concluded during the month in the construction industry, including wage agreements for about 30,000 carpenters, bricklayers, and painters in the Detroit area. The Carpenters' 2-year agreement—covering about 20,000 workers—called for 15-cent wage advances in both 1958 and 1959, while the Bricklayers settlement included 14- and 13-cent hourly wage advances in 1958 and 1959, respectively. The Painters District Council agreement was for 1 year and provided a 12½-cent hourly wage increase, as well as additional 7½-cent-an-hour employer contributions to a vacation fund. A controversial issue concerning the utilization of laborsaving devices on painting jobs was partially resolved when the parties agreed to eliminate



premium pay for using rollers. The latter 2 settlements each affected about 5,000 workers.

In Cincinnati, the Carpenters and Hod Carriers came to terms with the Associated General Contractors on a 12½-cent wage advance. The 1-year agreements covered about 5,400 workers.

In Cleveland, a work stoppage that began in early May and idled about 30,000 workers was ended on June 17 as various building crafts reached 3-year agreements with 3 employer associations. The settlement provided a 9-cent hourly wage boost effective immediately, 6 cents more next January, and 10- and 12-cent advances in May of 1959 and 1960, respectively.

*Sugar Industry.* Agreement ending a 126-day strike was reached on June 6 between representatives of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Ind.) and the Hawaiian Sugar Plantation Association. Affecting about 13,500 workers employed by 26 plantations, the 3-year agreement called for an immediate 16-cent wage hike, 7 cents more in July 1960, and additional classification adjustments in both contract years. In addition, by 1960, overtime must be paid after 40 hours for all workweeks, including those during the harvest period; at present, overtime applies only after 48 hours, work during the harvest period. The parties also agreed to extend for the duration of the contract the pension and separation pay plans that were originally due to expire in 1958 and 1959, respectively.

### Union Developments

*Conventions.* After almost two decades as international president of the American Federation of Musicians, the colorful James C. Petrillo stepped down from his post. Mr. Petrillo persuaded delegates to the union's 61st annual convention to set aside a resolution continuing his \$20,000 salary and to make it payable only when he is no longer a paid officer of the union's Chicago Local 10. His post as president of the local pays him a net salary of \$26,000 a year, with the local taking care of taxes. In one of his last actions as international president, he also succeeded in having future conventions changed from an annual to a biennial basis, after the 1959 convention, so as to cut expenses. In other actions, the convention

delegates rescinded a constitutional proviso empowering the president to annul any section of the constitution or bylaws and to substitute rules of his own.

Herman D. Kenin, a member of the international executive board and former president of a Portland, Oreg., local, was sworn in as the new president. Mr. Kenin said he would strive to settle differences between the international and a local in Los Angeles that was recently set up to challenge the AFM as bargaining agent in the motion picture industry.<sup>5</sup> The new president objected to a proposal to increase the presidential salary from \$20,000 to \$35,000 a year, and the motion was defeated.

In an attempt to guarantee work for musicians, as well as to alleviate the differences between the international and the Los Angeles local, the union, under Mr. Kenin's leadership, signed an agreement during early June with Revue Productions, Inc. (a major producer of filmed television shows), under which the firm will substitute "live" music for "canned recordings." To expedite this program, the union agreed to a reduction in the employer's contribution to the highly controversial Music Performance Trust Fund<sup>6</sup> from 5 to 1 percent of the gross proceeds of a film. In the past, the 5-percent levy—which was required of film producers using "live" musicians—had caused producers to substitute "canned" soundtrack, much of it imported from abroad. Under the arrangement, Mr. Kenin said the firm would apply \$1 million, which would otherwise have been committed to the trust fund, and an additional \$1 million for the employment of "live" musicians over the 5 years of the contract. The settlement also included a 10-percent pay raise spread over the last 2 years of the agreement.

At the 33d convention of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, the union's president, T. C. Carroll, announced he would not be a candidate for reelection. Two vice presidents and three executive board members joined Carroll in announcing their retirement. H. C. Crotty, former assistant to Carroll, was chosen to head the organization; secretary-treasurer Frank L. Noakes and other incumbents were reelected. Much of the discussion at the convention was occupied

<sup>5</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, May 1958, p. 541.

<sup>6</sup> The trust fund agreement was set up by contracts signed in January 1954 (see Monthly Labor Review, March 1954, p. 306).

with the problem of railroad unemployment—attributable, according to Carroll, to both increased mechanization and undermaintenance by the railroads.<sup>7</sup>

At another railway union convention, R. O. Hughes, president of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen (Ind.) for the past 8 years, announced he would not seek the office again. James A. Paddock, vice president of the union since 1954, was named to the top post.

In Miami Beach, delegates to the 20th anniversary convention of the Communications Workers of America wound up a 5-day session by approving salary boosts for top officers and district directors. The salary of the president, Joseph A. Beirne, was increased to \$22,500 and those of the secretary-treasurer and 3 vice presidents were raised to \$18,000 and \$16,000, respectively. A proposed 50-cent-a-month increase in the per capita tax paid by the locals to the international was, however, defeated. In other actions, a constitutional amendment was adopted granting the union's executive board authority to approve affiliation with the international by labor unions outside the continental United States, and "top priority" was voted to a program designed to step up organizing activities.

In Chicago, the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union's convention defeated a proposed raise from \$2 to \$3 in the minimum monthly membership dues. In related financial actions, however, delegates approved a proposal to raise from 75 to 85 cents a month the per capita tax, and the union's president, Max Greenberg, was voted a raise in salary from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year. All officers of the international were reelected without opposition.

Officers of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union were reelected at the union's annual convention. The convention adopted a program calling for a 20-cent wage increase and improved holiday, vacation, pension, and insurance benefits, as demands for forthcoming negotiations with 65 employers whose contracts expire in 1958.

**Union Cooperation.** The International Brotherhood of Teamsters was involved in a series of meetings during June, aimed at closer cooperation between it and other unaffiliated unions on the one hand and AFL-CIO affiliates on the other. The union announced during the month that it had met with the AFL-CIO Brewery Workers, a traditional rival, "to see if we can solve . . . the age-old conflicts between our two organizations." In May, the truckdrivers union had worked jointly with the Retail Clerks (AFL-CIO) in reaching contracts with Montgomery Ward and Co.,<sup>8</sup> and its offer of assistance in organizing activities had been accepted by the Office Employees' International Union, also a Federation affiliate.

In other meetings held during June, the basis for ending a 6-year waterfront feud was reached in a verbal agreement on June 26 by the Seafarers' International Union (AFL-CIO) and the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.). According to Captain William V. Bradley, president of the ILA, the agreement would "mean no more raiding, no strikes unless everyone agrees, no phony picket lines put up to embarrass each other. We all gave our word and [the agreement] should last." The meeting between the two groups was reportedly the result of Teamster President Hoffa's efforts.

The Teamsters and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Ind.) agreed upon a no-raiding pact affecting West Coast warehousemen. A joint release on June 17 revealed that the unions now see "eye to eye on all matters." The agreement was reported to include provisions for simultaneous strikes by both unions, and for coordinated bargaining strategy.

**Other Union Developments.** In June, the board of monitors appointed by a Federal district court to oversee activities of the Teamsters<sup>9</sup> took steps to investigate complaints of undemocratic practices and other abuses. The newly appointed chairman, Martin F. O'Donoghue,<sup>10</sup> announced appointment of two full-time staff investigators; one initially assigned to inquire into election arrangements of a local in Springfield, Mo., and the other to begin background work for a model code of local bylaws. Later, the board revealed that it had set aside indefinitely plans for an election in the Springfield local (in order to insure guarantees of democratic procedures), and that the Senate

<sup>7</sup> For a discussion of the problem, see *Maintenance of Way Employment* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, October and November 1957, pp. 1177-1182 and 1315-1320, respectively).

<sup>8</sup> See *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1958, p. 781.

<sup>9</sup> See *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1958, p. 300.

<sup>10</sup> Mr. O'Donoghue was appointed to the chairmanship in May 1958 by Federal District Court Judge F. Dickinson Letts after Judge Nathan Cayton announced his resignation.

Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field was preparing to supply the monitors with a list of all Teamster officials with criminal records.

The monitors also announced that they had ordered the president and the secretary-treasurer of the union's Philadelphia Local 107 to post bond, as guaranty of their financial responsibility, or face ouster from their jobs. This action supplemented President Hoffa's approval of a special board to consider charges of racketeering against the local deriving from testimony before the McClellan Committee last April.<sup>11</sup>

On June 23, Hoffa and two codefendants (Owen B. Brennan and Bernard Spindel) were acquitted by a Federal jury in New York City of charges of conspiring illegally to tap telephones in the Detroit Teamsters offices. A previous trial of the three men on the same charges had ended in a jury deadlock in December 1957.<sup>12</sup>

Repercussions of the Senate committee's disclosures were also felt in the Meat Cutters union as Max Block, president of New York Locals 342 and 640, resigned from office. The international also accepted Block's resignation as head of its New York-New Jersey District Council and as an international vice president. He had been accused in May by the Senate committee of "gross misuse" of union funds after committee investigators delved into the locals' dealings with a chain food store in the New York City area.<sup>13</sup> Joseph M. Jacobs, a counsel for the international union, said that the two locals were being put into receivership.

On June 15, Elmer Brown became president-elect of the International Typographical Union, to replace retiring president Woodruff Randolph.<sup>14</sup> Mr. Brown, formerly assistant to President Randolph, said he would continue the policies of the union's Progressive Party, which sponsored his candidacy. He defeated—by a 10,000 mail vote plurality—Howard C. Murray who was nominated by the more conservative Independent Party. Other candidates elected to office also ran on the Progressive Party ticket.

### Other Developments

In the millinery industry, a joint national planning board, composed of representatives of millinery manufacturers associations and of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers Union, agreed

on June 7 to spend \$30,000 on 100 scholarships for training in vocational schools or through on-the-job instruction. The program is aimed at ameliorating the industry's acute shortage of skilled craftsmen. The board was established in January 1958 after a nationwide work stoppage<sup>15</sup> to study, among other things, economic trends in the industry and recruitment and training of skilled labor. Money for the program will come from a fund set up in February 1955, to promote the sale of hats.<sup>16</sup>

As a means of safeguarding jobs in the New York area, Marx Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the Hatters, announced on June 12 that the trustees of the union's welfare and pension fund had voted to invest \$3 million of the fund's reserves in 2 loft buildings in the New York City millinery center. A major factor in the decision, according to Mr. Lewis, was the danger that the buildings might be converted to other uses, thus forcing millinery manufacturers to shift their operations to other areas.

After considerable debate, the U. S. Senate passed the Kennedy-Ives labor reform bill by 88 to 1 on June 17 and sent it to the House of Representatives. The bill—the most comprehensive labor measure considered by Congress since the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947—included provisions for: (1) public disclosure of internal union processes and financial operations; (2) criminal penalties against union officials for failure to make reports or for making false reports; (3) reports and disclosures of any arrangements for antiunion activities by an employer with another person; (4) a general 18-month limitation on the length of trusteeships imposed by an international union on its locals; (5) election, by secret ballot, of international union officers at least every 4 years, and of local union officers every 3 years; (6) prohibition on use of union funds to promote candidates for union office; (7) establishment of a Government advisory committee on ethical practices; (8) filing by employers of non-Communist oaths with the National Labor Relations Board; (9) voting in a representation election by strikers for whom the employer has hired

<sup>11</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, June 1958, pp. 632-653.

<sup>12</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, February 1958, p. 190.

<sup>13</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, July 1958, p. 785.

<sup>14</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, October 1957, p. 1253.

<sup>15</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, March 1958, p. 298.

<sup>16</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, April 1955, p. 461.



replacements in the course of a work stoppage over economic issues; (10) a \$1,500 limitation on loans by a union to an officer; and (11) a directive that the NLRB fully exercise its jurisdiction in all cases except those arising in States to which it may have formally ceded jurisdiction.

Organized labor was generally critical of the bill. George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, declared that the proposed legislation contained "provisions which . . . will prove unworkable, . . . unwise, . . . unfair, and unduly repressive." Mr. Meany called upon the House to "improve" the bill by "retaining the anticorruption sections and eliminating some of the unworkable and unnecessary language inserted on the Senate floor."

The Federal plan to provide loans to States seeking additional unemployment compensation monies<sup>17</sup> gained momentum; by the end of June, 24 States and territories, as well as the District of Columbia signed up on at least a limited basis.<sup>18</sup> The U. S. Department of Labor estimated that approximately two-thirds of the unemployed workers in these States, who had exhausted their State insurance benefits since July 1957, would now be eligible for additional unemployment pay—in most instances, for 13 weeks.

Continuing and extensive layoffs in June caused the United States Steel Corp. and the Aluminum Company of America to join the ranks of firms in several key industries that have reduced supplementary unemployment benefit payments to laid-off workers below normal levels. When the financial position of SUB funds declines below a specified level, the payments are reduced accordingly. In the cases of both U. S. Steel and Alcoa, supplemental unemployment benefits were reduced to 75 percent of the full scale.

In June, the Senate select committee continued its probings into labor "swindles," turning its attention to the financial dealings of Maxwell C. Raddock, New York publisher of the Trade Union

Courier. The committee was particularly interested in his dealings with the Carpenters' union from which he reportedly collected \$310,000 for writing and publishing a book about its late president, William Hutcheson. One witness said the job could have been done for \$125,000, with a substantial profit. Other allegations charged Raddock with hiring a detective to search for derogatory information about George Meany and other top AFL-CIO officials. The New York publisher said he wanted information on Meany "in the hope that . . . [it] . . . might cause him [Meany] to 'stiffen his back' in dealings with Reuther." Raddock denied that this statement was "another way of stating you were going to blackmail him," as charged by Robert F. Kennedy, committee counsel.

Toward the end of the month, the committee traced movements and telephone calls of Teamster President Hoffa, Raddock, and Carpenter President Maurice Hutcheson, alleging connection with Indiana right-of-way land scandals.<sup>19</sup>

The U. S. Supreme Court, on June 16, issued a 6-to-3 ruling<sup>20</sup> on the controversial "hot cargo" issue in labor contracts, holding that employees and labor unions could lawfully negotiate such a clause. The Court declared that a clause permitting union members to refuse to handle goods from a concern that the union considered "unfair" was per se lawful but that union attempts to enforce the clause against the will of the employer would violate the Taft-Hartley Act's ban on secondary boycotts.

<sup>17</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, July 1958, p. 785. The President signed the bill on June 4.

<sup>18</sup> Seven of these States entered the program on a restricted basis, covering only unemployed Federal workers and Korean veterans, and 4 only for veterans. An additional 3 States, which did not accept the Federal loan, had extended benefits by amending their laws.

<sup>19</sup> In September 1957, the grand jury had refused to indict Hutcheson and other Carpenter officials on charges of conspiring to commit bribery and bribing a State official in the scandal. See Monthly Labor Review, August 1957, p. 992, and November 1957, p. 1383.

<sup>20</sup> See p. 892 of this issue.

# Book Reviews and Notes

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—*Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.*

## Special Reviews

*The Skills of the Economist.* By Kenneth E. Boulding. Cleveland, Ohio, Howard Allen, Inc., 1958. 193 pp. \$3.50.

Economists *do* have something. In a modest, urbane, and quietly erudite essay, Professor Boulding tries to define and illustrate what this something is. He argues, in essence, that the skills of the economist are derived from the systematic study of economic phenomena, which permits reduction of the immense complexity of the real world to manageable abstractions (models, index numbers) that contribute to understanding.

The role of the economist outside the classroom has been growing with dramatic rapidity in recent years. This is conspicuously true with respect to government, where the economist functions principally as an adviser on public policy and in the related area of economic statistics and research. His role in business firms of major size is less marked, owing in part to a "persistent inability of economists and business to communicate." Professor Boulding points to a variety of ways in which the economist, with his penchant for marginal analysis, may contribute to decision-making within the firm.

In a chapter entitled "Trade—Not Aid for the Sciences," Boulding presents the case for greater interaction but not for merger among the social sciences, with emphasis upon the contributions that economics might make. A most interesting final chapter contains an analysis, couched in terms of broad opportunity and preference functions, of the forces making for life and death in civilizations. It is also a personal confession of faith. Something of its flavor may be gained from the following quotation: "The bankers and

the businessmen, the politicians and the generals, the sophisticated elite, enjoy an illusion of importance. There is a feeling that the world was made for them and they are really determining the course of events. But in reality they are determined; they are the passive instruments of the great iron laws of society, the processes of supply and demand, of ecological equilibrium and succession. These make them or break them, give them meaning for a time, and then cast them aside. But the poet, the artist, and the prophet are different. They are the disturbing elements, the destroyers of equilibrium, and the ultimate entrepreneurs who unleash the forces of growth within society."

—H. M. DOUTY

Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Rehabilitation: A Community Challenge.* By W. Scott Allan. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1958. 247 pp., bibliography. \$5.75.

The subject of rehabilitation of the handicapped calls for a reappraisal of needs and facilities. To too many persons the subject is one which is only casually observed and poorly understood.

The author has exceptional qualifications in his field. From a wealth of research and broad working experience, he has produced a book, comprehensive in detail, well documented, and highly practical in its approach. He calls attention to the growing regard for people and their welfare. Society, he feels, has developed growing concern translated into substantial assistance on many fronts for those with physical handicaps, and there is demand for greater comprehension and action, not only by professional workers and specialists, but by the great body of our people. He offers convincing proof that concerted action is not only humanitarian but also is economical.

Each of the many and varied factors and techniques of rehabilitation is surveyed and appraised. Importantly, the necessity for a well-rounded and continuous program with proper placement of operational facilities and functions is placed in proper perspective.

The author sedulously explores his main theme of community action. Effort on a local level, with adequate community participation, he holds vital for achievement of optimum goals, stressing the existence of untapped resources to be utilized by local effort.

—HARRY A. NELSON

Attorney at Law, Madison, Wis.

*The Worker Views His Union.* By Joel Seidman, Jack London, Bernard Karsh, Daisy L. Tagliacozzo. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1958. 300 pp. \$5.75.

The basic thesis of this timely and readable book is that understanding of the labor movement can come only through an understanding of the rank-and-file union member and his attitudes toward his union and its leadership.

The authors selected six local unions in the Chicago area for study. Each one was "as different as possible from the other cases, yet . . . representative of a broad tradition within the American labor movement. . . ." Unionism as a tradition was represented by a local of coal miners; craft unionism by plumbers; militant unionism by steelworkers; factionalism and conflict by metal workers; the impact of an organizing strike by knitting mill workers; and white-collar unionism by telephone workers.

Interviews with union members and leaders were supplemented by personal observation of union meetings and grievance procedures. The authors found union membership taken for granted by most miners and plumbers, who could hardly conceive of life without the union. In contrast, men and women had joined the newer unions, for the most part, because of their conviction that only the union could meet the employer on an equal basis. In every union, however, a fringe of members had joined because others had joined or it seemed the thing to do, or the union gave them status in the community, or because of informal group pressures. Most felt that the disappearance of the union would be disastrous. Only the telephone workers in any significant number were able to think of the disappearance of their union without profound alarm, and this, in part, the authors believe, was due to the high regard in which these workers held their employer.

The authors consider the essential factor of union democracy to be "the ability of the rank-and-file members to affect decisions, to replace leaders, and to change policies." In this respect, the six unions studied were found to be highly democratic. Although the great majority of rank-and-file members did not attend meetings or take an active part in union activities, their vote (in most unions) determined the kind of collective bargaining contract under which they would work, whether they would strike or not, and which union

would represent them and who the officers would be.

To the average union member, leaders in the local unions are very important. Even when contracts are negotiated nationally, as in coal, good local leadership is necessary if the contract is to be adapted to local conditions and enforced. In some cases, union members were motivated to become local leaders by the fact that jobs are well paid and carry much power, or because no one else would take the job, or it "is nice to help people." Whatever his reason, the leader was found to be very responsive to the desires of the union members.

One interesting suggestion the authors make concerns the structure of leadership and a reevaluation of union meetings in this age of mass unionism. They conceive of a local union having not 1 but 2 distinct governments—one based on mass membership, concerned with relations within the union with its executive board having key responsibility; and the other concerned with relations with the employer, its functions being carried out by the stewards or the grievance committees. In the second case, the mass meeting would give way to meetings of small and homogeneous units such as departments, with the local taking action only through a body of representatives, each chosen by a constituency of fellow workers.

The authors conclude that "Job security, protection from unfair treatment, respect for human dignity, and effective grievance procedure, all of which exist where unionism does its job well, are enough for workers to feel that the union is a desirable institution."

—MARJORIE C. EGLOFF  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Labor and the Law.* By Charles O. Gregory. New York, W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., 1958. 580 pp. 2d rev. ed. \$6.50.

Those persons whose work and professional interests make it important for them to keep abreast of developments in the law of labor relations will find it valuable to read and have available for ready reference, the latest revised edition of Mr. Gregory's book, *Labor and the Law*.

In his original edition, Mr. Gregory stated his purpose to be "to acquaint the responsible citizen with the manifold problems involved in the development of labor relations laws . . . pre-



sented . . . for the nonprofessional and professional reader alike . . . to afford them an opportunity of acquiring a moderately critical understanding of this field so that they may undertake a real part in helping as citizens to make the labor laws of the future." His latest edition is designed to bring the book up to date by reporting "the sweeping changes over the past decade" in the law of labor relations.

Mr. Gregory only partially achieves these objectives. His exposition in chapters XI through XIV of the development of labor relations law in the past 10 years will give those with particular problems excellent summaries of the current thinking of the National Labor Relations Board, lower Federal courts, some State courts, and the U. S. Supreme Court on many of them. The first eight chapters and chapter X which present earlier developments in the law remain unchanged from the first edition.

Of particular interest is Mr. Gregory's presentation of the peaceful picketing versus free speech developments (the *Thornhill* doctrine), of protected and unprotected union activity, of the enforceability of collective bargaining agreements, and of grievance arbitration. He arrives at what appears to be a valid conclusion, that the Supreme Court has finally decided that peaceful picketing is more than speech and that it can therefore be prohibited by law if the legislature determines it is aimed at achieving an objective which it considers illegal or contrary to public policy.

The book does not, however, in this reviewer's opinion, adequately achieve its objective of providing a sufficiently critical understanding of the field to enable the reader to make informed judgments as to what our labor laws should be. It is here that a real contribution could and needs to be made in this field. Insofar as Mr. Gregory purports to be making the attempt, he does not wholly succeed. His presentation of the pros and cons with respect to particular issues from various viewpoints—labor's, management's, and the public's—does not necessarily assist anyone in arriving at an informed judgment. The whole is weakened by the frequently violent personal predilections of Mr. Gregory, set forth in a more sensational than rational manner.

The book's last chapter, *A Glance Backward*, deals with this issue of a labor legislation program.

It contains an exposition of a number of the weaknesses which Mr. Gregory feels are present in our current labor law, as well as of various union practices he feels should be checked. He takes the position, sound in this reviewer's judgment, that whatever further activities of unions are controlled, can and should be controlled in the context of labor legislation rather than the antitrust laws. Union activity of any kind, good as well as bad, he argues, is inherently inconsistent with the philosophy of the antitrust laws, and thus such laws are not appropriate for dealing with it.

But when it comes to deciding just what union activities should be controlled, or in what manner, Mr. Gregory himself frequently does not appear able to make the choice clearly on many of the issues he raises. His discussion of featherbedding is an example of his frequent contradictory positions. He states that "the only truly accurate criterion" of the number of men needed to perform a particular job is the employer's own personal judgment. But he then goes on to say that "this formula . . . seems wanting in some respects. For it makes the guilt of the unionists depend entirely on the employer's personal opinion . . . the trouble with it is that the issue . . . [is one] in which both sides are interested." He admits that the employer's personal judgment is indeed a tenuous standard. Faced with this problem, he apparently decides in favor of the tenuous standard, without any real demonstration as to whether there is an overriding need for thus ignoring the very real interests of the employees in this decision. He appears, certainly, to give far too much weight to this problem when he states that "On the answer to this [what can be done to stop featherbedding] may depend the only real protection for consumers to offset rising labor costs through increased productivity." Nowhere does he demonstrate to what extent featherbedding actually affects consumer costs. An interesting study on this matter which contains evidence to the effect that there may be many misconceptions in this area, can be found in Haber and Levinson's 1956 book *Labor Relations and Productivity in the Building Trades*.

There is no doubt that the issues raised by the interplay of the forces of collective bargaining—of the power of management and of organized

labor—are complex. In attempting to arrive at answers we should be aware of the fact, however, that in most industries, certainly in those that largely influence overall wage trends, it is improvements in wages and working conditions which usually increase labor costs, rather than some restrictive union practice. If these improvements are arrived at through normal processes of collective bargaining, it is hard to see how labor costs can be controlled through legislation without largely destroying effective collective bargaining. It is this dilemma that is faced by those like Mr. Gregory who advocate that "something must be done" about the "power of the labor unions."

—EDITH N. COOK

Office of the Solicitor  
U. S. Department of Labor

*Human Relations in Industrial Research Management Including Papers from the Sixth and Seventh Annual Conferences on Industrial Research, Columbia University, 1955 and 1956.* Edited by Robert Teviot Livingston and Stanley H. Milberg. New York, Columbia University Press, 1957. 418 pp., bibliography. \$8.50.

*Making Management Human: Tested Methods of Applying the Findings of Psychology to Everyday Problems of People Working Together.* By Alfred J. Marrow. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1957. 241 pp. \$5.

*Human Relations and Power: Socio-Political Analysis and Synthesis.* By Albert Mueller-Deham. New York, Philosophical Library, 1957. xxi, 410 pp. \$3.75.

The areas of human relations studied in these books range from a specific type of organization to the whole concept of social power.

Scientists and those persons engaged in the management of industrial research would be well-advised to read *Human Relations in Industrial Research Management*. The volume is derived from papers presented by noted scientists, businessmen, and managerial personnel at Columbia University's 6th and 7th industrial research conferences. It is intended to give the reader "a sound framework for locating human relations within the total managerial problem of designing

and operating the modern industrial research organization." The book is divided into five parts: The Expectations and Jobs of Research, The Individual and the Research Job, Research Organization and the Management Jobs, Some Aspects of Human Relations, and Managerial Technologies. The editors hope this volume "will stimulate more rapid advancement in the special procedural needs of research management."

*Making Management Human* has a wider horizon than the Columbia University volume. In it, Alfred Marrow—industrial psychologist, successful businessman, and college lecturer—covers the whole spectrum of human relations in industrial relations, aiming to show how, "in certain enterprises, psychology has become a partner in industry." Liberally spotting the book with case studies and humorous cartoons to prove his points, the author touches on such subjects as The Dynamics of Togetherness, The Training of Leaders, and New Approaches to Group Discussion and Decision Making.

He gives the reader pragmatic advice as well as a general background and a review of the literature on each subject discussed. Marrow succinctly points up the importance of human relations in respect to the economy by appealing to the leaders of industry: "If responsible leaders of industry learn how mental health relates to industrial stability and productivity, and the arts of the psychologist are applied to its upkeep and restoration where it fails, then industry could be an influence of immense good in strengthening our society. By enlisting the service of scientific psychology to this end, they would not only insure the economy against gigantic unnecessary losses, but would add to its power of keeping our economy an ever-growing one of abundance."

In *Human Relations and Power*—the book with the most intriguing title of the three—the author, a sociologist, writes about the subjective and theoretical aspects of human relations and its applicability to power in the social sphere. The book will be of interest to the more sociologically prone student of industrial relations who is curious about the affinity of various types of power to the broad general area of human relations.

—L. B. WALLERSTEIN  
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# Current Labor Statistics

## CONTENTS

### A.—Employment and Payrolls

- 916 Table A-1. Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex
- 927 Table A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry
- 921 Table A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry.
- Table A-4. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by State <sup>1</sup>
- Table A-5. Employees in manufacturing, by State <sup>1</sup>
- 925 Table A-6. Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees, by geographic division and State
- 926 Table A-7. Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations

### B.—Labor Turnover

- 927 Table B-1. Labor turnover rates in manufacturing
- 928 Table B-2. Labor turnover rates, by industry

### C.—Earnings and Hours

- 930 Table C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry
- 945 Table C-2. Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars
- 946 Table C-3. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activities
- 946 Table C-4. Indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls in industrial and construction activities
- 947 Table C-5. Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group
- 948 Table C-6. Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

<sup>1</sup> This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

## CONTENTS—Continued

### D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

- 949 Table D-1. Consumer Price Index—United States city average: All items and major groups of items
- 950 Table D-2. Consumer Price Index—United States city average: Food, housing, apparel, transportation, and their subgroups
- 950 Table D-3. Consumer Price Index—United States city average: Special groups of items
- 951 Table D-4. Consumer Price Index—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods
- 952 Table D-5. Consumer Price Index—All items indexes, by city
- 953 Table D-6. Consumer Price Index—Food and its subgroups, by city
- 954 Table D-7. Indexes of wholesale prices, by major groups
- 955 Table D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities
- 956 Table D-9. Indexes of wholesale prices for special commodity groupings
- 957 Table D-10. Indexes of wholesale prices, by stage of processing
- 957 Table D-11. Indexes of wholesale prices, by durability of product

### E.—Work Stoppages

- 958 Table E-1. Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes

### F.—Building and Construction

- 959 Table F-1. Expenditures for new construction
- 960 Table F-2. Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction
- 961 Table F-3. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building
- 961 Table F-4. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region
- 962 Table F-5. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State
- 963 Table F-6. Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost

### G.—Work Injuries

- Table G-1. Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> This table is included in the January, April, July, and October issues of the Review.

## A.—Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1. Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex  
(In thousands)

Employment status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>														
	1958							1957 <sup>2</sup>							Annual average
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. <sup>3</sup>	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1957 <sup>2</sup>	1956
Total, both sexes															
Total labor force	73,049	71,603	70,681	70,188	69,804	69,379	70,458	70,790	71,290	71,044	71,833	73,051	73,661	70,746	70,387
Civilian labor force	70,418	68,965	68,027	67,510	67,180	66,732	67,770	68,061	68,513	68,225	68,994	70,228	69,842	67,946	67,630
Unemployment	5,437	4,904	5,120	5,198	5,173	4,494	3,374	3,188	2,552	2,820	3,007	3,357	2,936	2,531	2,531
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	2,569	1,778	1,725	1,753	1,946	2,007	1,593	1,724	1,272	1,438	1,386	1,582	1,485	1,214	1,214
Unemployed 5-10 weeks	875	690	933	1,153	1,517	1,187	857	699	538	448	506	731	620	630	594
Unemployed 11-14 weeks	372	444	577	845	502	435	297	240	175	210	247	301	182	240	211
Unemployed 15-26 weeks	931	1,146	1,301	1,045	795	556	380	280	268	263	236	234	261	321	301
Unemployed over 26 weeks	689	695	585	401	353	309	246	243	255	193	232	260	247	239	232
Employment	64,981	64,061	62,907	62,811	61,968	62,238	64,596	64,873	66,005	65,674	66,385	67,221	68,504	65,011	64,979
Nonagricultural	58,081	57,789	57,349	57,239	57,158	57,240	59,012	59,057	59,168	59,156	59,562	60,449	60,970	58,790	58,594
Worked 35 hours or more	45,352	45,619	44,166	44,206	43,213	44,764	46,570	47,170	47,051	47,652	45,992	44,272	46,988	46,238	46,062
Worked 15-34 hours	6,608	7,147	7,840	7,789	8,218	7,317	7,343	11,558	6,784	6,207	5,637	5,960	6,241	6,953	6,715
Worked 1-14 hours	2,863	3,224	3,190	3,246	3,252	3,147	3,188	3,090	2,934	2,664	2,110	2,345	2,498	2,777	2,648
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup>	3,198	1,799	2,153	1,890	2,476	2,067	1,901	2,299	2,399	2,632	2,829	2,863	2,943	2,821	2,969
Agricultural	6,900	6,272	5,538	5,072	4,580	4,998	5,385	5,817	6,537	6,518	6,828	7,772	7,534	6,222	6,385
Worked 35 hours or more	4,861	4,452	3,861	2,945	2,551	2,896	3,266	3,586	4,803	4,318	4,918	5,742	5,402	4,197	4,577
Worked 15-34 hours	1,533	1,370	1,390	1,373	1,255	1,303	1,301	1,427	1,383	1,533	1,364	1,514	1,622	1,413	1,399
Worked 1-14 hours	309	348	444	503	667	510	557	548	390	421	817	366	396	416	416
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup>	107	103	162	251	346	289	260	256	172	146	224	150	115	196	192
Males															
Total labor force	30,005	28,838	28,396	28,126	27,944	27,801	28,096	28,286	28,503	28,620	28,745	30,307	30,190	28,649	28,579
Civilian labor force	27,406	26,262	25,774	25,510	25,332	25,186	25,440	25,589	25,751	25,835	25,940	27,517	27,375	25,882	25,758
Unemployment	3,521	3,266	3,492	3,743	3,632	3,141	2,592	2,041	1,594	1,565	1,596	1,803	2,054	1,833	1,838
Employment	23,884	22,996	22,282	21,767	21,700	22,045	22,848	23,709	24,156	24,270	24,344	25,713	25,321	24,046	23,921
Nonagricultural	18,588	17,962	17,578	17,340	17,239	17,343	18,713	18,813	18,865	18,953	19,039	19,738	19,647	18,502	18,570
Worked 35 hours or more	12,141	11,862	10,867	10,552	10,333	11,093	12,096	12,402	12,773	12,932	13,022	13,713	13,546	12,536	12,536
Worked 15-34 hours	3,418	3,555	4,027	4,067	4,326	3,788	3,680	6,471	3,317	2,992	2,711	2,891	2,994	3,461	3,388
Worked 1-14 hours	1,246	1,395	1,395	1,427	1,494	1,457	1,375	1,381	1,240	1,162	950	1,010	1,066	1,197	1,135
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup>	1,782	1,151	1,289	1,273	1,776	1,325	1,262	1,458	1,534	1,630	1,299	1,015	1,854	1,748	1,810
Agricultural	5,296	5,024	4,704	4,427	4,271	4,399	4,534	4,534	4,592	5,115	5,391	5,975	5,674	5,037	5,278
Worked 35 hours or more	4,214	3,930	3,281	2,777	2,393	2,740	3,078	3,264	4,111	3,779	4,221	4,862	4,499	3,716	3,963
Worked 15-34 hours	733	753	947	1,000	971	976	876	952	758	925	741	754	820	842	806
Worked 1-14 hours	261	247	329	420	586	411	444	393	270	282	231	238	260	309	308
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup>	89	93	147	230	321	271	239	226	153	128	196	121	96	171	171
Females															
Total labor force	23,043	22,745	22,286	22,032	21,861	21,578	22,362	22,506	22,706	22,424	22,088	22,745	22,500	22,067	21,808
Civilian labor force	22,012	22,713	22,254	22,000	21,829	21,546	22,330	22,473	22,763	22,390	22,054	22,711	22,467	22,064	21,743
Unemployment	1,915	1,638	1,629	1,456	1,541	1,353	981	1,147	914	986	1,013	1,203	1,283	1,043	943
Employment	21,096	21,075	20,625	20,544	20,288	20,193	21,349	21,326	21,849	21,404	21,041	21,508	21,183	21,021	20,831
Nonagricultural	19,463	19,826	19,770	19,899	19,729	19,694	20,598	20,343	20,303	20,051	19,609	19,711	19,323	19,837	19,524
Worked 35 hours or more	13,210	13,757	13,290	13,654	13,380	13,672	14,483	12,768	14,278	14,281	12,999	12,449	13,275	13,092	13,026
Worked 15-34 hours	3,250	3,562	3,813	3,701	3,892	3,530	3,653	5,096	3,467	3,215	2,936	3,078	3,257	3,491	3,327
Worked 1-14 hours	1,617	1,529	1,795	1,919	1,759	1,711	1,813	1,709	1,694	1,502	1,159	1,335	1,402	1,580	1,513
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup>	1,416	848	864	925	759	681	639	780	864	1,002	2,324	2,849	1,389	1,073	1,158
Agricultural	1,603	1,249	855	645	659	699	751	962	1,546	1,403	1,433	1,797	1,860	1,194	1,307
Worked 35 hours or more	647	522	280	189	150	156	191	322	782	539	697	879	902	482	585
Worked 15-34 hours	801	617	444	373	294	327	425	476	625	708	623	760	802	571	594
Worked 1-14 hours	138	100	115	83	81	90	113	155	120	139	86	129	137	307	108
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup>	18	10	15	20	25	18	22	30	19	17	26	29	19	25	21

<sup>1</sup> Estimates are based on information obtained from a sample of households and are subject to sampling variability. Data relate to the calendar week ending nearest the 15th day of the month. The employed total includes all wage and salary workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid workers in family-operated enterprises. Persons in institutions are not included.

Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning with January 1957, two groups numbering between 200,000 and 300,000 which were formerly classified as employed (under "with a job but not at work") were assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. For a full explanation, see Monthly Report on the Labor Force,

February 1957 (Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P-57, No. 176).

<sup>3</sup> Survey week contained legal holiday.

<sup>4</sup> Includes persons who had a job or business but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute. Prior to January 1957, also included were persons on layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff and persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days. Most of the persons in these groups have, since that time, been classified as unemployed.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.



TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Industry	1956						1957						Annual average		
	June <sup>1</sup>	May <sup>2</sup>	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1957	1956
Total employees.....	50,389	49,947	49,726	49,690	49,777	50,477	52,610	52,316	52,570	52,692	52,477	52,229	52,517	52,162	51,766
Mining.....	719	711	716	733	747	766	786	793	802	819	826	834	827	809	807
Metal.....	93.0	90.9	91.2	95.9	97.8	101.2	104.9	106.4	107.6	111.9	114.1	115.1	114.2	111.2	108.8
Iron.....	28.2	27.6	31.3	32.0	33.9	37.1	38.6	39.9	41.4	41.9	41.9	41.0	40.6	38.9	35.1
Copper.....	28.0	28.1	28.9	29.3	29.9	30.4	30.6	30.6	32.2	33.0	33.5	33.5	33.5	32.6	33.3
Lead and zinc.....	13.8	13.9	14.1	14.4	14.8	15.0	14.6	14.8	15.3	15.8	16.7	17.5	16.7	17.4	17.4
Anthracite.....	20.1	19.6	22.8	24.1	23.3	26.0	24.0	27.2	28.2	27.1	30.8	30.4	28.4	29.3	29.3
Bituminous coal.....	189.8	193.4	199.0	206.3	212.4	219.8	224.2	225.7	227.8	237.9	239.1	238.1	233.7	230.0	228.6
Crude petroleum and natural-gas production.....	297.5	298.8	302.6	309.5	315.8	321.3	322.6	323.9	333.1	340.0	340.0	339.4	333.2	326.2	324.8
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....	187.6	188.7	189.3	190.2	191.1	191.9	190.9	192.5	198.6	202.7	202.8	197.8	193.6	192.3	192.3
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	112.8	109.5	107.6	105.0	103.2	106.1	111.3	114.3	115.8	117.0	117.3	115.5	115.3	113.3	115.2
Contract construction.....	2,835	2,680	2,493	2,316	2,173	2,387	2,612	2,805	2,956	3,018	3,057	3,046	3,015	2,808	2,929
Nonbuilding construction.....	611	530	459	409	453	519	589	647	695	677	678	699	686	593	593
Highway and street construction.....	282.7	214.7	162.6	142.8	166.8	202.2	248.7	289.6	301.9	304.7	304.7	301.1	250.1	237.9	237.9
Other nonbuilding construction.....	328.2	305.2	276.2	257.5	286.4	316.6	348.0	357.3	393.5	395.9	372.8	367.9	335.6	335.3	335.3
Building construction.....	2,069	1,973	1,877	1,773	1,934	2,063	2,216	2,309	2,353	2,382	2,368	2,346	2,222	2,236	2,336
General contractors.....	705.4	720.9	698.4	648.8	721.1	782.7	838.7	878.1	904.3	903.7	902.5	921.1	899.3	970.0	970.0
Special-trade contractors.....	1,304.0	1,252.0	1,178.6	1,124.3	1,212.9	1,300.8	1,377.5	1,431.3	1,448.5	1,478.5	1,465.3	1,424.5	1,322.7	1,366.0	1,366.0
Plumbing and heating.....	286.1	282.3	284.7	288.0	302.6	314.6	321.3	332.5	334.3	327.0	316.0	325.6	321.7	328.7	328.7
Painting and decorating.....	188.7	182.8	184.0	186.4	185.4	183.8	187.6	178.8	188.2	184.0	184.0	184.0	176.6	164.2	170.9
Electrical work.....	163.5	160.8	158.2	168.2	173.4	180.4	184.3	181.1	195.6	196.4	198.2	194.9	188.2	188.2	188.2
Other special-trade contractors.....	685.7	656.4	601.7	539.2	600.5	661.5	702.3	728.9	730.4	723.5	706.8	727.4	677.9	680.2	680.2
Manufacturing.....	15,181	15,025	15,104	15,355	15,593	15,565	16,302	16,561	16,783	16,903	16,949	16,702	16,539	16,782	16,903
Durable goods.....	8,535	8,485	8,564	8,742	8,906	9,138	9,420	9,606	9,718	9,794	9,821	9,775	9,690	9,821	9,835
Nondurable goods.....	6,646	6,540	6,540	6,613	6,687	6,727	6,873	6,955	7,065	7,109	7,128	6,927	6,900	6,961	7,068
Durable goods.....	120.6	123.0	122.8	121.9	121.1	120.0	120.4	121.3	123.4	127.3	130.2	130.0	130.5	129.3	131.9
Ordinance and accessories.....	640.4	609.9	585.1	579.9	581.5	592.1	614.2	635.4	657.1	664.5	678.5	679.4	695.1	654.6	735.6
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	84.9	71.6	69.0	69.6	71.0	78.3	82.2	89.8	96.9	90.1	99.7	108.8	87.1	108.0	108.0
Sawmills and planing mills.....	306.6	298.7	295.3	294.9	299.6	311.8	322.2	329.7	336.8	344.6	341.7	346.2	331.6	378.6	378.6
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	121.2	130.4	118.7	121.2	122.4	124.8	127.8	132.3	133.9	134.6	131.8	130.9	128.7	136.7	136.7
Wooden containers.....	45.4	44.1	44.2	43.2	45.6	46.5	47.5	48.7	49.4	48.6	48.8	51.1	49.7	54.5	54.5
Miscellaneous wood products.....	51.8	52.3	52.7	52.6	53.5	54.8	55.7	56.6	57.5	57.6	57.4	58.1	57.5	58.6	58.6
Furniture and fixtures.....	249.2	243.5	243.9	251.1	256.7	260.4	270.6	276.2	280.7	282.1	280.4	272.0	274.3	275.6	280.1
Household furniture.....	245.1	243.9	251.0	254.5	258.1	265.1	269.2	270.7	270.5	269.0	261.6	261.6	265.9	267.2	267.2
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	42.0	43.1	43.7	44.1	44.3	45.0	46.1	47.4	48.5	48.9	48.2	48.6	48.0	48.4	48.4
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	33.9	33.9	34.5	35.8	35.7	36.7	36.7	38.1	38.0	38.6	38.6	38.6	37.9	37.9	37.9
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	22.5	21.0	21.9	22.3	22.3	23.8	24.2	24.5	24.2	23.9	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	512.0	501.6	498.5	499.1	504.3	515.5	536.4	550.0	557.2	562.8	560.4	542.6	550.4	532.5	563.3
Flat glass.....	26.2	27.3	28.2	31.7	33.7	35.7	35.3	35.3	34.3	34.0	33.5	33.3	34.7	35.1	35.1
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	98.7	92.8	93.8	93.5	93.5	96.9	100.5	101.0	102.1	101.4	96.5	100.8	98.8	95.9	95.9
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	14.9	15.3	15.7	16.4	16.9	17.7	17.9	18.4	18.0	18.0	17.6	17.7	17.0	17.8	17.8
Cement, hydraulic.....	42.7	41.2	40.1	40.3	41.2	42.9	43.5	43.5	44.0	42.5	38.3	42.3	42.0	43.6	43.6
Structural clay products.....	71.1	70.0	69.0	69.9	72.4	77.4	80.0	81.4	82.7	82.8	82.6	82.3	80.4	86.6	86.6
Pottery and related products.....	42.1	44.0	44.9	45.2	45.5	47.2	48.2	48.3	48.9	48.2	47.7	49.5	49.8	54.1	54.1
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	107.3	103.5	101.2	99.8	101.2	104.7	109.1	112.4	114.7	114.9	115.7	116.7	112.0	116.2	116.2
Cut-stone and stone products.....	18.4	18.3	17.8	17.5	17.9	18.5	18.6	19.3	19.2	19.2	19.2	18.9	19.0	19.5	19.5
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	85.2	86.1	88.4	90.0	93.1	95.4	96.6	97.6	98.9	98.4	99.2	98.9	97.9	94.5	94.5
Primary metal industries.....	1,064.7	1,055.8	1,065.6	1,104.0	1,134.6	1,183.8	1,233.6	1,258.5	1,280.1	1,292.7	1,310.1	1,306.5	1,306.7	1,309.7	1,312.6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	600.2	599.8	598.9	543.9	567.2	598.8	615.3	628.5	640.5	647.1	647.7	650.8	642.7	630.2	630.2
Iron and steel foundries.....	190.4	193.9	200.4	208.4	217.6	223.3	224.0	228.5	224.3	231.4	230.2	235.1	233.8	243.0	243.0
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	55.8	57.1	59.0	60.9	64.0	65.0	65.5	65.5	66.8	67.8	67.9	68.7	68.1	67.6	67.6
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	10.9	11.3	11.5	11.7	12.3	12.7	13.0	13.0	13.1	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	101.1	103.6	104.4	105.3	106.6	112.4	114.4	112.8	114.0	116.2	114.5	116.9	115.3	115.2	115.2
Nonferrous foundries.....	54.0	55.1	57.7	58.7	61.7	63.0	67.3	69.8	69.4	69.8	69.9	70.7	71.4	77.6	77.6
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	134.4	134.9	142.1	145.7	151.5	156.4	159.1	162.0	164.6	164.9	164.2	167.8	165.2	161.8	161.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Continued

	[In thousands]															
Industry	1958						1957						Annual average			
	June <sup>1</sup>	May <sup>1</sup>	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1957	1956	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Durable goods—Continued																
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	998.3	987.3	998.9	1,021.3	1,042.9	1,080.7	1,116.5	1,134.9	1,137.2	1,125.7	1,125.8	1,115.3	1,132.9	1,132.3	1,119.0	
Tin cans and other tinware	57.6	56.3	55.9	55.5	54.1	54.6	54.6	56.0	58.6	62.1	63.9	63.0	61.3	59.1	58.5	
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	121.6	123.2	120.2	134.7	141.5	147.4	143.1	143.1	146.1	141.2	138.9	136.9	141.3	144.9	149.2	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	105.5	108.4	108.9	107.7	108.3	108.7	110.3	110.3	109.3	109.2	112.1	108.8	110.3	110.0	121.0	
Fabricated structural metal products	207.3	208.0	300.9	305.3	315.8	324.1	327.0	331.6	332.7	330.9	328.2	328.2	330.5	325.2	302.4	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	108.8	201.3	207.0	215.6	228.4	240.5	240.5	243.6	233.0	234.2	236.7	243.0	245.3	238.7	238.7	
Lighting fixtures	41.3	42.6	44.5	46.0	48.1	51.0	53.1	53.1	52.1	50.6	49.6	49.9	51.4	51.4	50.5	
Fabricated wire products	49.4	49.7	51.4	52.4	54.4	56.0	56.0	56.9	57.3	57.3	57.3	57.7	58.7	59.0	61.5	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	115.8	119.4	122.5	125.7	130.1	134.2	137.0	138.0	138.1	137.0	134.4	137.9	137.4	137.2	137.2	
Machinery (except electrical)	1,463.2	1,486.5	1,523.4	1,588.9	1,579.7	1,609.3	1,635.7	1,637.4	1,634.8	1,704.8	1,705.2	1,732.0	1,766.2	1,737.9	1,730.1	
Engines and turbines	92.0	93.2	95.0	96.0	98.5	95.3	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.0	95.1	94.3	97.0	96.4	94.1	
Agricultural machinery and tractors	136.2	143.9	145.5	143.9	141.2	140.1	140.3	145.1	145.0	144.7	145.4	145.4	148.6	148.4	130.0	
Construction and mining machinery	119.8	124.6	129.0	132.3	133.4	138.3	142.3	147.5	151.8	153.1	154.8	155.7	153.1	153.1	153.1	
Metalworking machinery	236.0	231.0	239.8	245.2	254.7	262.3	268.1	275.4	282.9	284.8	290.9	296.3	287.6	284.3	284.3	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	158.4	162.0	164.9	169.0	172.1	174.3	176.1	178.4	178.4	176.7	180.2	183.8	181.0	187.8	187.8	
General industrial machinery	219.5	223.4	231.0	235.1	240.9	244.9	245.8	249.4	252.4	251.7	256.9	257.0	254.8	256.7	256.7	
Office and store machines and devices	122.2	121.8	122.2	119.3	124.4	128.3	132.4	135.4	138.0	138.4	137.2	140.7	137.7	137.7	126.1	
Service-industry and household machines	167.1	171.1	173.7	175.1	174.8	174.9	176.0	175.4	177.0	174.6	174.6	184.0	190.3	189.9	209.2	
Miscellaneous machinery parts	245.3	252.4	257.8	263.2	270.8	277.3	282.2	284.0	285.3	286.1	287.4	290.8	289.0	278.8	278.8	
Electrical machinery	1,089.0	1,078.8	1,092.3	1,114.4	1,132.4	1,161.5	1,193.9	1,221.8	1,238.9	1,250.7	1,232.5	1,217.7	1,219.8	1,223.3	1,202.1	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	365.2	372.6	381.6	399.1	399.3	407.9	411.4	413.5	418.7	414.3	416.2	419.7	420.2	416.1	416.1	
Electrical appliances	33.5	34.8	34.9	35.6	36.8	38.4	40.0	40.1	40.6	40.2	38.8	39.4	39.1	40.9	40.8	
Insulated wire and cable	23.6	24.3	24.9	25.3	25.9	26.3	26.9	27.3	27.4	27.2	27.1	27.1	27.2	28.4	28.4	
Electrical equipment for vehicles	58.1	60.7	64.0	68.4	71.3	74.6	75.3	74.8	74.6	72.5	72.4	73.5	73.2	73.9	73.9	
Electric lamps	26.2	26.8	27.8	28.7	29.3	29.9	30.0	30.1	30.2	30.0	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.2	28.5	
Communication equipment	527.3	528.3	535.3	541.0	552.0	558.6	567.7	602.4	608.1	596.5	592.5	580.0	579.8	587.8	587.8	
Miscellaneous electrical products	44.9	45.4	45.9	46.3	46.9	48.2	50.4	50.2	51.5	51.2	50.0	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	
Transportation equipment	1,535.6	1,541.7	1,570.0	1,620.2	1,676.0	1,730.8	1,804.1	1,817.0	1,809.0	1,770.0	1,856.7	1,871.7	1,905.9	1,878.1	1,833.4	
Motor vehicles and equipment	594.2	605.5	648.8	702.0	736.4	786.0	805.0	792.7	743.2	680.2	758.7	751.1	775.8	785.3	806.9	
Aircraft and parts	740.7	754.2	756.0	756.8	762.4	773.9	783.7	833.5	833.9	870.4	886.0	889.2	901.7	900.3	900.3	
Aircraft engines	442.8	456.0	457.8	455.8	457.5	463.8	463.8	477.0	508.7	513.9	529.1	539.1	548.4	522.8	494.4	
Aircraft propellers and parts	152.8	152.3	152.4	154.0	156.0	160.2	163.2	170.6	174.9	178.2	182.1	184.0	179.1	167.1	167.1	
Other aircraft parts and equipment	18.9	19.8	20.3	20.6	20.8	20.4	20.3	20.7	20.6	20.5	21.0	20.7	20.5	16.9	16.9	
Ship and boat building and repairing	126.5	125.5	126.1	126.9	127.8	129.4	133.3	138.5	142.6	143.6	143.8	143.5	139.8	130.0	130.0	
Shipbuilding and repairing	146.4	144.8	143.9	147.1	148.1	149.6	151.2	149.6	150.6	149.7	150.1	143.5	148.8	130.0	130.0	
Shipbuilding and repairing	125.3	123.7	125.4	125.8	125.3	128.7	130.5	129.7	131.1	130.2	129.3	129.3	129.9	109.8	109.8	
Boatbuilding and repairing	21.1	21.1	20.5	21.3	20.8	20.9	20.7	19.9	19.5	19.5	20.5	23.2	21.9	20.2	20.2	
Railroad equipment	52.1	57.1	60.2	61.8	64.2	66.0	68.5	72.0	74.5	67.3	74.8	75.4	71.6	64.3	64.3	
Other transportation equipment	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.3	7.7	8.6	9.9	10.7	10.8	10.6	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.9	
Instruments and related products	309.2	309.7	313.7	317.4	320.9	325.7	331.4	334.9	336.7	338.2	339.8	334.2	337.3	337.9	338.6	
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	57.1	58.1	58.3	59.3	60.2	60.8	61.6	63.0	63.6	64.5	66.6	66.8	66.5	65.1	64.9	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	82.3	83.5	84.7	85.5	86.2	88.1	89.4	90.6	90.7	90.8	90.6	91.3	90.9	87.2	87.2	
Optical instruments and lenses	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.7	14.0	13.9	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.9	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	41.4	41.4	41.7	41.9	42.5	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.8	41.5	41.6	42.4	42.0	41.0	41.0	
Ophthalmic goods	23.6	23.9	24.3	24.4	24.9	25.2	26.0	25.9	25.4	25.1	24.5	24.9	25.2	25.7	25.7	
Photographic apparatus	65.0	65.7	66.5	67.2	68.1	69.1	69.7	69.5	70.4	71.0	70.7	70.3	70.0	68.5	68.5	
Watches and clocks	26.8	27.7	28.6	29.2	30.1	31.9	31.8	32.1	31.8	31.2	28.2	28.1	30.8	34.4	34.4	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	452.2	447.1	449.5	453.6	455.6	452.2	472.1	500.9	512.5	514.7	501.3	473.6	490.4	490.0	501.0	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	42.5	43.2	44.1	44.9	45.0	45.5	47.4	48.0	47.7	45.9	43.4	44.6	46.3	49.9	49.9	
Musical instruments and parts	15.8	16.1	16.2	16.9	17.4	18.1	18.6	18.5	18.4	17.7	17.9	17.6	18.2	18.5	18.5	
Toys and sporting goods	81.9	79.3	75.8	73.6	69.3	77.9	94.9	102.2	103.5	100.0	88.4	86.6	90.6	94.6	94.6	
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	31.9	32.1	31.5	31.6	31.8	32.2	32.8	32.9	33.0	33.0	31.9	32.3	32.0	31.9	31.9	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	54.0	55.0	55.3	55.5	56.8	60.6	61.6	62.6	64.6	63.7	58.6	60.6	61.4	64.5	64.5	
Fabricated plastic products	79.2	80.9	83.5	85.4	88.7	88.6	91.6	92.9	93.5	91.5	88.9	91.5	91.5	87.5	87.5	
Other manufacturing industries	141.8	142.9	143.5	143.7	143.2	143.2	143.0	155.4	154.0	145.0	141.1	141.6	142.7	137.7	130.8	
Nondurable goods																
Food and kindred products	1,475.6	1,413.3	1,383.3	1,379.2	1,386.8	1,406.8	1,467.6	1,508.4	1,584.4	1,669.2	1,649.6	1,572.3	1,502.2	1,509.8	1,548.6	
Meat products	301.9	294.1	297.5	302.7	312.8	324.4	330.0	329.0	329.0	329.2	325.8	327.7	324.5	326.2	337.0	
Dairy products	103.7	99.1	97.5	95.8	96.3	97.5	98.8	101.4	106.0	112.1	114.2	112.8	104.0	108.7	108.7	
Canning and preserving	171.3	169.9	157.7	161.2	162.8	181.9	200.2	270.3	338.8	337.0	261.5	202.7	220.8	233.3	233.3	
Grain-mill products	112.4	111.3	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.8	112.7	115.5	116.6	111.7	113.9	112.0	114.3	118.4	118.4	
Bakery products	263.2	261.9	282.1	282.7	283.6	286.3	287.8	289.1	289.4	290.7	290.6	287.8	287.2	288.4	288.4	
Sugar	27.4	25.7	25.1	26.4	28.8	42.7	47.4	43.5	29.8	28.3	27.5	26.8	31.3	31.6	31.6	
Confectionery and related products	70.5	71.0	74.0	75.5	76.0	82.5	84.0	83.7	81.5	77.1	69.9	72.2	77.5	78.7	78.7	
Beverages	204.8	198.1	200.3	196.9	198.2	208.2	209.3	212.8	217.4	220.5	223.2	220.6	208.9	212.0	212.0	
Miscellaneous food products	138.1	134.2	133.3	133.9	132.6	134.6	137.3	139.6	140.6	141.1	141.6	142.7	137.7	130.8	130.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Continued

	[In thousands]														
	1956						1957						Annual average		
Industry	June <sup>1</sup>	May <sup>1</sup>	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
Nonferrous goods—Continued															
Tobacco manufactures.....	79.4	79.0	80.0	84.3	89.6	93.9	98.5	97.8	105.7	111.7	102.6	81.1	83.4	94.1	96.1
Cigarettes.....	35.8	35.8	35.6	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.2	35.8	35.7	34.2	34.3	34.6	34.2
Cigars.....	28.9	28.7	29.8	30.0	30.0	30.0	32.0	32.0	32.8	32.3	32.0	30.1	32.6	32.6	34.5
Tobacco and snuff.....	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.6	7.0
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	8.3	8.1	12.4	16.8	21.2	24.4	22.9	32.2	37.0	32.3	28.3	10.5	9.0	20.3	22.4
Textile-mill products.....	931.7	922.8	925.9	945.8	951.4	976.3	967.0	969.5	1,004.9	1,004.6	967.4	1,005.2	1,004.8	1,067.6	1,067.6
Scouring and combing plants.....	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Yarn and thread mills.....	100.4	100.9	107.7	109.4	110.0	113.1	113.1	114.6	115.8	113.9	112.1	110.1	110.1	112.7	122.7
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	393.9	398.8	404.5	408.5	411.4	418.2	418.1	433.2	435.5	426.6	412.1	427.4	428.7	456.9	456.9
Narrow fabric and smallwares.....	20.4	20.7	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.5	28.1	28.5	29.1	29.1	29.0	28.4	28.9	29.1	29.5
Knitting mills.....	203.5	199.9	197.7	198.0	198.6	206.8	214.8	218.4	219.3	219.8	213.5	218.2	214.5	221.1	221.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	85.8	84.9	84.0	85.8	85.6	87.1	88.2	88.6	88.7	88.1	86.2	88.2	88.4	91.7	91.7
Carpet, rug, and other floor coverings.....	42.5	44.5	45.1	45.7	47.8	48.8	49.1	50.4	50.6	50.1	48.3	49.7	51.5	54.3	54.3
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	10.2	9.7	10.1	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.5	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.7	10.6	12.3
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	51.3	51.0	53.0	54.5	56.0	58.7	60.1	60.6	60.2	60.2	58.9	59.9	60.5	62.2	62.2
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,124.0	1,114.5	1,115.5	1,148.2	1,151.4	1,168.0	1,188.0	1,199.8	1,206.1	1,215.9	1,217.4	1,155.7	1,177.5	1,198.6	1,211.2
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	105.8	101.5	109.8	111.2	110.9	113.0	113.0	111.5	113.3	117.9	118.1	113.8	119.2	117.6	123.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	304.4	302.7	311.1	311.9	306.8	312.6	318.1	322.3	324.5	329.1	312.0	317.3	316.5	317.4	317.4
Women's outerwear.....	330.4	332.8	333.8	357.1	351.0	354.9	351.7	345.1	353.9	359.1	326.8	336.0	332.1	334.2	334.2
Women's, children's undergarments.....	110.0	114.0	115.5	116.0	115.9	118.2	121.0	121.4	121.3	119.3	113.4	116.8	116.0	120.9	120.9
Millinery.....	12.2	14.9	20.4	21.9	18.0	16.9	15.8	16.2	20.3	20.3	16.5	14.4	18.7	18.9	18.9
Children's outerwear.....	69.6	67.9	71.8	75.2	74.1	72.2	74.4	75.3	76.8	76.3	74.1	75.5	74.0	73.8	73.8
Fur goods.....	10.8	8.8	9.7	9.8	10.2	10.7	11.3	11.5	11.5	10.9	10.9	11.3	10.4	11.3	11.3
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	53.9	53.9	55.7	55.9	56.3	58.7	60.4	60.8	60.8	60.8	57.5	58.7	59.5	62.7	62.7
Other fabricated textile products.....	118.1	119.0	120.4	122.3	124.2	130.8	135.6	135.2	130.2	132.7	126.4	128.0	130.5	128.9	128.9
Paper and allied products.....	544.8	539.3	541.7	543.6	545.7	532.1	502.0	505.8	507.9	508.0	503.3	509.8	509.5	506.3	507.7
Pulp, paper and paperboard mills.....	296.9	298.1	298.0	298.5	272.1	274.6	274.2	275.1	275.1	277.0	274.9	290.6	277.4	278.0	278.0
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	145.1	145.8	147.2	147.9	150.8	156.0	156.0	156.8	158.6	154.8	154.8	154.9	155.3	155.7	155.7
Other paper and allied products.....	138.5	137.8	128.4	128.0	122.2	131.4	131.8	134.2	134.4	133.5	132.6	134.0	133.6	134.0	134.0
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	850.1	845.2	850.9	854.2	853.2	855.8	864.1	866.7	868.5	860.9	850.9	851.7	853.6	857.9	850.5
Newspapers.....	316.1	314.9	315.5	316.0	315.2	318.4	318.3	316.9	315.7	315.7	314.1	315.9	315.0	311.9	311.9
Periodicals.....	60.7	61.8	61.8	62.1	62.0	62.7	63.1	62.4	61.6	60.9	59.8	59.5	61.7	64.4	64.4
Books.....	54.4	54.7	55.2	55.2	55.4	55.2	55.2	55.4	55.4	55.4	55.1	54.9	54.9	55.5	55.5
Commercial printing.....	215.3	221.5	222.8	222.1	223.9	226.7	228.2	228.7	228.7	228.7	228.0	222.6	223.9	221.2	221.2
Lithographing.....	65.3	65.4	65.7	65.8	65.4	67.4	67.7	67.8	67.7	66.7	66.4	66.7	66.7	64.3	64.3
Greeting cards.....	18.9	18.3	17.8	18.1	18.0	18.9	18.9	21.6	21.6	20.5	19.6	19.4	19.9	19.6	19.6
Bookbinding and related industries.....	43.7	44.4	44.8	44.6	44.6	45.2	45.7	47.1	47.4	46.0	45.6	46.3	46.1	46.0	46.0
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	66.8	70.2	70.9	70.6	70.5	69.6	69.9	69.6	69.3	68.1	68.1	68.2	69.5	69.5	69.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	811.1	817.0	820.6	825.4	824.5	831.2	837.7	842.6	846.2	847.2	844.8	840.7	842.7	844.8	833.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	101.9	103.7	104.4	104.9	105.9	106.1	106.7	107.7	108.7	109.1	109.0	109.1	108.2	108.6	108.6
Industrial organic chemicals.....	306.4	309.0	310.5	313.7	317.6	320.1	320.8	320.5	323.8	325.2	325.6	325.6	325.6	325.6	325.6
Drugs and medicines.....	102.6	102.9	102.7	102.1	102.3	103.0	103.0	103.0	101.8	101.5	101.4	100.5	99.8	100.0	99.7
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	47.9	47.8	48.2	48.3	48.5	49.0	49.0	50.5	50.8	50.6	50.0	50.1	50.0	50.1	50.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	71.5	71.6	72.3	72.6	73.1	73.6	73.9	74.9	75.0	76.7	77.1	76.1	75.4	75.6	75.6
Gum and wood chemicals.....	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.6	8.0	7.9	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.4	8.4
Fertilizers.....	42.5	40.3	41.1	39.5	34.5	32.6	32.8	34.1	33.5	31.2	30.6	33.6	33.6	36.0	36.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	35.7	36.5	37.4	38.4	40.3	42.5	43.8	43.7	40.6	37.8	36.9	37.9	40.6	40.9	40.9
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	100.5	100.9	100.0	101.1	101.0	102.8	103.8	104.7	103.6	104.0	102.3	103.6	102.8	98.8	98.8
Products of petroleum and coal.....	240.4	238.6	237.9	238.4	241.4	243.8	244.8	247.7	249.2	252.7	252.9	251.8	251.2	249.5	252.1
Petroleum refining.....	193.0	193.3	194.2	195.2	196.7	196.3	197.3	197.7	200.9	201.5	200.5	199.8	199.1	200.8	200.8
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	45.6	44.0	44.2	46.2	47.1	48.5	50.4	51.5	51.3	51.4	51.3	51.4	50.4	51.3	51.3
Rubber products.....	235.1	230.4	234.7	243.6	251.4	260.9	267.0	269.7	270.2	267.2	264.9	255.8	255.2	260.2	260.2
Tires and inner tubes.....	96.4	98.4	102.5	105.6	109.2	111.3	111.4	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.3	110.6	110.0	111.5	111.5
Rubber footwear.....	20.6	20.7	20.9	21.3	21.6	21.9	22.1	21.9	22.0	21.9	21.9	21.3	21.7	21.9	21.9
Other rubber products.....	118.4	115.6	120.2	124.5	130.1	134.7	136.2	136.7	133.6	131.7	127.3	129.6	133.8	133.6	133.6
Leather and leather products.....	353.7	339.7	339.4	340.4	346.7	353.0	355.4	367.4	368.2	370.9	376.0	368.4	368.0	370.8	370.8
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	37.2	37.3	38.4	38.9	39.5	39.9	39.9	40.4	40.4	40.6	41.0	40.3	41.0	40.7	42.7
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	17.3	17.1	17.8	18.8	18.9	18.8	18.4	18.3	18.2	18.5	18.9	18.9	18.9	19.8	19.8
Footwear (except rubber).....	229.2	225.9	241.8	246.2	245.6	243.7	247.0	240.4	243.3	247.4	243.7	243.9	243.8	246.3	246.3
Luggage.....	14.5	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.2	14.9	15.4	15.8	15.8	16.1	15.0	15.8	15.6	16.3	16.3
Handbags and small leather goods.....	23.9	25.5	30.6	31.2	28.2	30.6	31.7	31.8	31.1	30.9	29.8	27.3	30.1	32.8	32.8
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	13.8	13.5	13.2	13.6	11.9	13.7	16.8	16.9	17.4	17.3	16.7	15.6	16.2	16.9	16.9

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Continued

	[In thousands]															
Industry	1958										1957				Annual average	
	June <sup>1</sup>	May <sup>1</sup>	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1957	1956	
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b>	<b>3,889</b>	<b>3,872</b>	<b>3,883</b>	<b>3,910</b>	<b>3,944</b>	<b>3,985</b>	<b>4,094</b>	<b>4,114</b>	<b>4,152</b>	<b>4,201</b>	<b>4,210</b>	<b>4,194</b>	<b>4,176</b>	<b>4,151</b>	<b>4,161</b>	
Transportation	2,507	2,497	2,503	2,524	2,532	2,587	2,688	2,706	2,743	2,781	2,773	2,758	2,759	2,741	2,773	
Interstate railroads	946.2	951.9	965.8	989.5	1,013.5	1,062.8	1,076.9	1,112.4	1,134.5	1,146.6	1,138.6	1,141.9	1,123.4	1,123.4	1,150.5	
Class I railroads	823.5	828.8	840.3	861.9	884.1	918.9	939.6	974.5	994.8	1,006.5	1,007.9	1,010.1	984.8	984.8	1,042.0	
Local railroads and bus lines	96.8	97.0	97.3	101.6	100.9	101.1	101.0	103.0	103.3	103.5	103.6	104.0	103.6	103.6	103.6	
Trucking and warehousing	773.8	770.4	770.8	782.6	790.0	824.7	832.2	832.3	831.5	816.0	811.3	807.2	812.3	812.3	809.5	
Other transportation and services	680.6	683.6	680.7	678.6	682.9	699.6	695.7	695.0	711.2	707.2	704.8	706.0	701.8	699.1	701.8	
Buslines, except local	42.1	41.4	41.0	40.9	42.0	42.0	42.4	42.9	43.2	44.5	44.9	44.4	43.8	42.9	42.0	
Air transportation (common carrier)	141.1	141.0	142.0	144.7	145.0	144.8	144.6	141.5	147.6	147.6	147.0	147.0	146.1	144.6	130.5	
Pipe-line transportation (except natural gas)	25.8	25.7	25.5	25.8	25.8	25.9	26.1	26.3	27.1	27.5	27.5	27.1	26.4	25.9	25.9	
Communication	777	777	783	789	795	800	806	808	809	814	824	824	813	810	795	
Telephone	737.5	743.5	749.3	755.5	759.7	769.7	776.7	776.8	776.8	782.0	781.6	770.0	768.2	751.2	731.2	
Telegraph	38.5	38.5	39.0	39.1	39.9	40.3	40.3	41.0	41.0	41.5	41.9	41.9	41.4	41.4	42.6	
Other public utilities	808	807	807	807	806	800	800	800	806	813	812	804	800	800	809	
Gas and electric utilities	575.4	574.4	574.3	574.5	575.2	576.9	577.1	577.4	583.3	589.1	588.8	589.9	577.2	569.1	561.2	
Electric light and power utilities	258.0	257.6	257.6	258.1	258.3	258.9	259.0	259.0	252.2	264.8	264.4	260.7	250.7	240.0	240.0	
Gas utilities	149.7	149.3	149.1	148.9	148.9	149.2	149.7	149.8	149.6	151.8	151.8	150.1	149.0	145.3	145.3	
Electric light and gas utilities combined	167.7	167.5	167.6	167.5	167.7	168.3	168.3	168.8	168.8	170.4	172.5	172.6	170.1	169.5	173.6	
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	23.0	23.0	22.8	22.4	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.9	23.1	23.6	23.6	23.3	23.0	23.6	23.6	
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>	<b>11,042</b>	<b>10,954</b>	<b>10,940</b>	<b>10,939</b>	<b>10,943</b>	<b>11,140</b>	<b>12,076</b>	<b>11,537</b>	<b>11,287</b>	<b>11,349</b>	<b>11,236</b>	<b>11,229</b>	<b>11,255</b>	<b>11,302</b>	<b>11,221</b>	
Wholesale trade	2,909	2,900	2,902	3,010	3,023	3,051	3,104	3,103	3,097	3,081	3,064	3,074	3,052	3,065	3,068	
Wholesaler, full-service and limited-function	1,712.5	1,722.5	1,737.8	1,744.8	1,762.2	1,796.9	1,795.9	1,788.4	1,783.3	1,778.8	1,774.8	1,769.5	1,772.1	1,754.0	1,754.0	
Automotive	122.0	124.3	124.4	125.1	125.2	125.7	126.3	125.7	125.9	125.5	124.9	123.5	123.3	118.8	118.8	
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors	293.4	297.8	302.8	303.0	304.2	308.7	308.8	305.2	305.4	302.0	302.0	301.4	301.4	303.4	305.0	
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment	434.6	436.5	441.2	444.4	449.3	454.1	456.3	457.4	457.4	459.7	459.7	459.7	457.1	455.2	455.2	
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers	551.6	563.9	569.4	572.3	583.5	608.4	605.5	600.1	604.4	591.6	587.9	586.9	588.8	585.0	575.0	
Wholesale distributors, other	1,246.3	1,259.4	1,271.8	1,277.9	1,288.6	1,307.2	1,307.5	1,305.7	1,297.7	1,304.7	1,299.0	1,292.5	1,293.1	1,284.3	1,284.3	
Retail trade	8,073	7,994	7,958	7,929	7,925	8,089	9,972	8,454	8,290	8,268	8,152	8,155	8,203	8,237	8,213	
General merchandise stores	1,366.1	1,359.4	1,351.5	1,331.7	1,316.4	1,366.4	1,937.7	1,882.1	1,470.6	1,460.7	1,371.1	1,365.4	1,367.3	1,457.1	1,455.7	
Department stores and general mail-order houses	875.1	864.5	856.9	854.0	850.7	1,255.6	1,038.6	954.1	929.3	892.4	888.6	895.2	944.4	943.8	943.8	
Other general merchandise stores	484.3	487.0	474.8	462.4	480.7	680.1	543.5	516.5	511.4	478.7	478.8	492.1	512.7	511.9	511.9	
Food and liquor stores	1,580.9	1,591.7	1,598.3	1,602.2	1,599.1	1,625.5	1,611.6	1,585.5	1,576.9	1,563.5	1,569.5	1,570.4	1,573.9	1,542.4	1,542.4	
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets	1,135.9	1,130.3	1,130.0	1,131.1	1,149.9	1,167.7	1,149.1	1,124.9	1,108.8	1,090.1	1,095.5	1,096.6	1,106.9	1,096.9	1,076.9	
Dairy product stores and dealers	229.8	227.6	225.7	224.9	226.3	227.8	228.7	229.2	237.6	244.4	245.4	241.9	239.4	238.9	238.9	
Other food and liquor stores	223.4	224.8	222.6	220.2	222.9	240.0	233.8	229.9	230.5	229.0	228.6	228.6	231.9	232.7	232.7	
Automotive and accessories dealers	756.8	756.6	757.2	768.0	778.4	792.6	823.5	811.0	803.0	802.7	806.9	805.8	804.2	804.2	804.2	
Apparel and accessories stores	585.7	585.3	585.7	576.2	554.8	583.3	719.3	626.3	608.6	597.9	585.7	584.8	602.6	604.6	610.3	
Other retail trade	3,761.3	3,702.7	3,673.9	3,654.3	3,673.2	3,727.5	3,865.1	3,822.5	3,822.7	3,849.6	3,854.8	3,846.9	3,827.1	3,796.8	3,795.4	
Furniture and appliance stores	384.6	385.4	385.3	380.0	380.3	380.3	410.4	399.1	394.3	390.2	390.5	391.1	391.6	394.8	395.8	
Drug stores	348.0	347.7	345.7	345.8	357.5	355.0	361.3	361.1	355.2	356.4	356.2	355.8	354.7	341.2	341.2	
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>2,369</b>	<b>2,356</b>	<b>2,348</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>2,360</b>	<b>2,361</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>2,396</b>	<b>2,396</b>	<b>2,349</b>	<b>2,308</b>	
Banks and trust companies	610.4	612.2	612.4	612.1	610.5	610.7	610.4	608.3	607.2	613.5	612.7	602.0	602.8	578.7	578.7	
Security dealers and exchanges	83.3	83.2	83.8	84.0	83.7	83.9	83.9	83.8	83.8	84.2	85.3	83.8	83.8	82.4	82.4	
Insurance carriers and agents	892.3	893.8	892.7	889.6	887.6	886.8	884.6	880.3	879.9	883.1	881.6	868.9	868.6	825.9	825.9	
Other finance agencies and real estate	783.4	766.8	759.1	756.9	762.0	771.6	780.8	785.3	794.9	807.7	816.2	810.2	792.0	821.1	821.1	
<b>Service and miscellaneous</b>	<b>6,490</b>	<b>6,461</b>	<b>6,384</b>	<b>6,267</b>	<b>6,240</b>	<b>6,241</b>	<b>6,318</b>	<b>6,367</b>	<b>6,406</b>	<b>6,412</b>	<b>6,404</b>	<b>6,427</b>	<b>6,442</b>	<b>6,336</b>	<b>6,160</b>	
Hotels and lodging places	513.3	499.9	476.4	470.7	473.2	457.0	465.8	465.2	547.3	627.0	627.1	660.3	631.0	515.4	515.4	
Personal services	314.1	310.6	310.8	311.3	316.2	319.0	321.2	323.8	325.7	329.3	334.0	332.6	326.3	332.3	332.3	
Cleaning and dyeing plants	172.1	168.9	164.6	162.7	165.9	168.0	170.7	172.6	169.1	164.2	170.8	175.7	169.8	165.8	165.8	
Motion pictures	193.8	192.9	185.9	186.1	186.8	186.8	197.7	205.0	210.1	208.3	207.2	207.1	204.1	204.1	223.4	
<b>Government</b>	<b>7,843</b>	<b>7,875</b>	<b>7,830</b>	<b>7,822</b>	<b>7,789</b>	<b>7,749</b>	<b>8,067</b>	<b>7,739</b>	<b>7,723</b>	<b>7,625</b>	<b>7,599</b>	<b>7,411</b>	<b>7,598</b>	<b>7,626</b>	<b>7,277</b>	
Federal <sup>2</sup>	2,101	2,151	2,150	2,141	2,140	2,137	2,470	2,148	2,106	2,179	2,212	2,219	2,211	2,217	2,209	
Executive	2,123.8	2,123.5	2,114.7	2,113.3	2,110.5	2,443.4	2,120.9	2,128.9	2,128.9	2,182.7	2,184.7	2,192.0	2,184.2	2,190.2	2,183.1	
Department of Defense	958.3	956.9	958.8	953.6	952.3	954.5	961.2	971.5	965.3	1,018.1	1,022.4	1,022.4	1,023.1	1,007.3	1,004.1	
Post Office Department	328.2	330.5	331.1	332.5	332.9	332.9	332.9	332.9	332.9	332.9	332.9	332.9	332.9	332.9	332.9	
Other agencies	637.3	636.1	629.8	629.9	629.9	629.3	629.3	629.3	629.3	633.7	644.7	627.4	642.7	651.4	613.7	
Legislative	22.0	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	21.9	
Judicial	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	
State and local <sup>3</sup>	5,682	5,724	5,700	5,681	5,649	5,612	5,597	5,611	5,567	5,446	5,387	5,192	5,387	5,400	5,068	
State	1,490.5	1,462.9	1,453.6	1,443.2	1,435.2	1,418.5	1,417.3	1,408.6	1,375.8	1,341.2	1,346.0	1,362.4	1,382.9	1,382.9	1,300.6	
Local	4,243.6	4,261.1	4,246.4	4,238.0	4,204.0	4,194.0	4,180.0	4,202.5	4,191.2	4,105.0	4,046.0	3,829.6	3,999.3	3,999.3	3,767.8	
Education	2,612.9	2,617.6	2,625.5	2,614.2	2,584.0	2,584.0	2,584.0	2,584.0	2,584.0	2,584.0	2,584.0	2,584.0	2,584.0	2,584.0	2,584.0	
Other	3,111.2	3,082.4	3,052.1	3,034.8	3,028.1	3,011.1	3,011.3	3,011.3	3,014.5	3,053.7	3,072.2	3,107.0	3,064.3	3,066.6	2,848.7	

<sup>1</sup> Beginning with the August 1958 issue, figures for 1956-58 differ from those previously published because of the adjustment of the employment estimates to 1st quarter 1957 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social insurance programs. Statistics from 1957 forward are subject to revision when new benchmarks become available.

These series are based upon establishment reports which cover all full- and part-time employees in nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Therefore, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period are counted more than once. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Data for Federal establishments refer to continental United States; they relate to civilian employees who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month.

<sup>4</sup> State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except those for the Federal Government, which is prepared by the U. S. Civil Service Commission, and that for Class I railroads, which is prepared by the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry<sup>1</sup>

Industry	1968												Annual average	
	[In thousands]												1967	1966
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	
<b>Mining</b> .....	564	567	583	597	616	638	643	643	667	676	674	680	664	673
Metal.....	74.3	74.4	79.2	81.0	84.3	88.2	89.2	90.4	94.2	96.1	97.4	97.0	94.4	92.9
Iron.....	23.5	22.9	26.4	27.2	29.0	32.1	33.5	34.8	36.0	36.5	35.8	35.6	33.9	30.4
Copper.....	22.8	22.8	23.7	24.1	24.7	25.3	25.3	25.1	26.7	27.4	27.8	28.1	27.3	28.3
Lead and zinc.....	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.9	12.3	12.5	12.1	12.2	12.7	13.2	14.1	14.8	14.1	14.9
Anthracite.....	18.2	17.0	21.1	22.3	21.7	24.2	22.8	25.3	26.3	25.1	28.8	28.2	26.4	26.8
Bituminous coal.....	172.3	177.3	184.2	190.3	196.9	202.4	203.2	203.9	206.0	206.9	201.3	211.5	208.4	208.8
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....	206.3	206.7	210.4	217.3	223.6	229.0	231.6	232.8	241.4	248.1	247.8	245.1	238.0	245.4
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....	112.4	113.1	113.9	115.0	116.2	117.0	117.2	118.5	124.1	128.3	128.6	127.2	122.6	128.0
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	92.6	90.6	87.9	86.0	80.0	94.3	97.1	98.6	96.4	90.9	98.3	97.9	96.3	98.6
<b>Contract construction</b> .....	2,313	2,182	1,961	1,817	2,025	2,249	2,440	2,587	2,651	2,683	2,671	2,643	2,442	2,559
Nonbuilding construction.....	538	448	370	331	382	447	517	575	593	607	606	590	515	520
Highway and street construction.....	257.5	191.1	140.0	120.5	144.1	178.9	224.9	265.9	278.7	284.3	280.6	276.7	226.8	234.8
Other nonbuilding construction.....	280.2	257.3	229.8	210.4	237.7	268.5	291.6	309.4	316.2	322.8	325.8	321.9	288.5	284.8
Building construction.....	1,775	1,664	1,591	1,486	1,643	1,802	1,923	2,012	2,056	2,076	2,065	2,044	1,927	2,039
General contractors.....	671.3	627.9	598.9	556.9	626.7	695.4	744.7	782.4	807.6	835.5	831.6	822.6	772.6	808.6
Special-trade contractors.....	1,103.8	1,036.5	992.3	930.3	1,016.8	1,111.9	1,177.9	1,229.8	1,248.7	1,240.3	1,233.1	1,221.0	1,154.1	1,170.0
Plumbing and heating.....	230.6	227.8	230.0	233.6	247.2	259.9	266.1	276.9	279.1	270.1	269.8	269.9	265.9	271.9
Painting and decorating.....	182.8	187.1	124.1	113.9	122.0	138.6	153.0	164.3	173.7	179.3	179.7	182.1	150.1	187.4
Electrical work.....	129.3	127.1	128.7	133.1	137.4	143.9	149.2	153.8	157.5	160.7	160.1	156.9	151.7	149.7
Other special-trade contractors.....	591.1	564.5	510.8	449.7	506.2	569.5	600.6	634.8	638.4	630.2	613.5	632.1	586.4	591.0
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	11,405	11,256	11,210	11,542	11,767	12,024	12,449	12,694	12,896	12,993	13,020	12,784	12,946	12,911
Durable goods.....	6,335	6,270	6,337	6,502	6,653	6,969	7,153	7,322	7,413	7,414	7,489	7,445	7,615	7,667
Non-durable goods.....	5,070	4,977	4,973	5,040	5,114	5,155	5,296	5,372	5,483	5,579	5,531	5,339	5,331	5,248
Durable goods.....	66.4	68.4	68.0	67.7	67.0	67.6	69.2	70.3	71.6	74.9	77.2	76.2	78.0	83.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	578.7	546.1	520.3	515.0	516.5	526.4	548.5	569.5	590.4	598.6	612.1	612.9	626.8	606.7
Logging camps and contractors.....	79.0	65.5	62.9	63.5	64.8	70.1	75.9	83.3	80.2	86.6	83.0	101.2	80.1	100.3
Sawmills and planing mills.....	279.3	260.1	267.5	267.5	272.1	284.0	294.2	301.6	309.0	316.6	313.7	310.0	303.5	349.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	101.3	100.1	98.5	100.6	101.6	104.2	107.2	111.2	113.4	113.7	110.8	113.3	108.3	114.7
Wooden containers.....	41.2	38.0	40.0	39.0	41.3	42.3	43.2	44.4	44.2	44.2	44.5	46.8	45.5	50.2
Miscellaneous wood products.....	45.3	45.7	46.1	45.9	46.6	48.2	49.0	49.9	50.9	51.0	50.9	51.5	50.9	52.3
Furniture and fixtures.....	289.4	283.0	283.2	290.1	295.3	298.5	308.7	313.7	318.9	320.8	318.6	310.8	313.2	319.2
Household furniture.....	208.9	208.9	213.9	217.5	220.6	227.7	231.3	233.5	233.7	231.9	224.9	227.2	228.9	280.9
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	32.7	33.5	33.9	34.2	34.5	35.2	36.1	37.5	38.3	39.0	38.1	38.7	38.2	39.1
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	24.7	24.8	25.4	26.4	26.3	27.2	27.3	28.6	29.3	29.1	28.9	28.8	28.4	28.6
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	17.6	16.0	16.9	17.2	17.1	18.6	19.0	19.3	19.1	19.6	18.4	18.5	18.7	20.6
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	417.3	408.2	402.7	408.0	418.5	429.6	453.0	459.5	465.1	462.7	445.8	463.0	456.0	470.7
Flat glass.....	22.4	23.5	24.3	27.8	30.1	31.9	31.8	31.4	30.3	29.8	29.5	29.4	30.9	31.4
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	78.5	77.4	78.6	78.2	77.7	81.1	84.9	85.4	86.8	86.1	81.8	85.3	83.4	81.0
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	12.0	12.3	12.6	13.5	13.9	14.8	14.8	15.4	15.1	15.1	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.1
Cement, hydraulic.....	35.3	33.5	32.8	33.0	33.9	35.8	36.4	36.4	36.9	35.5	33.5	32.5	35.0	36.7
Structural clay products.....	61.5	60.4	59.2	59.8	62.4	67.5	69.7	71.2	72.7	72.8	72.6	72.3	70.3	78.8
Pottery and related products.....	35.6	37.5	38.4	38.8	38.9	40.6	41.9	41.9	42.5	41.9	41.3	42.9	43.3	47.6
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	85.2	82.1	80.1	78.8	80.3	83.8	88.0	91.2	93.0	93.5	94.4	94.7	90.6	95.1
Cut-stone and stone products.....	18.8	15.7	15.2	15.0	15.3	15.9	16.1	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.5	17.0
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	58.9	59.5	61.5	63.1	66.6	68.2	69.4	70.2	71.2	71.4	71.4	71.9	71.0	70.0
Primary metal industries.....	854.4	843.5	848.5	885.1	912.5	908.4	1,005.6	1,020.8	1,030.7	1,062.7	1,079.3	1,077.7	1,068.2	1,067.4
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	406.8	407.3	426.8	440.0	462.0	462.0	508.3	522.3	533.2	539.7	541.5	545.6	537.0	532.6
Iron and steel foundries.....	190.7	183.8	189.6	177.4	186.3	191.0	192.3	195.8	192.8	199.3	198.4	203.1	201.6	211.7
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	42.7	43.8	45.3	47.0	46.6	50.7	51.2	51.1	52.3	53.1	52.9	53.8	53.5	54.5
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.7	9.0	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.5
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	76.4	78.7	79.3	79.9	83.5	86.4	88.2	88.5	87.9	90.0	88.4	90.5	89.2	93.6
Nonferrous foundries.....	42.8	43.9	46.0	46.0	46.5	52.6	54.9	57.2	56.6	56.9	56.3	57.9	58.6	64.2
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	103.3	103.4	110.0	113.1	118.8	128.3	125.8	125.2	130.7	130.9	130.5	134.2	131.9	130.3
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	767.4	757.0	765.8	786.6	805.8	840.0	875.4	894.6	896.5	884.0	884.6	874.7	892.5	890.5
Tin cans and other tinware.....	50.0	48.9	48.3	47.9	46.4	46.8	48.3	50.9	54.3	55.9	55.1	55.4	51.4	51.3
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	90.6	94.8	101.4	108.5	112.1	117.9	118.4	116.4	111.8	109.4	107.5	111.7	115.5	120.4
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	80.2	82.6	83.0	81.9	82.4	82.9	84.8	83.4	83.6	86.2	83.0	84.4	83.9	83.3
Fabricated structural metal products.....	216.8	216.0	219.0	222.6	232.0	240.1	243.3	247.5	248.4	246.4	244.5	248.5	241.8	225.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	188.2	189.8	165.0	172.8	184.1	196.4	202.9	200.0	188.3	191.0	192.5	193.3	201.3	197.4
Lighting fixtures.....	31.1	32.2	33.9	35.3	37.1	40.4	42.2	42.3	41.2	39.8	38.8	39.3	40.8	40.4
Fabricated wire products.....	38.9	39.0	40.7	41.4	43.5	45.0	45.9	45.8	46.2	46.7	46.7	47.5	47.9	50.8
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	89.1	92.8	93.3	98.4	102.4	105.9	108.8	110.2	110.2	109.2	106.6	110.3	109.9	111.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Continued

	[In thousands]														
Industry	1958						1957						Annual average		
	June '1	May '1	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued															
Durable goods—Continued															
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,010.2	1,080.2	1,060.8	1,080.2	1,108.6	1,134.0	1,179.1	1,179.4	1,204.4	1,223.0	1,215.7	1,242.8	1,274.3	1,285.7	1,278.7
Engines and turbines.....	60.9	62.3	64.2	65.7	65.9	66.3	66.5	66.0	66.0	65.8	66.4	66.0	68.8	68.3	61.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	94.6	101.0	101.5	100.5	98.3	97.5	97.5	102.4	102.1	101.6	103.0	103.7	105.7	105.7	108.4
Construction and mining machinery.....	80.3	84.3	87.6	90.7	93.2	95.8	99.3	104.1	108.1	108.7	110.3	111.7	109.4	111.8	111.8
Metalworking machinery.....	164.4	168.7	174.9	180.5	188.8	194.7	199.5	200.0	213.1	213.6	219.6	226.0	218.2	218.7	218.7
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	107.5	110.1	112.3	115.8	118.3	120.3	121.5	123.5	123.6	121.4	124.8	128.2	125.9	133.3	133.3
General industrial machinery.....	137.8	140.7	146.8	149.4	154.7	157.6	158.9	161.7	163.8	162.4	166.0	167.7	166.3	172.7	172.7
Office and store machines and devices.....	81.7	81.3	81.8	81.0	83.9	89.5	93.3	95.7	98.1	97.1	97.3	101.4	99.2	95.2	95.2
Service-industry and household machines.....	121.7	125.8	127.5	128.3	128.1	127.7	129.0	128.3	129.4	126.6	125.6	141.1	141.2	160.1	160.1
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	181.3	186.6	192.3	196.7	202.7	209.5	214.1	215.7	219.0	217.9	219.9	223.7	221.5	217.3	217.3
Electrical machinery.....	726.0	717.0	729.2	749.3	766.6	793.3	824.5	851.2	868.1	877.5	860.2	945.6	852.3	857.7	870.3
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	239.0	245.9	253.5	259.9	268.1	275.9	278.9	290.7	285.5	281.1	282.0	287.5	288.4	297.2	297.2
Electrical appliances.....	24.4	23.6	23.5	26.1	27.2	28.3	30.3	30.9	30.4	29.0	28.6	29.4	29.6	30.9	30.9
Insulated wire and cable.....	17.7	18.3	18.8	19.1	19.7	20.1	20.7	21.0	21.0	20.8	20.7	20.6	20.9	20.9	20.9
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	43.4	45.6	48.7	51.0	53.5	58.7	59.1	58.7	58.0	56.2	56.4	57.5	59.3	59.0	59.0
Electric lamps.....	22.3	22.8	23.8	24.6	25.2	25.7	25.7	25.9	26.0	25.8	26.0	26.1	26.1	25.1	25.1
Communication equipment.....	337.1	338.7	346.3	353.1	364.1	380.8	396.7	414.4	419.1	410.2	394.8	394.9	395.8	392.0	392.0
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	32.2	32.3	32.7	32.8	33.6	34.5	36.6	38.5	37.5	37.1	36.1	36.4	36.0	36.5	36.5
Transportation equipment.....	1,071.2	1,077.4	1,103.0	1,152.7	1,206.9	1,266.7	1,329.6	1,337.2	1,316.2	1,268.6	1,332.1	1,364.0	1,403.9	1,353.6	1,354.1
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	445.0	453.5	495.7	546.0	599.1	648.7	637.1	586.1	523.4	602.8	596.3	623.2	630.1	644.5	644.5
Aircraft and parts.....	465.7	479.3	482.6	483.8	489.9	497.6	510.9	539.3	580.7	563.1	574.2	582.9	563.6	587.4	587.4
Aircraft.....	279.7	292.7	294.4	295.2	295.6	299.7	307.6	326.4	332.2	342.2	348.2	353.3	340.9	326.8	326.8
Aircraft engines and parts.....	89.5	89.5	89.6	90.9	92.3	93.8	95.4	103.4	106.0	107.6	112.2	115.6	111.8	105.3	105.3
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	12.9	13.8	13.9	14.1	14.8	15.9	16.5	17.1	17.9	18.0	18.4	18.9	14.3	13.9	13.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	83.6	83.3	84.7	85.6	86.7	88.2	91.1	95.4	98.5	99.4	99.4	99.7	97.5	94.0	94.0
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	123.2	121.8	123.0	124.6	126.9	127.0	128.3	127.3	128.2	127.3	128.0	131.1	127.2	111.4	111.4
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	105.2	103.8	105.5	106.2	105.7	108.9	110.8	110.3	112.0	111.1	110.5	111.2	108.5	93.9	93.9
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	18.0	18.0	17.5	18.4	18.2	18.1	17.5	16.8	16.2	16.2	17.5	19.9	18.7	17.5	17.5
Railroad equipment.....	37.0	41.8	44.8	46.0	47.9	49.4	52.7	54.8	57.2	59.0	57.6	58.4	54.7	48.6	48.6
Other transportation equipment.....	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.2	8.9	9.1	8.9	7.9	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.0
Instruments and related products.....	200.6	200.7	204.1	207.5	210.9	214.9	220.3	222.8	224.3	225.9	226.0	221.1	224.6	226.2	220.3
Laboratory, scientific and engineering instruments.....	31.4	31.8	32.2	32.8	33.3	33.9	34.1	34.7	35.3	36.2	37.1	37.4	36.6	37.7	37.7
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	54.5	55.6	56.6	57.0	57.6	59.1	60.2	61.2	61.9	61.9	61.8	62.4	62.1	61.1	61.1
Optical instruments and lenses.....	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.4	9.6	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.6
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	27.2	27.2	27.5	27.8	28.2	28.8	29.0	28.6	28.4	28.2	28.5	29.1	28.9	28.5	28.5
Ophthalmic goods.....	18.2	18.4	18.8	19.3	19.3	19.6	20.3	19.8	19.8	19.6	19.6	19.4	19.6	20.3	20.3
Photographic apparatus.....	38.8	39.8	40.4	41.4	42.2	42.5	42.8	42.7	44.0	44.2	44.0	44.0	43.7	44.1	44.1
Watches and clocks.....	21.6	22.2	23.2	23.7	24.5	26.1	26.1	26.6	26.4	26.8	26.8	22.1	23.0	28.0	28.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	353.5	349.4	350.6	354.4	355.0	351.1	372.0	400.0	411.7	413.3	400.4	373.8	391.0	390.6	405.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	32.8	33.4	34.3	34.8	34.8	34.9	38.4	37.4	37.9	37.5	35.9	33.6	34.7	36.3	39.9
Musical instruments and parts.....	13.0	13.3	13.4	14.2	14.7	15.4	16.0	15.9	15.8	15.2	14.3	14.6	15.3	15.7	15.7
Toys and sporting goods.....	67.9	64.7	61.2	59.1	54.8	63.3	84.0	87.2	88.2	84.4	73.6	78.5	75.6	79.6	79.6
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	23.2	23.3	23.1	22.6	22.9	23.9	24.4	24.5	25.0	25.0	23.9	24.3	24.0	23.8	23.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	42.5	43.2	45.4	47.4	46.5	48.0	49.0	49.9	49.9	52.0	51.5	48.6	48.6	49.2	49.2
Fabricated plastics products.....	60.1	61.8	64.5	65.8	66.6	68.8	71.3	72.6	72.9	70.6	68.0	71.6	71.6	70.2	70.2
Other manufacturing industries.....	109.9	110.9	111.5	111.4	110.7	116.2	121.5	123.3	121.9	117.8	118.8	118.6	118.6	123.6	123.6
Nondurable goods															
Food and kindred products.....	1,029.8	973.4	948.5	941.7	951.0	969.0	1,027.3	1,067.9	1,140.4	1,215.9	1,194.2	1,118.2	1,052.5	1,065.7	1,104.0
Meat products.....	238.2	230.8	233.4	238.5	247.9	258.8	264.8	263.1	282.0	288.3	280.2	257.1	259.2	268.6	268.6
Dairy products.....	70.5	65.8	64.3	62.6	62.9	63.8	64.9	67.1	70.3	75.6	77.5	76.4	69.6	72.1	72.1
Canning and preserving.....	137.5	136.7	124.4	128.3	129.9	149.1	167.4	236.4	323.1	301.4	227.8	168.9	187.7	201.5	201.5
Grain-mill products.....	79.0	77.7	78.2	78.3	77.9	78.0	78.7	78.0	82.3	82.8	82.0	78.3	76.8	79.5	83.5
Bakery products.....	163.4	162.8	163.2	164.5	164.9	168.4	170.3	171.5	171.7	172.4	172.8	171.3	169.9	172.0	172.0
Sugar.....	22.0	20.4	19.7	21.1	27.6	37.3	41.9	37.1	24.2	23.2	22.4	21.7	26.1	26.4	26.4
Confectionery and related products.....	36.7	37.2	30.3	31.8	32.2	36.2	39.7	39.0	37.7	33.0	36.2	35.3	35.3	34.3	34.3
Beverages.....	111.4	105.6	107.8	105.2	105.9	112.6	116.1	118.1	120.8	121.3	125.9	128.4	116.1	119.7	119.7
Miscellaneous food products.....	94.7	91.5	90.4	90.7	89.8	91.1	94.1	95.9	96.8	97.0	97.1	98.4	94.1	95.7	95.7
Tobacco manufactures.....	60.3	60.0	70.1	74.2	79.2	83.9	88.6	87.7	96.6	101.5	92.7	71.5	73.9	84.4	89.5
Cigarettes.....	30.8	30.9	30.7	31.0	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.1	31.1	29.6	29.9	30.2	30.2
Cigars.....	27.0	27.0	28.0	28.8	28.9	30.3	30.9	31.1	30.6	30.8	28.4	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.8
Tobacco and snuff.....	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	8.9	8.8	10.1	14.1	18.4	21.7	20.2	20.4	34.2	23.8	8.2	7.6	17.8	30.1	30.1

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[In thousands]																	
Industry	1958											1957				Annual average	
	June <sup>1</sup>	May <sup>2</sup>	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1957	1956		
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																	
<b>Durable goods—Continued</b>																	
Textile-mill products.....	841.2	832.2	837.2	844.2	854.7	860.9	854.8	854.8	867.2	913.1	912.2	895.9	914.0	912.9	965.9		
Scouring and combing plants.....	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.0	6.1		
Yarn and thread mills.....	97.7	98.3	99.1	100.8	101.9	104.5	104.6	104.6	106.0	107.1	105.3	104.2	107.3	107.2	113.7		
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	367.0	371.6	375.9	381.1	384.4	390.9	390.6	395.7	396.1	399.4	395.1	400.5	401.5	401.5	429.7		
Narrow fabric and smallwares.....	22.9	23.2	23.7	23.8	23.9	24.6	24.8	25.4	25.6	25.3	25.3	24.7	25.4	25.4	28.2		
Knitting mills.....	153.3	179.8	177.2	177.8	176.5	185.2	194.3	187.9	199.1	199.5	199.5	198.1	198.8	194.3	201.2		
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	72.3	73.6	73.4	74.7	74.8	75.0	77.0	77.4	77.6	77.1	75.3	76.9	77.1	80.1	82.3		
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	34.1	36.1	37.6	38.2	39.1	40.1	40.2	41.5	41.6	41.9	40.6	40.4	42.5	42.5	45.7		
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	9.1	8.6	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.1	8.7	9.0	8.9	9.1	9.5	9.4	10.8		
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	41.4	41.6	42.8	44.3	46.5	48.7	49.9	49.7	50.3	50.1	48.7	46.8	50.5	50.5	52.4		
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	593.9	596.5	596.7	1,017.7	1,050.6	1,036.8	1,054.6	1,065.7	1,071.1	1,081.0	1,081.6	1,022.8	1,042.3	1,064.5	1,079.8		
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	95.3	89.3	97.2	96.7	98.5	106.4	106.4	99.3	102.7	105.6	105.5	101.6	106.8	105.3	110.9		
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	277.6	275.6	284.3	285.7	279.6	285.3	290.4	294.2	290.7	293.7	293.7	284.8	286.4	288.9	291.5		
Women's outerwear.....	293.9	290.4	295.7	318.7	313.4	315.1	312.3	305.1	313.3	318.7	320.4	295.7	312.0	314.0	318.4		
Women's, children's undergarments.....	97.8	101.3	103.3	103.7	103.6	105.7	105.7	108.3	108.7	108.6	106.4	104.0	103.9	106.8	108.4		
Millinery.....	10.2	12.7	18.0	19.3	15.7	14.6	13.7	16.7	17.8	17.8	14.2	12.2	16.3	16.5	18.5		
Children's outerwear.....	61.3	59.4	63.3	66.6	65.7	64.0	65.9	66.7	67.9	67.9	66.8	67.3	65.7	66.0	68.0		
Fur goods.....	7.9	6.5	7.2	7.5	7.6	8.2	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.0	8.3	8.5	7.8	8.4		
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	47.7	48.0	49.9	50.1	50.5	53.1	54.5	54.9	54.7	54.1	51.8	52.5	53.2	53.2	56.3		
Other fabricated textile products.....	96.6	97.5	98.8	100.3	102.2	108.2	112.7	113.2	108.1	108.5	104.5	106.0	108.5	107.8	107.8		
Paper and allied products.....	436.5	431.8	434.2	435.7	438.4	444.8	454.8	458.1	460.5	459.6	456.6	451.1	451.5	455.8	463.4		
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	215.4	220.1	220.0	221.0	223.6	228.5	227.3	227.0	227.2	228.0	225.7	232.1	229.1	230.4	230.4		
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	116.1	115.6	116.7	117.7	120.5	126.0	126.4	126.4	127.2	124.5	122.1	124.8	125.2	127.2	127.2		
Other paper and allied products.....	97.3	95.8	99.0	99.7	100.4	102.3	102.4	108.1	108.2	104.1	105.3	104.6	104.5	105.5	105.8		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	544.7	540.5	544.7	547.0	545.8	548.2	556.6	559.1	560.6	557.0	547.1	540.4	550.3	553.2	540.6		
Newspapers.....	157.4	155.9	156.2	155.9	156.4	158.9	158.5	157.8	158.9	153.5	153.5	154.2	156.1	155.1	153.1		
Periodicals.....	35.7	35.8	35.9	35.8	36.0	35.7	35.9	36.1	36.1	35.6	34.4	34.4	34.5	35.6	35.6		
Books.....	33.6	33.7	34.3	34.6	34.7	34.8	34.9	35.0	35.1	34.6	34.5	35.1	35.2	35.2	38.4		
Commercial printing.....	175.9	178.1	178.9	178.5	180.7	183.9	182.0	183.5	182.4	180.7	180.4	180.2	181.3	179.6	179.6		
Lithographing.....	46.5	49.6	49.8	49.5	49.4	51.3	51.6	51.8	51.1	50.6	50.2	50.6	50.7	48.5	48.5		
Greeting cards.....	13.3	12.8	12.3	12.4	12.3	13.1	13.7	13.7	14.9	14.1	13.9	14.1	13.8	14.1	14.1		
Bookbinding and related industries.....	34.1	34.8	35.2	34.8	35.3	35.7	36.2	37.7	38.0	36.8	36.4	37.2	37.0	37.0	37.2		
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	51.0	54.0	54.4	54.3	54.4	53.2	53.7	53.3	53.8	53.4	52.4	52.1	53.2	53.5	53.9		
Chemicals and allied products.....	503.9	512.4	519.3	519.0	518.5	525.3	532.9	537.3	542.0	541.8	537.8	536.9	542.3	545.1	553.3		
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	67.3	68.5	69.2	69.5	70.5	71.0	71.5	72.7	72.8	73.0	72.8	73.7	73.0	73.0	73.0		
Industrial organic chemicals.....	189.5	190.1	192.3	195.7	199.7	202.8	203.9	203.9	207.1	207.2	209.6	211.8	210.3	210.3	210.3		
Drugs and medicines.....	57.6	58.1	58.3	58.6	58.6	59.7	59.6	59.6	58.8	58.2	58.0	57.7	57.1	57.9	57.2		
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	29.1	29.1	29.6	29.7	29.8	30.1	30.8	31.2	31.2	31.2	30.7	30.4	30.7	30.3	30.3		
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	42.6	42.8	43.0	43.1	43.7	44.1	44.2	45.3	46.3	46.8	47.3	46.5	46.9	47.0	47.0		
Gum and wood chemicals.....	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1		
Fertilizers.....	33.0	36.7	31.5	26.1	25.0	28.5	23.7	25.1	24.4	22.3	21.7	24.5	26.7	27.3	27.3		
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	23.6	24.6	25.5	26.4	28.1	29.9	31.1	31.2	28.4	25.8	24.8	25.3	28.1	28.6	28.6		
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	63.1	63.2	63.1	63.5	63.3	65.1	65.9	66.6	65.8	66.0	64.9	65.7	65.3	63.8	63.8		
Products of petroleum and coal.....	160.2	158.1	156.7	156.4	158.7	163.1	163.6	167.2	169.3	169.5	169.4	170.0	168.0	172.2	172.2		
Petroleum refining.....	122.7	122.4	122.7	123.3	124.7	125.4	125.9	126.6	128.2	128.9	128.9	128.7	129.1	128.1	131.0		
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	35.4	34.3	33.7	35.4	36.3	37.7	39.7	40.6	41.1	40.6	40.7	40.9	39.9	41.3	41.3		
Rubber products.....	177.0	172.5	176.6	184.0	191.3	200.9	207.7	209.2	209.8	206.7	204.4	200.0	196.8	205.9	211.1		
Tires and inner tubes.....	70.7	72.1	78.0	78.5	81.6	83.6	84.0	84.4	84.4	84.2	83.9	78.2	83.3	83.3	85.2		
Rubber footwear.....	16.3	16.5	16.7	17.0	17.5	17.8	17.8	17.6	17.6	17.5	17.1	16.8	17.3	17.6	19.8		
Other rubber products.....	88.5	87.4	91.3	95.8	101.8	109.3	107.4	107.8	104.8	103.1	99.3	101.3	105.0	106.1	106.1		
Leather and leather products.....	313.3	300.4	306.9	320.0	326.2	322.8	325.6	326.6	327.4	330.2	335.2	326.5	327.4	329.2	339.0		
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	30.0	33.0	34.2	34.8	35.2	35.6	35.6	35.9	36.0	36.3	36.8	36.7	36.4	38.4	38.4		
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.8		
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	15.4	15.1	15.8	16.8	16.9	16.7	16.8	16.3	16.2	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	17.7	17.7		
Footwear (except rubber).....	204.9	202.4	217.1	221.3	220.8	218.8	215.3	215.9	218.5	219.3	219.3	219.3	219.1	221.5	221.5		
Luggage.....	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.8	12.3	12.9	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.6	13.1	13.3	13.9	13.9		
Handbags and small leather goods.....	20.3	22.8	26.6	27.0	24.3	26.7	27.8	27.7	27.2	27.0	23.1	23.2	26.1	28.9	28.9		
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	12.1	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.2	11.8	14.7	14.8	15.3	15.2	14.8	14.7	14.2	14.8	14.8		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1958						1957						Annual average		
	June <sup>2</sup>	May <sup>2</sup>	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1957	1956
<b>Transportation and public utilities:</b>															
Other public utilities.....		534	534	534	534	535	538	539	538	545	551	551	544	540	535
Gas and electric utilities.....		513.8	513.4	513.7	514.1	515.0	517.4	518.3	517.9	524.2	530.0	529.9	522.7	519.0	513.9
Electric light and power utilities.....		222.6	222.5	222.8	223.5	224.0	225.5	225.9	225.6	229.4	231.7	231.4	228.1	226.0	219.6
Gas utilities.....		136.2	136.0	135.7	135.7	136.2	136.7	136.9	136.6	137.7	139.1	139.2	137.3	136.4	133.4
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....		155.0	154.9	155.2	154.9	154.8	155.2	155.5	155.7	157.1	159.2	159.3	157.3	156.6	150.8
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....		20.5	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.2	20.4	20.5	20.5	21.2	21.2	20.9	20.7	21.2
<b>Wholesale and retail trade:</b>															
Wholesale trade.....		2,574	2,562	2,617	2,633	2,662	2,721	2,722	2,718	2,705	2,710	2,709	2,685	2,668	2,661
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function.....		1,499.2	1,500.5	1,523.8	1,532.4	1,551.4	1,590.8	1,591.1	1,584.7	1,581.9	1,577.6	1,573.1	1,561.4	1,572.2	1,562.6
Automotive.....		107.6	107.9	108.0	109.1	109.3	110.4	110.4	110.4	110.6	110.4	110.0	108.5	108.4	104.3
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....		263.8	267.2	272.2	272.4	273.5	277.0	278.2	274.4	274.9	271.8	272.9	271.5	273.4	275.1
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....		377.7	379.8	383.8	387.1	392.7	398.2	400.6	402.1	403.2	405.5	405.4	404.2	402.7	402.0
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....		730.1	734.6	739.8	763.8	775.9	804.3	801.9	797.8	793.2	790.2	786.8	777.2	787.7	781.2
Wholesale distributors, other.....		1,074.5	1,082.4	1,063.6	1,100.3	1,111.0	1,130.2	1,130.5	1,133.2	1,123.1	1,131.9	1,127.6	1,124.0	1,122.6	1,068.1
<b>Retail trade:</b>															
General merchandise stores.....		1,260.2	1,251.8	1,282.4	1,218.5	1,288.7	1,833.6	1,479.5	1,371.9	1,340.7	1,270.3	1,265.5	1,297.9	1,356.5	1,353.3
Department stores and general mail-order houses.....		805.9	794.5	787.5	785.7	837.8	1,186.9	968.0	887.4	861.5	823.7	821.0	837.3	878.9	876.4
Other general merchandise stores.....		454.3	457.3	444.9	432.8	450.9	646.7	511.5	494.5	479.2	446.6	444.8	460.6	480.6	478.9
Food and liquor stores.....		1,475.1	1,477.5	1,484.0	1,490.3	1,488.6	1,516.6	1,500.7	1,474.9	1,465.2	1,452.4	1,461.9	1,461.9	1,465.5	1,440.9
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....		1,064.3	1,067.5	1,078.7	1,079.8	1,080.9	1,088.3	1,077.8	1,054.0	1,036.7	1,019.3	1,027.6	1,028.6	1,038.4	1,014.5
Dairy-product stores and dealers.....		201.3	198.7	195.3	197.2	197.7	200.3	201.0	203.0	200.5	213.8	216.9	213.9	206.7	205.1
Other food and liquor stores.....		209.5	211.3	208.5	213.3	210.0	228.0	221.9	217.9	219.0	217.4	217.4	210.4	220.4	221.3
Automotive and accessories dealers.....		670.2	670.0	680.4	690.3	704.8	736.4	724.4	718.3	718.8	722.5	723.4	720.5	719.3	727.1
Apparel and accessories stores.....		536.7	533.8	526.1	505.2	534.4	670.1	578.4	560.3	549.2	508.2	517.2	555.3	556.6	565.5
Other retail trade (except eating and drinking places).....		2,024.8	2,020.2	2,014.5	2,025.2	2,061.3	2,174.4	2,116.6	2,110.3	2,119.3	2,119.1	2,117.7	2,096.4	2,094.6	2,104.5
Furniture and appliance stores.....		350.0	349.9	351.7	354.5	354.7	376.0	364.4	360.9	358.5	356.5	357.4	358.3	361.2	363.8
Drug stores.....		329.7	328.9	327.3	327.2	329.7	367.7	343.2	343.7	338.2	339.3	341.9	339.1	337.7	327.5

<sup>1</sup> For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958 and coverage of the series, see footnote 1, table A-2.

Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial, watchman services,

product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., power plant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the aforementioned production operations.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-6. Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees,<sup>1</sup> by geographic division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1955					1957								Annual average	
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1957	1956
Continental United States.....	2,984.0	3,302.3	3,278.5	3,163.1	2,877.0	2,111.7	1,512.1	1,239.9	1,166.7	1,150.7	1,284.6	1,251.2	1,340.7	1,446.8	1,225.2
New England.....	238.6	283.3	251.9	240.2	235.7	182.8	128.7	104.8	95.0	98.2	110.1	98.3	113.7	121.9	86.7
Maine.....	25.1	30.0	24.7	21.8	22.2	15.5	14.1	10.3	8.8	7.7	7.5	7.6	11.0	11.0	8.2
New Hampshire.....	12.5	15.3	12.5	10.5	10.6	8.2	5.7	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.3	6.6	6.0	6.4
Vermont.....	4.0	5.9	6.8	6.9	6.5	5.4	3.0	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.8	1.8
Massachusetts.....	105.6	121.7	119.7	113.9	112.1	92.0	63.0	50.9	47.6	45.9	53.4	50.2	57.2	61.4	41.7
Rhode Island.....	25.5	28.9	27.2	27.0	27.0	20.4	14.5	12.2	11.0	13.8	17.2	14.3	17.2	16.5	13.0
Connecticut.....	68.2	63.5	61.1	60.0	57.2	38.4	27.9	23.7	20.4	24.0	24.2	18.8	19.5	24.2	18.5
Middle Atlantic.....	831.5	885.1	865.8	831.8	794.3	605.4	423.7	338.9	326.7	343.7	405.2	390.3	411.6	427.6	370.8
New York.....	374.6	391.4	381.2	364.5	348.2	272.2	184.2	147.8	132.4	140.7	183.1	183.8	190.5	189.3	165.4
New Jersey.....	136.3	150.3	149.4	145.5	141.8	107.3	75.6	66.4	63.0	66.7	77.1	71.2	77.2	80.5	67.6
Pennsylvania.....	320.7	343.5	335.2	321.5	304.3	225.9	163.9	141.5	131.2	136.3	145.1	135.3	143.9	157.9	137.8
East North Central.....	771.0	838.3	800.7	742.4	631.6	419.0	295.0	256.9	277.8	294.4	248.7	252.3	254.8	283.8	257.5
Ohio.....	211.3	223.1	212.3	202.0	196.4	118.1	79.5	67.3	62.3	60.7	52.6	54.0	55.3	65.6	47.5
Indiana.....	80.7	86.8	88.3	87.9	76.4	47.3	33.9	26.5	26.9	26.5	28.0	28.7	31.8	33.5	31.3
Illinois.....	169.8	176.8	176.3	168.0	161.7	81.8	61.5	53.8	52.7	61.1	63.1	70.5	67.0	68.2	59.6
Michigan.....	265.5	296.4	267.2	231.3	188.7	133.9	94.2	101.5	129.8	79.2	87.1	81.2	81.4	93.2	100.0
Wisconsin.....	43.7	52.1	56.5	53.2	48.4	38.0	25.8	17.9	16.2	16.9	17.8	17.8	19.3	23.2	19.0
West North Central.....	127.3	167.2	188.2	185.2	162.1	111.7	71.7	55.0	46.5	45.2	51.1	58.8	66.6	80.0	71.9
Minnesota.....	40.0	53.0	58.1	56.0	50.1	34.0	18.9	12.4	9.8	11.3	12.1	13.5	17.1	22.6	19.8
Iowa.....	11.7	15.9	20.9	22.8	18.8	12.0	7.1	5.2	5.0	5.8	6.2	6.3	7.2	8.9	7.8
Missouri.....	54.9	64.4	63.7	61.2	56.2	41.3	30.6	27.7	22.9	19.8	23.1	28.3	29.9	30.3	27.9
North Dakota.....	1.9	4.6	7.5	7.9	6.7	4.2	1.8	.5	.3	.4	.4	.5	1.9	2.4	2.3
South Dakota.....	1.2	2.6	4.3	4.5	3.6	2.4	1.1	.5	.4	.5	.6	.5	.8	1.7	1.6
Nebraska.....	5.3	8.5	12.4	12.4	10.1	8.5	3.9	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.1	4.3	5.4	5.1
Kansas.....	12.3	17.6	21.2	20.2	16.6	11.3	8.2	6.1	5.6	4.9	5.8	6.6	7.6	8.6	7.6
South Atlantic.....	310.8	326.2	312.7	306.1	283.5	196.8	147.1	136.7	139.8	145.0	166.1	148.8	148.3	154.7	123.3
Delaware.....	6.2	6.9	6.5	6.4	5.4	3.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.1
Maryland.....	42.9	46.5	47.3	47.2	41.9	29.1	18.4	16.1	16.6	16.7	17.1	15.6	16.9	17.7	12.3
District of Columbia.....	7.8	8.9	10.0	10.3	8.6	6.5	5.2	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.4	5.3	4.4
Virginia.....	29.3	31.6	33.2	33.8	28.1	17.4	11.9	10.1	11.4	14.2	16.9	15.9	12.3	13.7	11.3
West Virginia.....	52.7	52.1	47.8	44.6	36.8	23.7	16.2	12.6	11.3	11.9	13.1	12.1	12.2	14.1	11.6
North Carolina.....	63.5	68.5	66.5	66.7	64.3	44.6	33.4	28.3	28.8	30.5	40.9	40.7	44.5	39.3	31.3
South Carolina.....	22.5	23.8	22.5	23.0	26.2	18.1	14.4	14.0	13.4	13.8	16.7	14.6	14.6	15.2	13.0
Georgia.....	50.5	52.5	47.9	46.0	45.8	33.8	25.8	26.0	24.8	24.9	29.8	26.8	26.8	27.5	21.9
Florida.....	35.3	35.4	32.1	27.9	26.4	19.7	18.0	22.9	26.0	26.3	24.1	16.3	14.0	18.7	16.0
East South Central.....	158.1	200.5	195.3	200.1	177.0	134.3	107.6	91.8	87.0	90.6	102.7	101.8	109.2	110.9	98.5
Kentucky.....	61.3	64.1	63.6	57.4	47.5	37.1	29.3	27.2	26.1	28.9	30.8	31.9	34.5	33.1	30.1
Tennessee.....	59.6	64.0	65.1	68.8	65.5	46.1	37.2	31.6	31.9	32.7	38.6	37.3	38.0	40.2	36.1
Alabama.....	44.2	46.1	45.9	47.3	40.9	32.5	27.1	22.5	18.8	17.7	19.7	18.9	20.5	22.6	20.8
Mississippi.....	23.0	24.2	24.7	26.6	23.1	18.6	13.9	13.8	9.9	11.2	13.7	13.7	15.5	15.0	11.5
West South Central.....	153.8	165.0	158.8	147.1	126.6	94.1	73.0	54.7	50.3	53.4	58.5	62.5	72.6	72.1	57.9
Arkansas.....	24.2	27.5	26.4	27.8	23.5	18.6	13.2	8.7	8.5	9.8	11.0	11.4	14.3	14.8	11.6
Louisiana.....	29.6	29.8	28.4	27.5	23.8	15.5	11.8	8.7	8.6	9.4	11.8	12.3	14.2	13.2	12.4
Oklahoma.....	23.9	27.6	28.2	25.8	21.0	15.5	12.9	9.6	9.0	9.7	9.8	11.4	13.1	12.7	10.5
Texas.....	76.1	80.1	75.9	66.0	56.2	44.6	35.1	27.7	24.1	24.5	25.9	27.4	31.0	31.4	23.5
Mountain.....	51.7	72.5	86.5	90.2	77.1	55.7	38.1	23.1	18.3	19.4	19.8	20.4	26.8	24.5	26.5
Montana.....	7.8	12.0	16.6	17.9	15.0	10.4	6.8	4.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	4.5	6.3	3.7
Idaho.....	4.1	6.9	10.1	12.6	12.4	9.6	6.0	2.7	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	3.3	3.9
Wyoming.....	2.6	3.9	4.4	4.3	3.7	2.4	1.4	.7	.4	.5	.6	.9	1.3	1.7	1.4
Colorado.....	9.4	13.5	15.8	16.0	11.7	8.2	5.6	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.5	5.1	3.6
New Mexico.....	5.7	7.3	7.6	7.3	6.1	4.7	3.6	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.5	2.7
Arizona.....	10.2	12.7	13.4	12.4	10.5	8.4	6.4	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.5	4.5
Utah.....	7.4	10.2	11.7	12.4	10.9	6.9	4.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.6	4.6	3.9
Nevada.....	4.5	6.0	6.8	7.3	6.8	5.2	4.0	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.8	2.8
Pacific.....	311.0	384.1	413.7	420.0	380.1	311.9	228.1	155.2	124.7	120.1	122.3	118.0	143.1	180.3	132.2
Washington.....	35.1	47.6	59.2	68.1	72.1	61.8	46.1	31.2	23.9	20.0	16.4	13.3	15.3	33.3	28.1
Oregon.....	20.7	31.1	38.8	43.2	48.7	40.7	28.3	20.8	15.6	11.9	11.3	9.1	13.1	22.9	16.2
California.....	255.2	305.4	314.6	306.6	268.2	209.4	152.7	103.2	85.2	88.2	94.7	95.7	111.7	124.1	87.5

<sup>1</sup> Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.



TABLE A-7. Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations <sup>1</sup>

[All items except average benefit amounts are in thousands]

Item	1958					1967										1966	
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	May			
Employment service:																	
New applications for work.....	866	954	951	999	1,101	810	819	813	713	672	738	832	740	722			
Nonfarm placements.....	439	404	332	312	355	360	406	540	561	536	533	528	534	567			
State unemployment insurance programs: <sup>1</sup>																	
Initial claims <sup>2</sup> .....	1,538	1,983	1,795	1,815	2,285	2,024	1,346	1,193	1,082	942	1,267	881	1,001	993			
Insured unemployment <sup>3</sup> (average weekly volume).....	2,984	3,302	3,276	3,163	2,877	2,112	1,513	1,287	1,167	1,151	1,285	1,251	1,350	1,255			
Rate of insured unemployment <sup>4</sup> .....	7.1	7.9	7.9	7.6	6.9	5.1	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.3			
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	12,020	13,055	12,457	10,793	10,780	7,211	4,814	4,603	4,086	4,497	4,853	4,686	5,517	4,896			
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment.....	\$30.80	\$30.88	\$30.53	\$30.48	\$30.09	\$29.75	\$29.44	\$29.20	\$28.64	\$27.87	\$27.59	\$27.44	\$27.47	\$26.70			
Total benefits paid.....	\$363,550	\$403,845	\$370,248	\$320,181	\$313,012	\$207,110	\$136,627	\$131,532	\$113,325	\$121,333	\$130,130	\$123,540	\$145,657	\$125,786			
Unemployment compensation for veterans: <sup>5</sup>																	
Initial claims <sup>2</sup> .....	24	27	30	31	37	28	21	18	16	21	20	24	16	20			
Insured unemployment <sup>3</sup> (average weekly volume).....	74	80	81	72	58	41	30	24	29	35	34	33	31	35			
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	334	368	345	279	258	170	115	112	142	165	183	138	156	175			
Total benefits paid <sup>7</sup> .....	\$8,922	\$9,833	\$9,285	\$7,546	\$6,924	\$4,574	\$3,104	\$3,013	\$3,793	\$4,406	\$4,539	\$3,710	\$4,222	\$4,694			
Railroad unemployment insurance:																	
Applications <sup>8</sup> .....	17	20	24	27	43	36	34	22	16	18	54	33	16	5			
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume).....	128	146	149	140	135	106	83	56	47	46	52	36	42	25			
Number of payments <sup>9</sup> .....	307	338	319	284	309	227	142	119	92	113	94	86	109	69			
Average amount of benefit payment <sup>10</sup> .....	\$67.27	\$68.59	\$67.86	\$67.52	\$65.07	\$64.22	\$62.59	\$62.01	\$58.02	\$55.62	\$53.50	\$50.86	\$57.66	\$53.03			
Total benefits paid <sup>11</sup> .....	\$20,574	\$23,153	\$21,626	\$19,068	\$20,127	\$14,408	\$8,862	\$7,332	\$5,080	\$6,660	\$4,960	\$3,109	\$6,211	\$3,604			
All programs: <sup>12</sup>																	
Insured unemployment <sup>3</sup> .....	3,186	3,527	3,505	3,375	3,068	2,256	1,628	1,314	1,240	1,228	1,368	1,319	1,424	1,316			

<sup>1</sup> Average weekly insured unemployment excludes territories; other items include them.<sup>2</sup> Data include activities under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), which became effective on January 1, 1955.<sup>3</sup> An initial claim is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment which establishes the starting date for any insured unemployment which may result if he is unemployed for 1 week or longer.<sup>4</sup> Number of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.<sup>5</sup> The rate of insured unemployment is the number of insured unemployed expressed as a percent of the average covered employment in a 12-month period.<sup>6</sup> Based on claims filed under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Excludes claims filed by veterans to supplement State, UCFE, or railroad unemployment insurance benefits.<sup>7</sup> Federal portion only of benefits paid jointly with other programs. Weekly benefit amount for total unemployment is set by law at \$26.<sup>8</sup> An application for benefits is filed by a railroad worker at the beginning of his first period of unemployment in a benefit year; no application is required for subsequent periods in the same year.<sup>9</sup> Payments are for unemployment in 14-day registration periods; the average amount is an average for all compensable periods. Not adjusted for recovery of overpayments or settlement of underpayments.<sup>10</sup> Adjusted for recovery of overpayments and settlement of underpayments.<sup>11</sup> Represents an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under the State, UCFE, and veterans' programs, and that covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.<sup>12</sup> SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security for all items except railroad unemployment insurance, which are prepared by the U. S. Railroad Retirement Board.

## B.—Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1. Labor turnover rates in manufacturing <sup>1</sup>

[Per 100 employees]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accessions													
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0	4.4
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
1956	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.5	4.1	4.2	3.0	2.3	3.4
1957	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.2	1.7	2.9
1958	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.9								
Total separations <sup>2</sup>													
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.5
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.5	3.5
1957	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.6
1958	3.0	2.9	3.3	4.1	3.5								
Quits													
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.5
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.0	.9	1.1
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6
1956	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.6
1957	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.3	.9	.7	1.4
1958	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8								
Discharges													
1949	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1953	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3
1956	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1957	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1958	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2								
Layoffs													
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
1951	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	1.0	1.0	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1956	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
1957	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.7	1.7
1958	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.4								
Miscellaneous separations, including military													
1949	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.3	.3	.2
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2
1955	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3
1956	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1957	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1958	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2								

<sup>1</sup> Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:

- (1) The labor turnover series measure changes during the calendar month, while the employment series measure changes from midmonth to midmonth;
- (2) Industry coverage is not identical, as the printing and publishing industry and some seasonal industries are excluded from turnover;
- (3) Turnover rates tend to be understated because small firms are not as prominent in the turnover sample as in the employment sample; and

(4) Reports from plants affected by work stoppages are excluded from the turnover series, but the employment series reflect the influence of such stoppages.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total separation rates because of rounding.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B-2. Labor turnover rates, by industry<sup>1</sup>

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations									
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs		Miscellaneous, including military	
	May 1958	Apr. 1958	May 1958	Apr. 1958	May 1958	Apr. 1958	May 1958	Apr. 1958	May 1958	Apr. 1958	May 1958	Apr. 1958
<b>Manufacturing</b>												
All manufacturing.....	2.9	2.5	3.5	4.1	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	2.4	3.0	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	2.9	2.7	3.8	4.5	.7	.6	.1	.1	2.8	3.4	.2	.3
Nondurable goods <sup>1</sup> .....	2.8	2.3	2.8	3.4	.9	.8	.2	.2	1.6	2.2	.2	.2
<b>Durable Goods</b>												
Ordinance and accessories.....	1.8	2.9	2.7	3.0	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.8	3.0	0.1	0.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	4.5	4.5	3.5	4.4	1.6	1.3	.3	.2	1.5	2.7	.1	.2
Logging camps and contractors.....	0.8	10.0	4.6	10.3	3.0	2.1	.1	.1	1.4	7.8	.1	.3
Sawmills and planing mills.....	4.9	4.0	3.5	3.4	1.6	1.2	.3	.2	1.5	1.8	.1	.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.6	1.1	1.0	.3	.2	1.4	2.1	.2	.3
Furniture and fixtures.....	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.2	.9	.9	.2	.2	2.9	2.9	.2	.2
Household furniture.....	3.3	3.3	4.5	4.7	1.0	1.1	.2	.2	3.1	3.2	.2	.2
Other furniture and fixtures.....	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	.6	.6	.1	.2	2.3	2.2	.1	.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3.1	3.4	4.6	4.2	.5	.5	.1	.1	3.7	3.4	.2	.3
Glass and glass products.....	4.1	4.5	7.4	5.1	.6	.4	.1	.1	6.6	4.1	.2	.4
Cement, hydraulic.....	2.2	3.1	.9	1.2	.4	.4	.1	.1	.1	.5	.3	.3
Structural clay products.....	3.7	3.7	3.2	4.9	.7	.6	.1	.1	2.2	3.9	.2	.2
Pottery and related products.....	1.6	1.5	5.0	4.5	.8	.5	.1	.1	3.9	3.7	.2	.1
Primary metal industries.....	2.7	2.0	3.3	4.4	.3	.3	.1	.1	2.7	3.8	.3	.3
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	3.6	2.2	3.0	4.3	.2	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.4	3.8	.3	.3
Iron and steel foundries.....	1.8	1.6	4.0	5.0	.4	.4	.1	.1	3.3	4.2	.2	.3
Gray-iron foundries.....	2.0	1.6	3.5	3.9	.5	.4	.1	.1	2.7	3.2	.2	.2
Malleable-iron foundries.....	1.3	2.7	2.9	5.5	.3	.7	.1	.2	2.3	4.4	.2	.2
Steel foundries.....	1.7	1.1	5.0	6.1	.3	.3	.1	.1	4.4	5.4	.1	.3
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	1.4	.9	4.0	1.8	.4	.4	.1	.1	3.3	1.1	.2	.2
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	.8	.8	2.2	2.9	.2	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.6	2.4	.3	.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	2.3	3.3	4.0	5.9	.5	.4	.2	.2	3.2	5.2	.2	.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	.8	.8	2.2	2.9	.2	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.6	2.4	.3	.3
Other primary metal industries.....	2.3	3.3	4.0	5.9	.5	.4	.2	.2	3.2	5.2	.2	.2
Iron and steel forgings.....	2.7	2.2	4.4	4.6	.2	.2	.1	.1	3.8	4.1	.3	.2
Fabricated metal products (except ordinance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	2.9	2.8	3.9	4.8	.6	.6	.2	.2	2.8	3.8	.2	.2
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	2.4	1.7	2.7	3.4	.7	.6	.2	.2	1.5	2.4	.3	.2
Cutlery and edge tools.....	3.2	2.5	2.7	1.7	.9	.5	.2	.2	1.3	1.0	.4	.1
Handtools.....	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.2	.7	.4	.2	.1	1.4	1.4	.1	.2
Hardware.....	2.2	1.2	2.8	4.5	.6	.7	.2	.3	1.6	3.3	.4	.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	2.1	2.5	4.6	4.9	.7	.6	.3	.4	3.5	3.7	.1	.1
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	1.0	1.9	7.0	6.7	.5	.6	.4	.7	5.9	8.2	.2	.1
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.8	.8	.7	.3	.3	1.9	2.8	.1	.1
Fabricated structural metal products.....	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.1	.6	.6	.1	.2	1.8	2.1	.1	.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	3.8	3.7	5.9	7.7	.6	.6	.3	.3	4.7	6.6	.3	.4
Machinery (except electrical).....	2.0	1.8	4.5	4.3	.5	.5	.1	.1	3.6	3.4	.3	.3
Engines and turbines.....	1.2	2.8	6.3	3.5	.5	.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	5.6	2.6	.2	.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	2.9	2.6	10.0	3.5	.7	.9	.1	.2	9.0	2.2	.2	.2
Construction and mining machinery.....	3.1	1.6	4.7	5.7	.6	.5	.2	.1	3.7	4.8	.2	.3
Metalworking machinery.....	1.5	1.4	4.2	4.7	.4	.4	.1	.1	3.4	3.9	.3	.3
Machine tools.....	1.3	1.3	3.8	4.6	.4	.3	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	3.0	3.9	.3	.3
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	.9	.7	3.4	4.7	.3	.4	.1	.1	2.7	4.0	.2	.3
Machine-tool accessories.....	2.3	2.1	5.8	4.9	.4	.4	.1	.2	5.1	4.0	.2	.3
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	1.7	1.3	3.0	4.7	.6	.4	.1	.1	2.1	3.9	.2	.3
General industrial machinery.....	1.4	1.4	3.7	3.6	.6	.5	.1	.1	2.7	2.8	.3	.2
Office and store machines and devices.....	3.4	1.9	1.9	2.4	.6	.5	.1	.1	1.0	1.6	.2	.1
Service-industry and household machines.....	2.0	2.5	5.1	5.9	.5	.6	.1	.1	4.2	4.9	.3	.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	1.6	1.7	3.5	4.3	.4	.4	.1	.1	2.7	3.4	.3	.4
Electrical machinery.....	2.4	2.0	3.4	3.6	.7	.7	.2	.2	2.4	2.6	.2	.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	1.3	1.4	3.3	3.5	.6	.6	.1	.1	2.3	2.6	.2	.2
Communication equipment.....	2.9	2.4	3.0	3.0	.7	.8	.2	.2	1.9	1.9	.1	.2
Radio, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	4.2	3.4	3.3	3.1	.8	.9	.2	.2	2.2	1.9	.1	.1
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.3
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	3.3	2.2	6.1	4.9	.6	.7	.1	.3	5.2	3.7	.2	.2
Transportation equipment.....	3.4	3.2	3.8	5.6	.7	.7	.1	.1	2.8	4.4	.2	.4
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	3.9	2.8	4.0	8.2	.8	.4	.1	.1	3.1	7.0	.3	.7
Aircraft and parts.....	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.8	.8	.7	.1	.1	1.6	1.8	.1	.2
Aircraft.....	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.5	.8	.8	.1	.1	1.3	1.5	.1	.2
Aircraft engines and parts.....	2.3	2.5	3.0	3.2	.6	.5	.1	.1	2.3	2.4	.2	.2
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	.6	.6	3.2	1.8	.7	.6	.3	.3	2.1	.8	.1	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	4.3	3.4	3.6	4.9	1.0	.8	.3	.2	2.1	3.7	.1	.2

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE B-2. Labor turnover rates, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations									
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs		Miscellaneous, including military	
	May 1958	Apr. 1958	May 1958	Apr. 1958	May 1958	Apr. 1958	May 1958	Apr. 1958	May 1958	Apr. 1958	May 1958	Apr. 1958
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>												
<i>Durable Goods—Continued</i>												
Transportation equipment—Continued:												
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(9)	10.3	(9)	8.4	(9)	1.5	(9)	0.4	(9)	6.2	(9)	0.2
Railroad equipment.....	4.1	2.8	9.9	8.5	0.4	.4	(9)	.2	8.9	7.4	0.6	.4
Locomotives and parts.....	(9)	2.1	(9)	3.9	(9)	.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	2.8	(9)	.5
Railroad and street cars.....	3.4	3.2	14.5	11.0	.2	.4	0.1	.3	13.8	10.0	.4	.4
Other transportation equipment.....	4.5	4.2	2.7	3.3	.7	.8	.3	.2	1.5	2.0	.3	.3
Instruments and related products.....	2.7	1.2	3.3	2.6	.7	.6	.1	.1	2.3	1.7	.2	.2
Photographic apparatus.....	(9)	.5	(9)	1.4	(9)	.3	(9)	.1	2.3	.7	(9)	.2
Watches and clocks.....	2.2	1.5	6.3	5.7	.5	.6	.1	.1	5.5	4.8	.2	.2
Professional and scientific instruments.....	2.6	1.3	3.6	2.4	.8	.6	.2	.1	2.5	1.6	.3	.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.5	.8	.9	.2	.2	2.6	3.3	.2	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	1.6	1.3	2.1	2.5	.7	.8	.2	.3	1.0	1.2	.2	.2
<i>Nondurable Goods</i>												
Food and kindred products.....	4.5	3.7	3.0	3.4	.9	.7	.2	.2	1.8	2.3	.2	.2
Meat products.....	4.6	3.1	3.2	3.8	.5	.4	.1	.1	2.2	2.6	.4	.2
Grain-mill products.....	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.8	.6	.4	.1	.2	2.0	3.0	.1	.3
Bakery products.....	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.4	1.2	1.0	.3	.3	.7	.9	.2	.2
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	(9)	6.4	(9)	3.0	(9)	.5	(9)	.1	(9)	2.3	(9)	.2
Tobacco manufactures.....	1.1	1.6	1.5	2.3	.8	.7	.1	.2	.5	1.3	.1	.1
Cigarettes.....	1.0	.9	1.0	1.1	.6	.4	.1	.3	.1	.3	.2	.1
Cigars.....	1.3	2.7	2.2	4.1	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	1.0	2.8	(9)	.1
Tobacco and snuff.....	1.6	1.0	.8	1.2	.4	.3	.1	.1	(9)	.5	.3	.4
Textile-mill products.....	2.5	2.6	3.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	1.6	2.6	.1	.2
Yarn and thread mills.....	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.1	1.3	1.1	.2	.2	1.5	1.7	.1	.1
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	2.1	2.3	2.7	4.1	1.1	1.0	.2	.3	1.2	2.7	.1	.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	1.7	1.8	2.7	3.9	1.1	1.1	.2	.2	1.2	2.4	.1	.1
Woolen and worsted.....	4.9	6.0	2.7	6.0	.9	.8	.1	.4	1.6	4.6	.2	.3
Knitting mills.....	3.7	3.2	2.9	3.2	1.2	1.1	.2	.3	1.4	1.8	.1	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.2	1.2	.2	.4	.5	.4	(9)	.1
Seamless hosiery.....	4.1	3.2	3.1	4.3	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	1.6	3.0	.1	(9)
Knit underwear.....	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.4	1.1	.9	(9)	.2	.9	1.3	.1	.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	1.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	.6	.6	.2	.2	1.0	1.2	.2	.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	(9)	1.5	(9)	8.1	(9)	.5	(9)	.2	(9)	6.8	(9)	.4
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	3.8	2.8	4.4	4.7	1.6	1.6	.2	.2	2.5	2.9	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	6.9	2.2	4.8	7.4	1.0	1.0	.1	.1	3.5	6.2	.1	.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	3.3	3.0	4.0	3.8	1.7	1.7	.2	.2	2.1	1.8	.1	.1
Paper and allied products.....	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.3	.8	.6	.2	.1	1.5	1.4	.2	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	1.4	1.1	1.9	1.6	.4	.4	.1	.1	1.2	.9	.2	.2
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.6	.7	.7	.3	.2	1.4	1.5	.1	.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.3	1.0	1.9	1.7	.8	.4	.1	.1	1.2	1.0	.1	.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	.6	.7	2.9	2.1	.4	.3	.1	.1	2.3	1.4	.2	.3
Industrial organic chemicals.....	1.2	.8	1.9	1.5	.3	.2	.1	(9)	1.4	1.1	.1	.2
Synthetic fibers.....	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.2	.4	.2	(9)	(9)	1.4	.8	.1	.1
Drugs and medicines.....	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.3	.8	.6	.1	.1	.8	.5	.1	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.4	.8	.5	.2	(9)	.3	.7	.1	.2
Products of petroleum and coal.....	.9	.9	.8	.9	.2	.2	.1	(9)	.2	.4	.3	.3
Petroleum refining.....	.4	.4	.6	.7	.2	.2	(9)	(9)	.1	.1	.3	.3
Rubber products.....	2.4	1.5	2.3	4.3	.5	.4	.1	.1	1.5	3.6	.1	.2
Tires and inner tubes.....	1.2	.9	1.0	3.5	.3	.3	.1	.1	.4	2.9	.1	.2
Rubber footwear.....	3.0	2.1	3.3	2.6	1.7	1.3	.1	.1	1.4	1.0	.1	.3
Other rubber products.....	3.3	1.9	3.2	5.4	.5	.4	.1	.1	2.4	4.6	.3	.2
Leather and leather products.....	3.1	2.2	2.8	3.4	1.3	1.2	.3	.2	1.2	3.9	.1	.1
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	2.2	1.7	2.9	4.3	.5	.5	.1	.1	2.0	3.4	.2	.2
Footwear (except rubber).....	3.2	2.3	2.8	5.5	1.4	1.3	.3	.2	1.0	3.9	.1	.1
<b>Nonmanufacturing</b>												
Metal mining.....	(9)	2.6	(9)	4.8	(9)	1.3	(9)	.1	(9)	3.2	(9)	.3
Iron mining.....	(9)	2.7	(9)	8.0	(9)	.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	7.7	(9)	.3
Copper mining.....	(9)	3.2	(9)	2.3	(9)	1.0	(9)	.1	(9)	.8	(9)	.4
Lead and zinc mining.....	(9)	1.4	(9)	3.2	(9)	1.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	1.9	(9)	.3
Anthracite mining.....	(9)	.9	(9)	18.9	(9)	.5	(9)	(9)	(9)	18.4	(9)	.1
Bituminous-coal mining.....	.7	1.1	3.1	2.5	.3	.2	(9)	(9)	2.5	2.1	.3	.2
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(9)	.5	(9)	1.2	(9)	.8	(9)	.1	(9)	.2	(9)	.1
Telegraph.....	(9)	.9	(9)	1.5	(9)	.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	.6	(9)	.3

<sup>1</sup> See footnotes 1 and Note, Table B-1. Data for the current month are preliminary.<sup>2</sup> Excludes the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, and the following industries: canning and preserving; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizer.<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05.<sup>4</sup> Not available.<sup>5</sup> Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## C.—Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
Mining																		
Total: Mining																		
Total: Metal																		
Iron																		
Copper																		
Lead and zinc																		
Coal																		
Anthracite <sup>1</sup>																		
1956: Average.....	\$96.81	41.0	\$2.41	\$96.83	42.1	\$2.30	\$96.71	39.8	\$2.43	\$100.28	43.6	\$2.30	\$89.24	41.7	\$2.14	\$78.96	32.9	\$2.40
1957: Average.....	102.21	40.4	2.53	98.74	40.8	2.42	103.49	39.5	2.62	97.75	40.9	2.39	88.97	41.0	2.17	81.79	31.1	2.63
May.....	100.80	40.2	2.51	97.88	41.0	2.38	99.58	38.9	2.56	99.17	42.2	2.35	90.03	41.3	2.18	77.78	29.8	2.61
June.....	104.81	41.1	2.55	98.81	41.0	2.41	103.06	40.1	2.57	98.86	41.2	2.40	89.09	41.1	2.18	86.25	33.3	2.65
July.....	104.19	40.7	2.56	100.28	40.6	2.47	109.61	40.9	2.68	98.00	40.0	2.43	87.85	40.3	2.18	81.72	32.3	2.53
August.....	103.79	40.7	2.55	101.35	41.2	2.46	111.76	41.7	2.08	97.20	40.0	2.43	88.75	40.9	2.17	80.07	30.1	2.66
September.....	106.19	41.0	2.50	102.84	41.3	2.49	114.78	42.2	2.72	93.60	39.0	2.40	89.60	41.1	2.18	92.22	34.8	2.65
October.....	102.91	40.2	2.58	98.70	39.8	2.48	106.23	39.2	2.71	92.20	38.1	2.42	88.10	40.6	2.17	81.27	30.9	2.63
November.....	96.84	39.0	2.56	96.92	39.4	2.46	100.34	37.8	2.69	96.82	39.8	2.42	87.08	40.5	2.15	78.85	29.0	2.65
December.....	102.63	39.7	2.57	97.27	39.7	2.45	97.46	38.5	2.67	98.66	40.0	2.43	91.52	41.6	2.20	70.76	28.6	2.66
1958: January.....	99.72	38.5	2.57	97.27	39.7	2.45	98.19	38.5	2.69	98.25	40.6	2.42	86.24	40.3	2.14	81.74	30.5	2.68
February.....	98.81	38.3	2.58	96.78	39.5	2.45	96.93	39.9	2.70	95.52	39.8	2.40	84.50	39.3	2.18	73.70	27.5	2.68
March.....	97.02	37.9	2.56	95.40	39.1	2.44	96.93	35.9	2.70	94.90	39.9	2.38	83.10	39.4	2.16	66.25	25.0	2.65
April.....	94.62	37.4	2.53	92.90	38.4	2.42	93.96	34.8	2.70	93.30	39.2	2.38	84.74	39.6	2.14	58.65	22.3	2.63
May.....	96.39	38.1	2.53	90.64	37.3	2.43	94.11	34.6	2.72	87.75	37.5	2.34	82.82	38.7	2.14	67.56	26.0	2.61
Mining—Continued																		
Contract construction																		
Coal—Continued																		
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)																		
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying																		
Total: Contract construction																		
Nonbuilding construction																		
Total: Nonbuilding construction																		
Highway and street construction																		
1956: Average.....	\$106.22	37.8	\$2.81	\$101.66	41.0	\$2.48	\$85.63	44.6	\$1.92	\$101.83	37.3	\$2.73	\$101.89	40.8	\$2.49	\$97.63	41.9	\$2.33
1957: Average.....	110.83	36.6	3.02	106.75	40.9	2.61	87.80	43.9	2.00	106.64	36.9	2.89	105.07	39.8	2.64	96.06	40.6	2.43
May.....	107.76	35.8	3.01	104.29	40.4	2.58	87.71	44.3	1.98	106.11	37.1	2.86	103.62	39.7	2.61	96.64	40.1	2.41
June.....	114.68	37.6	3.05	108.18	41.2	2.65	90.45	45.0	2.01	108.11	37.8	2.86	106.63	40.7	2.62	101.33	41.7	2.43
July.....	112.17	38.3	3.06	110.00	41.2	2.57	90.70	44.9	2.03	109.15	37.9	2.88	110.77	41.8	2.65	107.01	43.5	2.46
August.....	110.99	36.5	3.04	106.52	40.5	2.63	92.37	45.0	2.03	111.07	38.2	2.90	112.41	42.1	2.67	109.06	43.8	2.49
September.....	112.91	38.9	3.06	113.28	41.8	2.71	92.25	45.0	2.05	110.84	37.7	2.94	110.16	40.8	2.70	104.00	41.6	2.50
October.....	110.68	36.4	3.04	106.92	40.5	2.64	91.19	44.7	2.04	109.95	37.4	2.94	109.21	40.6	2.69	103.34	41.5	2.49
November.....	102.18	33.5	3.05	109.34	40.8	2.68	86.90	42.6	2.04	103.01	34.8	2.96	98.42	36.6	2.70	89.41	36.2	2.47
December.....	107.92	33.5	3.04	111.64	41.5	2.69	88.31	42.1	2.05	105.44	35.5	2.97	102.90	38.0	2.70	91.14	37.2	2.45
1958: January.....	103.36	34.0	3.04	110.56	41.1	2.69	84.25	41.5	2.03	107.10	33.7	3.00	103.79	38.3	2.71	92.96	38.1	2.44
February.....	100.62	33.1	3.04	110.83	41.2	2.69	81.00	39.9	2.03	100.53	32.4	3.01	98.21	35.5	2.71	85.26	34.8	2.45
March.....	96.37	31.7	3.04	110.97	41.1	2.70	83.22	41.2	2.02	106.44	35.6	2.99	101.90	37.6	2.71	88.21	36.6	2.41
April.....	90.60	30.0	3.02	108.81	40.6	2.68	85.45	42.3	2.02	107.88	36.2	2.98	103.43	38.6	2.68	94.57	38.6	2.45
May.....	94.20	31.4	3.00	107.06	40.4	2.65	88.97	43.4	2.05	111.38	37.5	2.97	111.65	41.2	2.71	106.85	42.4	2.52
Building construction																		
Other nonbuilding construction																		
Total: Building construction																		
General contractors																		
Special-trade contractors																		
Total: Special-trade contractors																		
Plumbing and heating																		
Painting and decorating																		
1956: Average.....	\$104.94	39.0	\$2.63	\$101.92	36.4	\$2.80	\$95.04	36.0	\$2.64	\$107.16	36.7	\$2.62	\$112.31	38.2	\$2.94	\$99.81	34.9	\$2.86
1957: Average.....	110.15	39.2	2.81	106.86	36.1	2.96	98.89	35.7	2.77	112.17	36.3	2.79	118.87	38.1	3.12	103.75	34.7	2.90
May.....	109.93	39.4	2.79	106.63	36.4	2.93	99.00	36.0	2.75	112.30	36.7	3.06	117.73	38.1	3.09	104.14	35.3	2.95
June.....	111.32	39.9	2.79	108.49	36.9	2.94	100.65	36.6	2.75	113.90	37.1	3.07	119.42	38.4	3.11	105.55	35.3	2.99
July.....	114.05	40.3	2.83	108.56	36.8	2.95	102.03	36.7	2.78	112.98	36.8	3.07	116.80	37.8	3.09	105.95	35.2	3.01
August.....	115.30	40.6	2.84	110.45	37.2	2.97	103.79	37.2	2.79	115.32	37.2	3.10	120.74	38.7	3.12	107.76	35.8	3.01
September.....	115.89	40.1	2.89	111.14	36.5	3.02	102.65	36.4	2.82	116.18	37.0	3.14	123.77	38.8	3.19	107.57	35.5	3.05
October.....	114.23	39.8	2.87	110.23	36.5	3.02	102.65	36.4	2.82	115.29	36.6	3.15	122.11	38.4	3.18	105.79	34.8	3.04
November.....	106.56	37.0	2.88	104.23	34.4	3.03	95.37	33.7	2.83	109.62	34.8	3.15	116.44	36.5	3.19	102.20	33.4	3.06
December.....	110.11	38.5	2.86	106.45	34.9	3.05	97.76	34.3	2.85	111.58	35.2	3.17	121.86	38.2	3.19	102.23	33.3	3.07
1958: January.....	110.59	38.4	2.88	108.06	35.2	3.07	100.39	35.1	2.86	112.29	35.2	3.19	122.36	38.0	3.22	102.94	33.1	3.11
February.....	102.96	36.0	2.86	101.04	33.0	3.08	91.58	31.8	2.88	107.18	33.6	3.19	117.85	36.6	3.22	100.78	32.8	3.13
March.....	110.30	38.3	2.88	107.71	35.2	3.06	100.04	35.1	2.85	112.29	35.2	3.19	120.80	37.4	3.23	103.80	33.7	3.08
April.....	110.01	38.6	2.85	105.63	35.5	3.06	101.60	35.4	2.87	113.21	35.6	3.18	121.77	37.7	3.23	106.91	34.6	3.09
May.....	115.89	40.1	2.89	111.02	36.4	3.05	104.18	36.3	2.87	115.02	36.4	3.16	121.92	38.1	3.20	106.45	34.9	3.05
Contract construction—Continued																		
Manufacturing																		
Special-trade contractors—Continued																		
Electrical work																		
Other special-trade contractors																		
Total: Manufacturing																		
Durable goods																		
Nondurable goods																		
Total: Ordnance and accessories																		
1956: Average.....	\$125.22	39.5	\$3.17	\$102.39	35.8	\$2.88	\$79.99	40.4	\$1.98	\$86.31	41.1	\$2.10	\$71.10	39.5	\$1.80	\$91.54	41.8	\$2.19
1957: Average.....	132.10	39.2	3.37	106.30	35.2	3.02	82.39	39.8	2.07	88.66	40.3	2.20	73.51	39.1	1.88	95.47	40.8	2.34
May.....	131.66	39.3	3.35	107.04	35.8	2.99	81.78	39.7	2.06	87.85	40.3	2.18	73.13	38.9	1.85	93.02	40.7	2.31
June.....	134.06	39.9	3.36	108.84	36.4	2.99	82.80	40.0	2.07	88.70	40.5	2.19	74.09	39.2	1.89	94.83	40.7	2.33
July.....	132.83	39.2	3.38	108.60	36.2	3.00	82.39	39.8	2.07	88.60	40.0	2.20	74.47	39.5	1.89	93.60	40.0	2.34
August.....	132.50	39.5	3.39	110.00	36.5	3.03	82.80	39.6	2.07	88.66	40.3	2.21	73.52	38.9	1.88	93.02	40.7	2.34
September.....	134.30	39.5	3.40	110.88	36.0	3.08	82.99	39.9	2.08	89.21	40.2	2.22	75.24	39.6	1.90	95.04	40.1	2.37
October.....	133.49	39.5	3.43	110.00	35.6	3.09	82.66	39.5	2.09	88.75	39.8	2.23	74.10	39.0	1.90	94.96	39.9	2.38
November.....	128.25	37.5	3.42	104.13	33.7	3.09	82.92	39.3	2.11	88.93	39.7	2.24	74.11	38.8	1.91	95.00	40.0	2.40
December.....	134.75	39.4	3.42	102.92	33.2	3.10	82.74	39.4	2.10	88.93	39.7	2.24	74.88	39.0	1.92	98.74	40.8	2.42
1958: January.....	132.36	38.7	3.42	104.54	33.9	3.13	81.66	38.7	2.11	87.14	38.9	2.24	73.94	38.3	1.92	100.77	41.3	2.44
February.....	129.25	38.5	3.42	97.36	33.5	3.11	80.64	38.4	2.10	86.61	38.6	2.24	73.15	38.1	1.92	96.06	40.6	2.46
March.....	132.17	38.2	3.45	105.43	33.4	3.11	81.45	38.6	2.11	87.75	39.0	2.25	73.52	38.1	1.93	96.72	40.7	2.45
April.....	133.32	38.2	3.49	106.64	34.4	3.10	80.81	38.3	2.11	87.30	38.5	2.25	73.14	37.7	1.94	100.12	40.7	2.46
May.....	134.75	38.5	3.50	110.64	35.7	3.10	81.53	38.6	2.12	87.98	39.1	2.25	73.91	38.1	1.94	100.28	40.6	2.46

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																	
Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	Sawmills and planing mills <sup>1</sup>		Sawmills and planing mills, general												Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products <sup>2</sup>			
			United States				South		West									
1936: Average.....	\$70.93	40.3	\$1.76	\$71.51	40.4	\$1.77	\$72.14	40.3	\$1.79	\$49.09	41.6	\$1.18	\$90.87	39.0	\$2.33	\$74.48	40.7	\$1.83
1937: Average.....	73.04	39.8	1.81	72.02	39.4	1.80	71.83	39.3	1.83	49.29	40.4	1.22	88.62	38.3	2.32	78.09	40.0	1.89
May.....	73.16	40.2	1.82	72.00	40.0	1.80	73.20	40.0	1.83	50.26	41.2	1.22	90.25	38.9	2.32	76.55	40.8	1.89
June.....	74.89	40.7	1.84	73.42	39.9	1.84	74.40	40.0	1.86	49.25	40.7	1.21	91.89	39.1	2.35	77.92	40.8	1.90
July.....	71.59	39.5	1.82	70.33	38.8	1.81	70.82	38.7	1.83	49.13	40.6	1.21	85.74	38.8	2.33	76.19	40.1	1.90
August.....	73.62	41.1	1.84	74.12	40.5	1.83	74.03	40.5	1.85	50.87	41.7	1.22	92.36	39.3	2.35	77.93	40.8	1.91
September.....	71.88	38.9	1.84	72.13	39.2	1.84	72.73	39.1	1.86	50.31	40.9	1.23	86.64	37.4	2.37	77.76	40.5	1.92
October.....	73.97	40.2	1.84	72.44	39.6	1.82	73.23	39.8	1.84	50.55	41.1	1.23	89.47	38.4	2.33	76.78	40.2	1.91
November.....	71.94	39.1	1.84	71.00	38.8	1.83	71.78	38.8	1.85	48.19	39.5	1.22	88.62	38.3	2.34	74.49	39.0	1.91
December.....	71.87	39.0	1.83	69.50	38.4	1.81	70.27	38.4	1.83	48.22	39.2	1.23	87.84	37.7	2.33	76.47	39.5	1.92
1938: January.....	69.69	38.5	1.81	67.06	37.9	1.77	67.66	37.8	1.79	48.46	39.4	1.23	82.57	35.9	2.30	74.88	39.0	1.92
February.....	70.43	38.7	1.82	67.82	38.1	1.78	68.88	38.1	1.80	48.09	39.1	1.23	86.10	37.6	2.29	75.46	39.3	1.92
March.....	70.80	38.9	1.82	69.00	38.6	1.79	69.87	38.6	1.81	48.83	39.7	1.23	86.71	37.7	2.30	75.65	39.4	1.92
April.....	71.39	38.8	1.84	68.92	38.5	1.79	69.69	38.5	1.81	48.83	39.7	1.23	86.02	37.4	2.30	76.04	39.4	1.93
May.....	74.05	39.6	1.87	72.07	39.6	1.82	73.05	39.7	1.84	49.52	40.6	1.22	91.26	39.0	2.34	78.18	40.3	1.94
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																		
	Millwork		Plywood		Wooden containers <sup>1</sup>		Wooden boxes, other than cigar		Miscellaneous wood products		Total: Furniture and fixtures							
1936: Average.....	\$72.90	40.5	\$1.80	\$76.22	41.2	\$1.85	\$56.71	40.8	\$1.39	\$56.58	41.0	\$1.38	\$60.01	41.1	\$1.46	\$68.95	40.8	\$1.69
1937: Average.....	75.55	40.4	1.87	75.00	40.0	1.90	58.23	39.6	1.42	56.52	39.8	1.42	61.58	40.5	1.82	70.00	40.0	1.73
May.....	75.33	40.5	1.86	78.31	41.0	1.91	57.08	40.2	1.42	56.96	40.4	1.41	61.96	40.7	1.82	68.21	39.2	1.74
June.....	77.46	41.2	1.88	78.94	40.8	1.92	57.06	40.2	1.42	57.49	40.2	1.43	63.14	41.0	1.84	69.48	39.7	1.75
July.....	77.64	41.3	1.88	72.93	38.5	1.89	57.00	40.0	1.44	58.58	40.4	1.45	61.91	40.2	1.84	68.28	39.3	1.74
August.....	77.46	41.2	1.88	77.76	40.5	1.92	57.00	40.0	1.44	58.15	40.1	1.45	62.27	40.7	1.83	71.63	40.7	1.76
September.....	78.47	41.3	1.90	76.03	39.6	1.92	56.89	39.3	1.44	56.59	39.3	1.44	62.37	40.5	1.84	72.39	40.9	1.77
October.....	77.11	40.8	1.89	76.02	39.5	1.91	56.74	39.4	1.44	57.20	40.0	1.43	62.06	40.8	1.84	72.04	40.7	1.77
November.....	75.08	39.7	1.89	74.88	39.0	1.92	54.91	38.4	1.43	54.09	38.3	1.41	61.23	39.5	1.85	69.87	39.7	1.78
December.....	75.22	39.8	1.89	77.00	40.0	1.94	54.85	38.7	1.42	53.76	38.4	1.40	61.85	39.9	1.85	70.62	39.9	1.77
1938: January.....	74.29	39.1	1.90	76.04	39.4	1.93	53.30	37.8	1.41	52.40	37.7	1.39	61.23	39.5	1.85	67.76	38.5	1.76
February.....	74.28	39.3	1.89	78.30	40.2	1.95	53.39	37.6	1.42	52.13	37.5	1.39	60.78	39.2	1.85	67.97	38.4	1.77
March.....	74.09	39.2	1.89	78.30	40.2	1.95	54.67	38.5	1.42	54.04	38.6	1.40	61.85	39.9	1.85	68.32	38.6	1.77
April.....	74.28	39.3	1.89	78.30	39.9	1.96	55.19	38.8	1.42	54.85	38.9	1.41	61.69	39.8	1.85	67.26	38.0	1.77
May.....	77.67	40.4	1.92	79.98	40.6	1.97	56.34	39.4	1.43	56.49	39.5	1.43	61.18	39.2	1.86	68.91	37.8	1.77
	Household furniture <sup>1</sup>		Wood household furniture (except upholstered)		Wood household furniture, upholstered		Mattresses and bedsprings		Office, public-building, and professional furniture <sup>2</sup>		Wood office furniture							
1936: Average.....	\$65.77	40.6	\$1.62	\$59.20	41.4	\$1.84	\$71.82	39.9	\$1.80	\$71.71	39.4	\$1.82	\$79.61	41.9	\$1.90	\$71.05	42.8	\$1.66
1937: Average.....	66.50	39.9	1.67	59.70	40.4	1.88	72.50	39.4	1.84	73.90	39.1	1.89	78.99	40.3	1.96	64.71	40.7	1.59
May.....	64.02	38.8	1.65	58.61	39.6	1.88	67.51	37.3	1.81	72.37	38.7	1.87	78.40	40.0	1.96	63.04	39.9	1.58
June.....	65.74	39.6	1.66	58.20	40.0	1.89	71.00	38.8	1.83	76.97	40.3	1.91	77.42	39.5	1.96	64.94	41.1	1.58
July.....	65.07	39.2	1.66	58.21	39.6	1.87	68.22	37.9	1.80	76.93	40.5	1.90	78.01	39.8	1.96	63.18	40.5	1.59
August.....	67.97	40.7	1.67	61.89	41.2	1.89	72.80	40.0	1.82	77.16	41.4	1.91	81.77	41.3	1.98	66.98	41.6	1.61
September.....	68.71	40.9	1.68	61.60	41.4	1.89	73.52	40.6	1.86	77.78	41.5	1.92	82.80	41.4	2.00	67.55	41.7	1.62
October.....	69.12	40.9	1.69	62.40	41.6	1.90	73.52	40.6	1.86	78.80	39.2	1.92	78.80	39.8	1.96	65.07	41.3	1.59
November.....	66.86	39.8	1.68	60.49	40.6	1.89	74.03	39.8	1.86	76.86	37.1	1.91	79.20	39.8	1.99	63.60	39.5	1.61
December.....	67.63	39.9	1.70	60.45	40.3	1.90	76.95	40.5	1.90	74.30	38.3	1.94	79.30	39.9	1.99	66.01	41.0	1.61
1938: January.....	63.96	38.3	1.67	57.57	39.1	1.88	67.71	38.6	1.85	72.75	37.5	1.94	78.61	39.5	1.99	63.78	39.6	1.61
February.....	64.34	38.3	1.68	56.68	38.3	1.88	70.30	38.0	1.85	72.75	37.5	1.94	77.40	38.7	2.00	61.82	38.4	1.61
March.....	64.08	38.5	1.68	57.96	38.9	1.89	70.12	37.9	1.85	68.99	38.4	1.92	78.38	38.8	2.02	60.10	37.1	1.62
April.....	63.94	37.7	1.68	56.77	38.1	1.89	67.90	36.7	1.85	70.83	36.7	1.93	77.99	38.6	2.01	60.38	37.5	1.61
May.....	63.00	37.5	1.66	56.77	38.1	1.89	68.86	33.6	1.85	74.50	38.6	1.93	76.80	38.4	2.00	61.02	37.9	1.61
Furniture and fixtures—Continued																		
	Metal office furniture		Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures		Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures		Total: Stone, clay, and glass products		Flat glass		Glass and glassware, pressed or blown <sup>1</sup>							
1936: Average.....	\$87.15	41.7	\$2.00	\$34.05	41.0	\$2.05	\$96.09	40.3	\$1.64	\$90.59	41.1	\$1.96	\$113.30	41.2	\$2.75	\$79.40	39.7	\$2.00
1937: Average.....	85.25	39.3	2.17	33.22	40.2	2.12	68.40	40.0	1.71	83.09	40.5	2.05	114.62	40.5	2.83	83.58	39.8	2.10
May.....	84.07	39.1	2.15	33.24	40.4	2.11	67.26	39.8	1.69	82.62	40.8	2.03	110.95	40.2	2.76	84.23	40.3	2.09
June.....	80.63	37.5	2.15	36.00	40.4	2.13	68.00	40.0	1.70	83.23	40.8	2.04	108.90	39.6	2.75	84.02	40.2	2.09
July.....	86.33	39.6	2.18	34.96	39.7	2.14	68.63	39.9	1.72	82.62	40.4	2.05	112.28	40.1	2.80	84.52	40.2	2.13
August.....	88.94	40.2	2.21	36.86	40.4	2.19	68.49	40.4	1.72	84.72	40.8	2.06	109.02	39.5	2.76	86.00	40.0	2.10
September.....	88.88	40.4	2.20	36.80	40.0	2.17	71.75	41.0	1.75	84.06	40.7	2.08	113.62	40.4	2.81	83.93	39.6	2.12
October.....	83.66	38.2	2.19	87.70	40.6	2.16	70.12	40.0	1.74	84.65	40.5	2.09	116.76	40.4	2.89	83.74	39.5	2.12
November.....	83.97	38.9	2.21	83.85	39.0	2.15	68.73	39.5	1.74	84.61	40.1	2.11	126.95	42.0	2.96	85.10	39.4	2.16
December.....	83.68	38.3	2.19	83.64	38.9	2.15	71.63	40.7	1.76	83.56	39.8	2.10	118.96	40.2	2.96	84.56	39.7	2.13
1938: January.....	83.44	38.1	2.19	83.38	38.8	2.16	70.27	39.7	1.77	82.32	39.2	2.10	117.09	40.1	3.02	84.77	39.8	2.18
February.....	82.28	37.4	2.20	83.46	38.1	2.19	68.17	38.8	1.76	80.83	38.6	2.09	108.53	38.2	2.87	84.86	39.2	2.13
March.....	82.43	37.3	2.21	84.97	38.5	2.19	69.52	39.5	1.77	81.72	39.1	2.09	108.02	37.9	2.85	85.00	40.0	2.15
April.....	81.40	37.0	2.20	82.84	38.0	2.18	70.05	39.8	1.76	81.51	38.0	2.09	104.80	36.9	2.84	83.85	39.0	2.15
May.....	79.28	36.2	2.19	83.93	38.5	2.18	70.49	39.6	1.78	82.97	36.7	2.09	105.09	37.4	2.81	84.71	39.4	2.18



TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Durable goods—Continued																		
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
	Glass containers		Pressed or blown glass		Glass products made of purchased glass		Cement, hydraulic		Structural clay products <sup>2</sup>		Brick and hollow tile							
1936: Average	\$80.59	39.7	\$2.03	\$77.51	39.7	\$1.96	\$60.12	40.9	\$1.60	\$83.84	41.8	2.03	\$73.44	40.8	\$1.80	\$69.97	41.9	\$1.67
1937: Average	85.01	40.1	2.12	81.56	39.4	2.07	70.67	39.7	1.78	87.91	40.7	2.16	74.61	39.9	1.87	69.60	40.7	1.71
May	86.09	40.8	2.11	81.30	39.7	2.05	67.55	38.6	1.75	84.66	40.7	2.08	74.77	40.2	1.86	69.87	41.1	1.70
June	85.65	40.4	2.12	81.40	39.9	2.04	66.42	39.0	1.78	86.51	41.0	2.11	75.74	40.5	1.87	71.55	41.6	1.72
July	86.46	40.4	2.14	81.59	39.5	2.05	68.78	39.3	1.75	83.16	37.8	2.04	76.53	40.5	1.88	71.55	41.6	1.72
August	85.63	40.2	2.13	80.78	39.6	2.04	69.38	39.2	1.78	81.39	40.4	2.24	76.82	40.2	1.89	71.79	41.7	1.73
September	84.74	39.6	2.14	82.08	39.7	2.06	72.72	40.4	1.80	83.30	41.1	2.27	76.38	40.2	1.90	72.26	41.3	1.75
October	84.74	39.6	2.14	82.74	39.4	2.10	74.44	40.9	1.82	80.50	40.4	2.24	76.19	40.1	1.90	71.88	40.9	1.75
November	86.67	40.5	2.14	82.84	38.0	2.18	72.40	40.0	1.81	91.35	40.6	2.25	74.06	39.2	1.89	69.43	39.9	1.74
December	85.20	40.0	2.13	83.53	39.4	2.12	72.07	39.6	1.82	90.09	40.4	2.23	73.61	38.9	1.90	68.73	39.5	1.74
1938: January	85.86	40.5	2.12	83.42	38.8	2.15	68.92	38.5	1.79	89.60	40.0	2.24	71.06	37.6	1.89	66.83	38.8	1.71
February	86.60	40.7	2.13	81.86	38.3	2.13	67.80	37.6	1.79	87.47	39.4	2.22	69.93	37.0	1.89	64.51	37.9	1.71
March	87.29	40.6	2.15	83.67	39.1	2.14	68.20	38.1	1.79	87.19	39.1	2.23	71.25	37.9	1.88	67.37	36.4	1.71
April	86.58	39.9	2.17	79.92	37.7	2.12	67.88	37.5	1.81	89.82	40.1	2.24	72.38	38.5	1.88	69.95	40.2	1.74
May	87.67	40.4	2.17	80.35	37.9	2.12	68.81	37.0	1.83	90.72	40.8	2.24	74.47	39.4	1.89	70.90	40.5	1.74
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
	Floor and wall tile		Sewer pipe		Clay refractories		Pottery and related products		Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products <sup>3</sup>		Concrete products							
1936: Average	\$73.57	40.2	\$1.83	\$72.76	40.2	\$1.81	\$60.36	39.2	\$2.05	\$72.20	37.8	\$1.91	\$81.88	44.5	\$1.84	\$78.75	43.0	\$1.75
1937: Average	75.81	39.9	1.90	73.26	39.6	1.85	53.81	38.5	2.16	73.48	37.3	1.97	82.73	43.1	1.82	80.04	43.5	1.84
May	75.81	39.9	1.90	74.64	39.7	1.88	53.07	39.0	2.13	73.11	37.3	1.96	83.26	43.6	1.91	81.07	44.3	1.83
June	76.80	40.0	1.92	73.51	39.1	1.88	53.28	39.1	2.13	71.71	36.4	1.97	83.55	44.1	1.94	83.50	44.7	1.87
July	76.80	40.0	1.92	76.33	40.6	1.88	55.02	39.0	2.18	71.87	36.3	1.98	84.39	43.5	1.94	81.47	43.8	1.86
August	77.36	40.5	1.91	74.37	40.2	1.85	55.08	39.9	2.20	73.70	37.6	1.96	87.02	44.4	1.96	83.78	44.8	1.87
September	78.34	40.8	1.92	75.74	40.5	1.87	52.65	37.4	2.21	74.84	37.8	1.98	86.29	43.8	1.97	82.72	44.0	1.88
October	76.90	40.1	1.92	76.55	40.5	1.89	54.80	38.2	2.22	74.03	37.5	1.99	85.06	43.4	1.96	83.35	44.1	1.89
November	76.61	39.9	1.92	71.98	38.7	1.86	52.43	37.3	2.21	71.78	36.7	2.01	82.29	42.2	1.95	79.10	42.5	1.87
December	73.46	39.3	1.92	70.31	37.6	1.87	53.92	37.8	2.22	74.10	36.5	2.03	81.51	41.5	1.95	78.17	41.8	1.87
1938: January	73.92	38.5	1.92	65.29	35.1	1.86	50.91	35.8	2.26	71.86	35.4	2.03	81.54	41.6	1.96	78.81	41.7	1.89
February	73.54	38.5	1.91	65.45	35.0	1.87	78.08	34.7	2.25	73.05	35.0	2.03	78.80	39.8	1.98	74.49	39.0	1.91
March	74.30	38.9	1.91	65.66	35.3	1.86	77.95	34.8	2.24	73.24	35.9	2.04	80.16	40.9	1.96	78.69	41.2	1.91
April	74.11	38.6	1.92	67.69	38.2	1.87	78.40	35.0	2.24	71.60	35.1	2.04	81.76	41.1	1.97	80.64	42.0	1.92
May	76.05	39.2	1.94	74.30	38.3	1.94	81.23	36.1	2.25	71.66	35.3	2.03	86.20	43.1	2.00	85.02	43.6	1.93
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
	Cut-stone and stone products		Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products <sup>4</sup>		Abrasive products		Asbestos products		Nonclay refractories		Total: Primary metal industries							
1936: Average	\$69.87	41.1	\$1.70	\$63.23	40.8	\$2.04	\$68.02	40.1	\$2.21	\$84.65	41.7	\$2.03	\$69.38	39.2	\$2.28	\$69.52	40.9	\$2.36
1937: Average	70.98	40.1	1.77	66.67	40.5	2.14	90.74	39.8	2.28	89.87	41.5	2.15	90.20	37.9	2.35	98.75	39.5	2.50
May	72.62	40.8	1.78	66.71	40.9	2.12	91.30	40.4	2.26	92.24	42.9	2.15	86.30	37.2	2.32	97.42	39.6	2.46
June	72.22	40.8	1.77	67.74	41.0	2.14	91.71	40.4	2.27	92.88	42.8	2.17	88.83	37.8	2.35	99.20	40.2	2.47
July	71.56	40.2	1.78	65.57	39.8	2.15	88.98	39.2	2.27	89.84	41.4	2.17	85.79	36.2	2.37	100.44	39.7	2.53
August	72.67	40.6	1.79	67.26	40.4	2.16	88.53	39.0	2.27	92.18	41.9	2.20	92.54	38.4	2.41	96.82	39.3	2.54
September	73.21	40.9	1.92	67.65	40.4	2.17	88.55	38.5	2.30	91.76	41.9	2.19	89.66	37.6	2.39	101.26	39.4	2.57
October	72.62	40.8	1.78	67.64	40.2	2.16	90.94	39.2	2.32	91.30	41.5	2.20	87.12	36.2	2.40	98.18	38.5	2.55
November	70.27	39.7	1.77	65.28	39.3	2.17	87.93	37.9	2.32	87.89	40.6	2.17	86.87	36.5	2.38	97.68	38.2	2.54
December	70.67	39.7	1.78	65.93	39.6	2.17	92.97	39.9	2.33	87.70	40.6	2.16	83.54	35.1	2.38	97.16	38.1	2.55
1938: January	69.74	39.4	1.77	64.41	38.9	2.17	89.09	38.4	2.32	84.53	39.5	2.14	78.57	32.6	2.41	95.23	37.2	2.56
February	69.38	39.2	1.77	63.81	38.8	2.16	87.17	37.9	2.30	85.36	39.7	2.15	81.74	34.2	2.39	94.21	36.5	2.56
March	71.96	40.2	1.79	65.67	39.3	2.18	89.01	38.7	2.30	84.50	39.3	2.15	83.69	34.7	2.41	95.35	37.1	2.57
April	73.29	40.9	1.79	63.96	38.7	2.17	87.09	37.7	2.31	84.07	39.1	2.15	82.69	34.6	2.39	95.20	36.9	2.58
May	75.35	41.4	1.82	64.32	38.5	2.19	86.74	36.6	2.37	85.79	39.9	2.15	82.95	35.0	2.37	96.49	37.4	2.59
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills <sup>5</sup>		Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electro-metallurgical products		Electrometallurgical products		Iron and steel foundries <sup>6</sup>		Gray-iron foundries		Malleable-iron foundries							
1936: Average	\$102.66	40.5	\$2.53	\$102.47	40.5	\$2.53	\$88.22	40.1	\$2.20	\$87.34	41.2	\$2.12	\$83.64	40.7	\$2.06	\$83.84	40.5	\$2.07
1937: Average	104.79	39.1	2.69	105.18	39.1	2.69	98.36	40.2	2.32	87.64	39.3	2.23	84.15	38.6	2.33	84.63	39.0	2.17
May	102.31	39.2	2.61	102.70	39.2	2.62	90.82	39.7	2.28	86.85	39.3	2.21	82.94	38.4	2.16	84.10	39.3	2.14
June	104.67	39.8	2.63	105.07	39.8	2.64	92.00	40.0	2.30	88.53	39.7	2.23	85.24	39.1	2.18	84.89	39.3	2.16
July	107.17	39.4	2.72	107.56	39.4	2.73	92.28	39.1	2.36	88.31	39.6	2.23	85.63	39.1	2.19	83.85	39.0	2.15
August	105.65	38.7	2.73	106.04	38.7	2.74	93.34	40.4	2.36	87.81	39.2	2.24	84.97	38.8	2.19	83.33	38.4	2.17
September	103.46	38.8	2.70	107.48	38.8	2.77	96.39	40.5	2.38	89.04	39.4	2.26	85.09	39.0	2.20	87.47	39.4	2.22
October	103.74	38.0	2.73	103.55	37.9	2.74	95.76	40.9	2.40	86.64	38.0	2.28	83.55	37.6	2.23	84.29	37.8	2.23
November	102.64	37.7	2.72	102.65	37.6	2.73	96.24	40.1	2.40	85.58	37.7	2.27	83.18	37.3	2.23	85.37	38.2	2.24
December	101.18	37.2	2.72	101.28	37.1	2.73	96.00	40.0	2.40	86.41	37.9	2.28	83.55	37.3	2.24	86.24	38.5	2.24

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrlly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrlly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrlly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrlly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrlly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrlly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Durable goods—Continued																		
Primary metal industries—Continued																		
	Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals <sup>1</sup>			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals <sup>1</sup>		
1956: Average.....	\$95.63	42.5	\$2.25	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22	\$88.81	41.5	\$2.14	\$95.34	40.4	\$2.36	\$85.04	42.1	\$2.02	\$93.38	41.5	\$2.25
1957: Average.....	95.65	40.7	2.35	93.52	40.6	2.36	89.91	40.5	2.22	103.68	40.5	2.66	87.53	40.9	2.14	95.51	40.3	2.37
May.....	95.58	41.2	2.32	94.59	40.9	2.32	90.20	41.0	2.20	102.16	40.7	2.51	86.09	40.8	2.11	94.54	40.4	2.34
June.....	96.41	41.2	2.34	95.94	41.0	2.34	90.53	41.1	2.21	102.62	40.8	2.52	86.71	40.9	2.12	95.58	40.8	2.35
July.....	95.24	40.7	2.34	95.58	40.5	2.36	91.13	40.5	2.25	101.66	40.5	2.51	85.44	40.3	2.12	94.24	40.1	2.35
August.....	95.27	40.2	2.37	97.36	40.4	2.41	90.45	40.2	2.25	106.93	40.2	2.66	90.94	42.1	2.16	95.52	39.8	2.40
September.....	96.32	39.3	2.39	97.28	40.2	2.42	91.94	40.5	2.27	106.13	39.9	2.66	89.86	41.6	2.16	98.42	40.5	2.43
October.....	93.21	38.0	2.39	97.44	40.1	2.43	89.50	39.6	2.26	107.59	40.6	2.65	87.67	40.4	2.17	97.28	40.2	2.42
November.....	91.63	38.5	2.36	96.64	40.1	2.41	89.15	39.8	2.24	105.20	40.0	2.63	86.70	40.8	2.20	96.32	39.8	2.42
December.....	93.21	39.0	2.39	97.53	40.3	2.42	90.05	40.2	2.24	106.12	40.2	2.64	89.57	40.9	2.19	96.96	39.9	2.43
1958: January.....	91.29	38.0	2.40	97.04	40.1	2.42	88.70	39.6	2.24	106.52	40.5	2.63	86.46	40.0	2.18	93.65	39.7	2.45
February.....	90.98	37.5	2.41	96.09	40.2	2.44	89.15	39.8	2.24	109.25	40.5	2.70	85.24	39.1	2.18	96.66	39.1	2.45
March.....	89.26	37.2	2.40	97.60	40.2	2.43	88.98	39.9	2.23	109.80	40.7	2.70	85.24	39.1	2.18	96.66	39.3	2.46
April.....	88.08	36.7	2.40	97.04	40.1	2.42	88.31	39.6	2.23	109.02	40.6	2.70	87.00	40.0	2.19	95.80	39.1	2.45
May.....	87.60	36.2	2.42	97.20	40.0	2.43	88.03	39.3	2.24	110.43	40.6	2.72	85.32	39.5	2.16	97.07	39.3	2.47
	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries <sup>1</sup>			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing		
1956: Average.....	\$95.18	42.3	\$2.25	\$90.90	40.4	\$2.25	\$88.94	40.8	\$2.18	\$100.14	41.9	\$2.30	\$105.42	43.0	\$2.51	\$96.53	42.1	\$2.30
1957: Average.....	94.54	40.4	2.34	96.00	40.0	2.40	91.20	40.0	2.28	100.85	40.5	2.49	105.97	40.6	2.61	96.63	40.6	2.38
May.....	93.95	40.5	2.32	96.27	40.2	2.37	90.63	40.1	2.26	99.63	40.5	2.46	105.52	40.9	2.58	95.18	40.5	2.35
June.....	97.11	41.5	2.34	94.40	40.0	2.36	91.85	40.3	2.26	102.01	41.3	2.47	107.90	41.5	2.68	97.23	41.2	2.36
July.....	95.18	40.5	2.35	93.69	39.7	2.36	91.77	39.9	2.30	100.09	40.6	2.48	105.52	40.9	2.58	94.56	39.9	2.37
August.....	93.13	39.8	2.34	97.57	39.5	2.47	92.06	40.2	2.29	101.06	40.5	2.51	104.52	40.2	2.60	98.09	40.7	2.41
September.....	95.99	40.5	2.37	100.73	40.3	2.50	93.26	40.2	2.32	101.45	40.1	2.63	103.89	39.5	2.63	97.30	40.4	2.41
October.....	97.03	40.6	2.39	96.46	39.7	2.45	91.64	39.5	2.32	99.43	39.3	2.53	102.43	38.8	2.64	96.56	39.9	2.42
November.....	96.24	40.1	2.40	97.07	39.3	2.47	90.94	39.2	2.32	98.42	38.9	2.53	99.68	37.9	2.63	95.08	39.7	2.41
December.....	95.64	40.1	2.41	98.06	39.7	2.47	90.45	39.0	2.32	99.31	39.1	2.54	101.52	38.6	2.63	97.76	39.9	2.45
1958: January.....	90.34	37.9	2.39	97.32	39.4	2.47	90.25	38.9	2.32	98.39	38.7	2.54	100.47	38.2	2.63	94.52	39.2	2.45
February.....	91.44	38.1	2.40	100.80	40.0	2.52	89.24	38.3	2.33	96.77	38.1	2.54	98.89	37.6	2.63	94.52	38.7	2.45
March.....	92.16	38.4	2.40	102.62	40.4	2.54	89.71	38.5	2.33	96.90	38.0	2.65	99.53	37.7	2.64	93.84	38.3	2.45
April.....	90.82	38.0	2.39	102.67	40.5	2.53	88.86	38.3	2.32	96.14	37.7	2.65	97.94	37.1	2.64	91.26	37.4	2.44
May.....	92.25	38.6	2.39	104.00	40.5	2.57	90.87	39.0	2.33	97.02	37.9	2.60	98.85	37.3	2.65	93.84	38.3	2.45
Primary metal industries—Continued																		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)																		
	Welded and heavy-riveted pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, handtools, and hardware <sup>1</sup>			Cutlery and edge tools			Handtools		
1956: Average.....	\$94.48	40.9	\$2.31	\$85.28	41.2	\$2.07	\$92.30	42.1	\$2.19	\$81.00	40.8	\$2.00	\$72.62	40.8	\$1.78	\$82.82	41.0	\$2.02
1957: Average.....	90.05	40.1	2.47	88.94	40.8	2.18	96.88	41.4	2.24	85.65	40.4	2.12	74.77	40.2	1.86	83.37	40.6	2.10
May.....	90.47	39.7	2.43	88.34	40.9	2.16	94.07	40.9	2.30	84.84	40.4	2.10	74.40	40.0	1.86	82.99	39.9	2.08
June.....	104.58	42.0	2.49	89.60	41.1	2.18	97.90	42.2	2.23	85.03	40.3	2.11	74.77	40.2	1.86	82.97	39.7	2.09
July.....	104.67	41.7	2.51	89.13	40.7	2.19	101.79	43.8	2.35	84.19	39.9	2.11	73.42	39.9	1.84	80.47	38.5	2.09
August.....	102.87	40.1	2.51	91.98	40.9	2.29	96.64	42.4	2.38	85.65	40.4	2.12	73.82	39.9	1.85	84.19	39.9	2.11
September.....	97.27	38.6	2.54	91.91	41.4	2.22	97.34	41.6	2.34	80.28	41.0	2.18	75.99	40.1	1.98	85.00	40.0	2.14
October.....	97.27	38.6	2.52	90.35	40.7	2.22	96.00	40.0	2.40	80.28	41.0	2.18	76.17	40.3	1.89	84.96	39.7	2.14
November.....	97.02	38.5	2.52	90.32	40.5	2.23	96.17	40.4	2.43	80.57	40.9	2.19	76.38	40.2	1.90	85.30	39.9	2.14
December.....	96.89	38.6	2.51	89.24	40.2	2.22	101.19	41.3	2.45	83.92	39.4	2.13	76.00	40.0	1.90	85.81	40.1	2.14
1958: January.....	97.66	38.6	2.53	87.25	39.3	2.22	96.23	39.6	2.43	82.99	38.6	2.15	73.53	38.7	1.90	82.82	38.7	2.14
February.....	96.90	38.0	2.55	86.30	38.9	2.23	96.42	40.5	2.43	82.56	38.4	2.15	72.58	38.0	1.91	82.51	38.2	2.16
March.....	95.74	37.4	2.56	87.42	39.2	2.23	100.36	41.3	2.43	82.94	38.4	2.16	74.11	38.6	1.92	82.90	38.6	2.15
April.....	90.96	39.2	2.55	87.14	38.9	2.24	98.74	40.3	2.45	81.53	38.1	2.14	75.26	38.2	1.92	82.94	38.4	2.16
May.....	97.66	38.0	2.57	88.43	39.3	2.25	101.93	41.1	2.48	83.21	38.7	2.15	75.85	39.1	1.94	81.38	37.5	2.17
	Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies <sup>1</sup>			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products <sup>1</sup>			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork		
1956: Average.....	\$83.44	40.7	\$2.05	\$79.90	39.6	\$2.02	\$82.65	39.0	\$2.12	\$79.00	39.9	\$1.98	\$87.57	41.5	\$2.11	\$87.57	41.5	\$2.11
1957: Average.....	80.13	40.7	2.19	83.95	39.6	2.12	80.41	39.1	2.21	82.58	39.7	2.08	92.99	41.7	2.23	94.73	42.1	2.25
May.....	87.91	40.7	2.16	82.11	39.1	2.10	84.52	38.6	2.19	80.95	39.3	2.06	93.04	42.1	2.21	94.57	42.6	2.22
June.....	88.10	40.6	2.17	83.77	39.7	2.11	85.97	39.3	2.21	82.80	40.0	2.07	93.68	42.2	2.22	95.67	42.9	2.23
July.....	88.48	40.4	2.19	81.90	39.0	2.10	85.53	38.7	2.21	80.65	39.1	2.06	93.63	41.8	2.24	95.37	42.2	2.28
August.....	80.35	40.8	2.19	84.50	39.7	2.13	83.36	39.8	2.22	82.97	39.7	2.09	94.89	41.8	2.27	97.10	42.4	2.29
September.....	95.85	42.6	2.25	86.34	40.3	2.14	85.56	39.9	2.22	85.46	40.5	2.11	95.99	42.1	2.28	97.98	42.6	2.30
October.....	94.02	41.6	2.26	86.03	40.2	2.14	87.69	39.8	2.22	85.46	40.5	2.11	94.39	41.4	2.28	96.37	41.9	2.30
November.....	93.98	41.4	2.27	85.06	39.2	2.17	90.06	39.5	2.28	82.68	39.0	2.13	93.02	40.8	2.28	93.89	41.0	2.29
December.....	85.02	39.0	2.18	86.55	39.7	2.18	90.05	39.5	2.28	84.77	39.8	2.13	93.71	41.1	2.28	94.35	41.2	2.29
1958: January.....	85.31	38.6	2.21	86.07	39.3	2.19	90.30	39.3	2.20	84.10	39.3	2.14	91.71	40.4	2.27	92.11	40.4	2.28
February.....	85.31	38.6	2.21	84.97	38.8	2.19	89.24	38.8	2.20	83.64	38.8	2.13	89.83	39.4	2.28	89.28	39.2	2.28
March.....	85.03	38.3	2.22	85.41	39.5	2.19	87.94	38.4	2.29	84.10	39.3	2.14	91.03	39.6	2.29	90.31	39.7	2.29
April.....	82.56	37.7	2.19	85.14	38.7	2.19	86.94	37.8	2.20	84.07	38.1	2.15	90.46	39.5	2.29	90.91	39.7	2.29
May.....	86.02	39.1	2.30	84.22	38.2	2.19	86.97	37.6	2.20	83.64	38.6	2.16	91.34	39.8	2.30	93.00	40.3	2.30

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. hly. earnings	
	Manufacturing—Continued																			
	Durable goods—Continued																			
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																			
	Metal doors, sash, frames, molding and trim			Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving <sup>1</sup>			Vitreous-enamelled products			Stamped and pressed metal products				
1956: Average	\$84.85	40.6	\$2.09	\$87.98	41.5	\$2.12	\$90.32	42.3	\$2.14	\$87.76	41.2	\$2.13	\$86.64	39.2	\$1.76	\$91.94	41.6	\$2.20	\$91.94	41.6
1957: Average	80.79	41.0	2.19	82.77	41.6	2.23	83.56	41.4	2.26	90.18	40.6	2.22	70.49	39.6	1.78	98.84	40.8	2.30	98.84	40.8
May	80.42	41.4	2.16	82.40	42.0	2.20	93.18	41.6	2.24	80.32	40.6	2.20	66.14	38.8	1.77	98.25	40.9	2.29	98.25	40.9
June	80.25	41.4	2.18	81.10	41.6	2.19	94.92	42.0	2.26	81.62	40.9	2.24	68.53	38.9	1.79	96.00	41.2	2.33	96.00	41.2
July	80.67	41.4	2.19	82.35	41.6	2.22	94.85	41.6	2.28	80.20	40.0	2.23	72.86	41.4	1.78	92.86	40.2	2.31	92.86	40.2
August	82.51	41.3	2.24	83.15	41.4	2.25	94.62	41.5	2.28	80.01	40.8	2.22	74.34	41.3	1.80	93.88	40.6	2.30	93.88	40.6
September	84.02	41.6	2.26	84.93	42.2	2.25	95.40	41.8	2.31	92.70	41.2	2.25	75.12	41.8	1.81	97.11	41.5	2.34	97.11	41.5
October	80.82	40.1	2.24	84.85	41.6	2.28	94.12	41.1	2.29	90.72	40.5	2.24	76.31	41.7	1.83	94.42	40.7	2.32	94.42	40.7
November	90.98	40.8	2.23	92.80	40.7	2.28	92.97	40.6	2.29	93.02	40.8	2.28	69.36	37.9	1.83	97.64	41.2	2.37	97.64	41.2
December	91.02	41.0	2.22	93.25	40.9	2.28	95.70	41.1	2.33	89.33	39.7	2.25	70.07	38.8	1.82	93.13	39.8	2.34	93.13	39.8
1958: January	87.38	39.9	2.19	88.43	40.8	2.29	93.96	40.5	2.32	87.03	38.7	2.25	66.60	36.0	1.85	89.71	38.5	2.33	89.71	38.5
February	88.58	39.0	2.22	91.94	39.8	2.31	92.80	40.0	2.32	87.46	38.7	2.26	66.26	37.1	1.84	90.71	38.6	2.35	90.71	38.6
March	86.36	38.9	2.22	92.97	39.9	2.33	91.64	39.5	2.32	89.89	39.6	2.27	74.34	40.4	1.84	93.88	39.6	2.35	93.88	39.6
April	84.86	38.4	2.21	92.73	39.8	2.33	92.45	39.5	2.34	90.66	39.6	2.29	66.00	36.0	1.85	95.00	40.0	2.40	95.00	40.0
May	87.52	39.6	2.21	90.17	38.7	2.33	94.30	40.3	2.34	91.94	39.8	2.31	72.00	38.5	1.87	97.20	40.0	2.43	97.20	40.0
	Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products			Miscellaneous fabricated metal products <sup>1</sup>			Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			Steel springs			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets				
1956: Average	\$76.40	40.0	\$1.91	\$80.75	41.2	\$1.96	\$86.00	42.2	\$2.04	\$97.36	42.7	\$2.28	\$90.61	41.0	\$2.21	\$88.41	42.3	\$2.09	\$88.41	42.3
1957: Average	79.80	39.7	2.01	82.21	40.1	2.05	86.01	41.4	2.15	96.64	41.1	2.40	95.41	40.6	2.35	91.08	41.4	2.20	91.08	41.4
May	78.80	39.6	1.99	80.40	39.8	2.02	88.18	41.4	2.13	96.70	41.8	2.33	93.32	40.4	2.31	89.02	41.3	2.17	89.02	41.3
June	78.80	39.4	2.00	82.42	40.4	2.04	89.02	41.6	2.14	103.53	43.5	2.38	97.94	41.5	2.36	89.82	41.2	2.18	89.82	41.2
July	80.19	39.7	2.02	81.18	39.6	2.05	89.01	41.4	2.15	103.58	43.8	2.42	94.71	40.3	2.35	90.45	41.3	2.19	90.45	41.3
August	80.00	40.0	2.00	82.40	40.0	2.06	88.99	41.2	2.16	102.55	42.2	2.43	95.82	41.0	2.36	90.39	40.9	2.21	90.39	40.9
September	82.62	40.3	2.05	84.03	40.4	2.08	90.40	41.2	2.17	99.23	40.5	2.45	95.82	40.6	2.36	91.88	41.2	2.23	91.88	41.2
October	82.19	39.9	2.06	82.16	39.5	2.08	89.79	41.0	2.19	95.01	39.1	2.43	93.85	39.6	2.37	92.70	41.2	2.25	92.70	41.2
November	82.80	40.0	2.07	82.89	39.8	2.07	88.51	40.6	2.18	95.96	39.5	2.43	92.75	39.3	2.36	92.48	41.1	2.25	92.48	41.1
December	78.16	38.5	2.03	82.90	39.9	2.07	87.45	40.3	2.17	91.85	37.8	2.43	91.72	38.7	2.37	89.47	40.3	2.22	89.47	40.3
1958: January	76.94	37.9	2.03	81.33	39.1	2.08	85.28	39.3	2.17	93.84	38.3	2.45	90.15	38.2	2.36	87.91	39.6	2.22	87.91	39.6
February	75.75	37.5	2.02	79.90	38.6	2.07	84.41	38.9	2.17	98.06	39.7	2.47	89.66	38.0	2.36	84.64	38.3	2.21	84.64	38.3
March	74.77	37.2	2.01	80.29	38.6	2.08	83.71	38.4	2.18	95.48	38.8	2.46	87.93	37.1	2.37	83.25	37.8	2.22	83.25	37.8
April	75.75	37.5	2.02	80.26	38.4	2.09	81.75	37.5	2.18	99.54	40.3	2.47	88.60	37.7	2.35	88.59	35.4	2.24	88.59	35.4
May	77.93	38.2	2.04	81.90	39.0	2.10	83.00	37.9	2.19	102.00	41.0	2.50	87.05	37.2	2.34	81.54	36.4	2.22	81.54	36.4
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Con.																			
	Machinery (except electrical)																			
	Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines <sup>1</sup>			Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			Diesel and other internal-combustion engines, not elsewhere classified			Agricultural machinery and tractors <sup>1</sup>				
1956: Average	\$85.63	42.6	\$2.01	\$93.26	42.2	\$2.21	\$95.45	41.5	\$2.30	\$101.33	41.7	\$2.43	\$94.21	41.5	\$2.27	\$96.80	40.0	\$2.17	\$96.80	40.0
1957: Average	87.99	41.7	2.11	94.30	41.0	2.30	99.55	40.8	2.44	113.05	42.5	2.66	95.51	40.3	2.37	91.31	39.7	2.30	91.31	39.7
May	87.57	41.9	2.09	93.71	41.1	2.28	99.22	41.0	2.42	112.62	43.2	2.68	94.94	40.4	2.35	91.25	40.2	2.27	91.25	40.2
June	87.36	41.6	2.10	94.53	41.1	2.30	100.53	41.2	2.44	112.99	43.5	2.64	96.87	40.7	2.38	91.60	40.0	2.29	91.60	40.0
July	86.52	41.2	2.10	93.61	40.7	2.30	98.98	40.4	2.45	114.70	42.8	2.68	95.55	39.6	2.37	90.74	39.8	2.28	90.74	39.8
August	86.51	41.0	2.11	93.15	40.5	2.30	98.25	40.1	2.45	111.04	41.9	2.65	94.01	39.5	2.38	89.08	38.9	2.29	89.08	38.9
September	87.34	41.2	2.12	94.42	40.7	2.32	100.60	40.4	2.49	109.59	41.2	2.66	97.44	40.1	2.43	93.37	39.9	2.34	93.37	39.9
October	87.53	40.9	2.14	93.67	40.2	2.33	100.40	40.0	2.51	112.75	41.3	2.73	96.02	39.6	2.44	92.83	39.5	2.35	92.83	39.5
November	86.46	40.4	2.14	92.50	39.7	2.33	102.31	40.6	2.52	116.60	42.4	2.75	97.60	40.0	2.44	92.04	39.0	2.36	92.04	39.0
December	86.69	40.7	2.13	94.30	40.3	2.34	103.32	41.0	2.52	117.02	42.4	2.76	98.82	40.5	2.45	94.86	39.9	2.37	94.86	39.9
1958: January	82.58	39.0	2.12	92.90	39.7	2.34	100.50	40.2	2.50	103.88	39.2	2.65	96.23	40.5	2.45	94.49	39.7	2.38	94.49	39.7
February	81.24	38.5	2.11	92.12	39.2	2.35	100.50	40.2	2.50	104.68	38.5	2.65	98.36	40.4	2.45	92.73	38.8	2.39	92.73	38.8
March	80.98	38.2	2.12	93.22	39.5	2.36	102.16	40.7	2.51	105.06	39.2	2.66	101.11	41.1	2.46	94.95	39.4	2.41	94.95	39.4
April	79.76	37.8	2.11	92.75	39.3	2.36	100.00	40.0	2.50	106.27	39.8	2.67	98.00	40.0	2.45	95.76	39.9	2.40	95.76	39.9
May	79.55	37.7	2.11	93.38	39.4	2.37	99.25	39.7	2.50	106.93	39.9	2.68	96.87	39.7	2.44	96.01	40.5	2.42	96.01	40.5
	Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery <sup>1</sup>			Construction and mining machinery, except oilfield machinery			Oilfield machinery and tools			Metalworking machinery <sup>1</sup>				
1956: Average	\$90.27	40.3	\$2.24	\$92.37	39.6	\$2.08	\$92.23	42.5	\$2.17	\$92.01	42.4	\$2.17	\$92.45	42.8	\$2.16	\$108.69	43.1	\$2.43	\$108.69	43.1
1957: Average	93.22	39.5	2.36	96.20	40.0	2.23	92.84	40.9	2.27	92.39	40.7	2.27	93.75	41.3	2.27	106.57	42.8	2.49	106.57	42.8
May	91.48	39.6	2.31	90.58	40.8	2.22	92.25	41.0	2.25	93.56	41.4	2.36	89.60	40.0	2.24	109.25	43.7	2.50	109.25	43.7
June	92.04	39.5	2.33	90.72	40.5	2.24	93.34	41.3	2.26	92.89	41.1	2.26	93.60	41.0	2.25	108.68	43.3	2.51	108.68	43.3
July	91.57	39.3	2.35	89.47	40.3	2.22	91.94	40.6	2.27	93.25	38.1	2.22	91.26	41.3	2.27	106.00	42.4	2.50	106.00	42.4
August	88.92	38.0	2.34	88.98	39.9	2.23	92.16	40.5	2.27	91.25	40.2	2.27	94.42	41.6	2.27	108.42	41.7	2.48	108.42	41.7
September	94.95	39.4	2.41	91.71	40.4	2.27	93.61	40.7	2.30	92.46	40.2	2.30	97.02	42.0	2.31	103.78	41.5	2.50	103.78	41.5
October	95.59	39.5	2.42	89.44	39.4	2.27	91.25	39.5	2.31	90.93	39.1	2.30	94.13	40.4	2.33	100.19	40.4	2.48	100.19	40.4
November	93.90	38.8	2.42	90.60	39.3	2.28	90.70	39.0	2.30	88.62	38.7	2.29	92.50	39.7	2.33	90.10	39.8	2.49	90.10	39.8
December	90.14	39.4	2.44	92.92	40.4	2.30	91.87	39.6	2.32	90.96	39.0	2.31	92.89	39.7	2.34	99.00	39.8	2.51	99.00	39.8
1958: January	96.53	39.0	2.45	92.63	40.7	2.31	90.94	39.2	2.32	90.96	39.0	2.32	91.26	39.0	2.34	101.00	39.8	2.50	101.00	39.8
February	92.25	37.5	2.46	93.47	40.1	2.32	89.47	38.4	2.33	88.39	38.1	2.32	89.71	38.5	2.33	103.72	40.2	2.58	103.72	40.2
March	94.24	38.0	2.46	93.03	40.8	2.34	89.24	38.3	2.33	89.32	38.5	2.32	88.22	37.7	2.34	104.00				



TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) <sup>1</sup>			Food-products machinery			Textile machinery		
1956: Average	\$106.02	45.7	\$2.32	\$97.41	43.1	\$2.26	\$115.12	45.5	\$2.53	\$89.88	42.8	\$2.10	\$89.67	41.9	\$2.14	\$76.59	41.4	\$1.85
1957: Average	100.86	42.2	2.29	99.42	41.6	2.29	112.67	43.5	2.59	90.00	41.5	2.17	91.02	41.0	2.22	77.55	40.6	1.91
May	102.29	42.8	2.30	99.96	42.0	2.38	116.48	44.8	2.60	86.42	41.4	2.16	91.49	41.4	2.21	76.76	40.4	1.90
June	102.00	42.5	2.40	99.25	41.7	2.38	116.33	44.4	2.62	86.64	41.5	2.16	91.69	41.3	2.22	77.93	40.8	1.91
July	97.17	41.0	2.37	100.26	41.6	2.41	113.10	43.5	2.60	86.82	41.2	2.18	91.43	41.0	2.23	77.55	40.6	1.91
August	97.58	41.0	2.38	99.29	41.2	2.41	108.08	42.2	2.56	88.97	41.0	2.17	91.17	40.7	2.24	77.16	40.4	1.91
September	97.61	40.5	2.41	102.72	42.1	2.44	107.98	41.9	2.57	90.23	41.2	2.19	92.48	41.1	2.25	76.21	39.9	1.91
October	96.24	40.1	2.40	97.69	40.2	2.43	103.38	40.7	2.54	90.64	41.2	2.20	91.80	40.8	2.25	78.74	40.8	1.93
November	94.23	39.1	2.41	96.87	39.7	2.44	102.77	40.3	2.55	88.88	40.4	2.20	89.78	39.9	2.25	76.81	39.8	1.93
December	95.92	39.8	2.41	98.49	40.2	2.45	106.30	41.2	2.58	90.98	40.9	2.20	91.76	40.6	2.26	78.14	40.7	1.92
1958: January	93.06	39.1	2.38	95.69	38.9	2.46	105.26	40.6	2.60	88.62	40.1	2.21	91.03	40.1	2.27	76.61	39.9	1.92
February	89.77	38.2	2.35	95.20	38.7	2.46	109.06	41.0	2.66	87.52	39.6	2.21	91.03	40.1	2.27	75.26	39.2	1.92
March	90.92	38.2	2.38	95.64	38.8	2.47	112.74	41.6	2.71	87.69	39.5	2.22	91.88	40.3	2.28	73.92	38.6	1.92
April	89.40	37.6	2.36	96.61	38.8	2.49	113.30	41.5	2.73	87.25	39.3	2.22	91.48	40.3	2.27	72.96	38.0	1.92
May	88.67	37.1	2.39	93.61	37.9	2.47	112.89	41.2	2.74	87.64	39.3	2.23	91.25	40.2	2.27	72.94	37.6	1.94
	Paper-industries machinery			Printing-trades machinery and equipment			General industrial machinery <sup>2</sup>			Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Flowers, exhaust and ventilating fans		
1956: Average	\$97.65	46.5	\$2.10	\$102.70	43.7	\$2.35	\$92.65	42.5	\$2.18	\$90.31	42.4	\$2.13	\$97.61	42.0	\$2.27	\$86.53	41.8	\$2.07
1957: Average	96.78	44.6	2.17	99.90	41.8	2.39	92.89	41.1	2.26	90.20	41.0	2.20	98.59	41.6	2.27	87.48	40.5	2.16
May	95.03	44.2	2.15	102.03	42.7	2.39	92.81	41.1	2.24	91.10	41.6	2.19	97.81	41.8	2.34	86.88	40.6	2.14
June	94.16	44.0	2.14	97.82	41.1	2.38	92.48	41.1	2.25	90.39	40.9	2.21	96.98	41.6	2.33	87.72	40.8	2.15
July	92.88	43.4	2.14	98.23	41.1	2.39	92.62	40.8	2.27	88.54	40.7	2.20	97.70	41.4	2.36	88.04	40.2	2.19
August	92.02	42.6	2.16	92.27	39.6	2.33	92.54	40.9	2.27	88.88	40.4	2.20	99.29	41.2	2.41	86.07	40.5	2.14
September	94.83	43.5	2.18	97.10	40.8	2.38	94.99	41.3	2.30	92.74	41.4	2.24	100.02	41.5	2.41	91.21	40.9	2.23
October	94.18	42.3	2.18	99.12	41.3	2.40	93.38	40.6	2.30	90.72	40.5	2.24	98.64	41.1	2.40	88.44	40.2	2.20
November	91.96	42.0	2.19	98.81	41.0	2.41	92.23	40.1	2.30	88.31	39.6	2.23	96.56	40.4	2.39	87.56	39.8	2.20
December	94.14	43.5	2.21	98.57	40.9	2.41	94.19	40.6	2.32	90.82	40.1	2.24	100.12	41.2	2.43	89.79	41.0	2.19
1958: January	90.03	41.3	2.18	98.90	40.7	2.43	91.48	39.6	2.31	87.58	39.1	2.24	98.04	39.6	2.40	88.83	39.3	2.21
February	87.30	40.0	2.18	97.28	40.2	2.42	89.80	38.9	2.31	86.91	38.8	2.24	98.21	39.0	2.39	88.75	38.8	2.21
March	87.16	39.8	2.19	99.95	41.3	2.42	90.33	39.1	2.31	87.30	39.0	2.24	92.49	38.7	2.39	86.24	39.2	2.20
April	86.24	39.2	2.20	98.49	40.7	2.42	90.32	39.1	2.31	86.59	39.2	2.25	92.49	38.7	2.39	86.07	39.3	2.19
May	89.20	40.0	2.23	97.36	40.4	2.41	90.71	39.1	2.32	88.65	39.4	2.25	92.64	38.6	2.40	88.26	39.4	2.24
	Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment			Mechanical stocks and industrial furnaces and ovens			Office and store machines and devices <sup>3</sup>			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters <sup>4</sup>		
1956: Average	\$90.49	41.7	\$2.17	\$95.02	42.9	\$2.22	\$90.71	41.8	\$2.17	\$90.23	41.2	\$2.19	\$96.05	41.4	\$2.32	\$82.60	41.3	\$2.00
1957: Average	89.78	39.9	2.23	94.63	41.1	2.30	94.16	41.3	2.23	90.23	40.1	2.26	98.01	40.5	2.42	78.64	40.2	1.95
May	89.47	40.3	2.22	93.48	41.0	2.28	92.77	41.6	2.22	88.13	39.7	2.22	96.56	40.4	2.39	75.27	39.0	1.93
June	90.50	40.4	2.24	94.12	41.1	2.29	94.69	41.9	2.26	89.50	39.6	2.26	97.63	40.0	2.44	75.08	38.9	1.93
July	90.85	40.2	2.26	92.92	40.4	2.30	90.76	39.8	2.28	89.38	39.9	2.24	99.14	40.8	2.43	74.31	38.5	1.93
August	90.90	40.4	2.25	93.99	41.0	2.29	94.39	41.4	2.28	89.33	39.7	2.25	97.28	40.2	2.42	73.66	39.0	1.94
September	92.09	40.3	2.30	94.71	41.0	2.31	98.64	42.4	2.35	91.08	40.1	2.27	99.38	40.4	2.46	75.27	38.6	1.95
October	93.46	39.5	2.29	93.96	40.5	2.32	98.07	41.7	2.35	91.14	39.8	2.29	98.95	39.9	2.48	75.01	38.8	1.96
November	88.46	38.8	2.28	93.83	40.1	2.34	94.66	40.8	2.32	92.34	39.8	2.32	100.25	40.1	2.50	78.41	39.6	1.98
December	90.23	39.4	2.29	93.90	40.0	2.34	96.82	41.2	2.35	92.34	39.8	2.32	100.10	40.2	2.49	79.20	39.5	1.99
1958: January	89.77	39.2	2.29	92.20	39.4	2.34	93.20	40.0	2.33	89.78	38.7	2.32	90.20	40.0	2.48	76.56	39.0	1.96
February	88.86	38.3	2.32	90.24	38.4	2.35	90.09	39.0	2.31	90.87	39.0	2.33	101.15	40.3	2.51	67.82	34.6	1.96
March	88.32	38.5	2.32	91.29	39.0	2.34	90.55	38.2	2.31	91.73	39.2	2.34	102.31	40.6	2.52	70.40	38.1	1.95
April	90.48	39.0	2.32	89.94	38.6	2.33	91.41	39.4	2.32	91.80	39.4	2.33	100.90	40.2	2.51	73.09	37.1	1.97
May	91.34	39.2	2.33	90.17	38.7	2.33	88.24	38.2	2.31	91.18	39.3	2.32	100.00	40.0	2.50	74.84	37.8	1.98
	Service-industry and household machines <sup>5</sup>			Domestic laundry equipment			Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machine parts <sup>6</sup>		
1956: Average	\$86.24	40.3	\$2.14	\$89.54	40.7	\$2.30	\$81.34	41.5	\$1.96	\$88.97	41.0	\$2.17	\$85.22	40.1	\$2.15	\$80.87	41.8	\$2.15
1957: Average	87.30	39.5	2.21	88.53	39.0	2.27	83.84	41.3	2.03	86.20	40.0	2.23	87.64	39.3	2.23	91.62	40.9	2.24
May	84.97	38.8	2.19	86.60	38.7	2.34	81.18	41.0	1.98	86.87	40.3	2.23	84.48	38.4	2.20	90.80	40.9	2.24
June	86.07	39.3	2.19	88.26	39.4	2.34	79.79	39.5	2.02	89.42	40.1	2.23	86.41	39.1	2.21	91.58	40.7	2.25
July	86.51	39.5	2.19	89.60	40.0	2.34	86.52	42.0	2.06	90.27	40.3	2.24	86.24	39.2	2.20	91.53	40.5	2.26
August	87.07	39.4	2.21	87.96	39.1	2.35	83.49	40.5	2.06	90.72	40.0	2.24	87.64	39.3	2.23	91.13	40.5	2.25
September	89.82	40.1	2.24	90.78	42.1	2.37	87.59	41.9	2.10	88.40	40.0	2.21	88.45	39.5	2.24	91.53	40.5	2.26
October	90.74	39.8	2.26	98.65	41.8	2.36	87.57	41.7	2.10	88.09	39.5	2.23	89.92	39.1	2.30	91.88	40.3	2.28
November	87.46	38.7	2.26	87.93	37.9	2.32	86.30	40.9	2.11	93.48	41.0	2.28	86.94	38.3	2.27	91.37	39.9	2.29
December	87.58	39.1	2.24	83.98	36.7	2.38	85.06	40.7	2.09	93.20	40.7	2.29	88.82	39.3	2.26	92.75	40.5	2.29
1958: January	89.50	39.6	2.26	86.76	38.6	2.30	82.59	39.9	2.07	88.88	39.5	2.25	91.60	40.0	2.29	90.52	39.7	2.28
February	86.78	38.4	2.26	89.62	38.3	2.34	78.07	38.2	2.07	89.27	39.5	2.26	87.17	38.4	2.27	90.23	39.4	2.29
March	89.04	39.4	2.26	90.31	39.0	2.29	83.49	39.1	2.11	88.40	39.7	2.26	90.52	39.7	2.24	90.83	39.4	2.30
April	88.88	38.0	2.26	88.88	36.7	2.34	79.55	37.7	2.11	88.99	38.2	2.26	86.20	38.0	2.27	90.62	39.4	2.30
May	89.21	39.3	2.27	91.39	38.4	2.38	78.58	37.8	2.10	85.90	37.7	2.39	90.74	38.8	2.28	91.01	39.4	2.30

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
Electrical machinery																		
Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves						Ball and roller bearings		Machine shops (job and repair)		Total: Electrical machinery		Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus <sup>1</sup>			Wiring devices and supplies			
1956: Average.....	\$88.90	41.2	\$2.16	\$90.01	41.4	\$2.15	\$90.31	42.2	\$2.14	\$90.78	40.8	\$1.98	\$87.15	41.5	\$2.10	\$76.11	40.7	\$1.87
1957: Average.....	91.13	40.5	2.25	89.15	39.8	2.24	92.95	41.5	2.24	83.01	40.1	2.07	88.70	40.5	2.19	75.82	39.6	1.94
May.....	80.24	40.2	2.22	88.36	39.8	2.22	92.57	41.7	2.22	82.21	40.1	2.08	87.26	40.4	2.16	76.43	39.6	1.93
June.....	90.32	40.5	2.23	88.48	39.5	2.24	93.11	41.2	2.26	83.22	40.4	2.06	88.94	40.8	2.18	77.41	39.9	1.94
July.....	80.20	40.0	2.23	86.55	39.8	2.23	93.07	41.0	2.27	81.39	39.7	2.05	88.70	40.5	2.19	77.08	39.3	1.95
August.....	80.82	40.1	2.24	88.70	39.6	2.24	92.48	41.1	2.25	82.81	40.2	2.06	88.91	40.6	2.19	75.46	39.1	1.93
September.....	91.71	40.4	2.27	90.27	39.5	2.26	92.43	40.9	2.26	83.21	40.2	2.07	88.73	40.6	2.21	78.83	39.4	1.95
October.....	91.54	39.5	2.30	88.78	39.1	2.27	93.30	41.1	2.27	81.85	39.4	2.08	89.20	40.0	2.22	75.44	38.5	1.97
November.....	92.03	40.1	2.31	87.94	38.4	2.29	92.11	40.4	2.28	82.95	39.5	2.10	89.60	40.0	2.24	78.21	39.3	1.98
December.....	95.35	41.1	2.32	88.06	38.8	2.27	93.02	40.8	2.28	83.56	39.6	2.11	90.45	40.2	2.25	78.21	39.3	1.99
1958: January.....	92.57	39.9	2.33	87.62	38.6	2.27	91.08	40.1	2.27	82.89	39.1	2.12	88.09	39.5	2.23	77.22	39.0	1.98
February.....	90.94	39.2	2.32	87.78	38.5	2.28	90.74	39.5	2.28	83.07	39.0	2.13	87.64	39.3	2.23	76.03	38.4	1.98
March.....	90.55	39.2	2.31	88.17	38.5	2.29	91.00	40.0	2.29	83.67	39.1	2.14	88.65	39.4	2.25	77.80	38.9	2.00
April.....	90.48	39.0	2.32	87.48	38.2	2.29	92.22	40.1	2.30	83.46	39.0	2.14	87.58	39.1	2.24	77.41	38.9	1.99
May.....	89.63	38.8	2.31	87.63	38.1	2.30	92.80	40.2	2.31	83.67	39.1	2.14	88.43	39.3	2.25	77.80	38.9	2.00
Carbon and graphite products (electrical)						Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments		Motors, generators, and motor-generators sets		Power and distribution transformers		Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus			
1956: Average.....	\$84.46	41.2	\$2.05	\$90.16	40.9	\$1.96	\$90.96	41.3	\$2.20	\$92.84	42.2	\$2.20	\$90.30	42.0	\$2.15	\$101.08	44.4	\$2.29
1957: Average.....	84.80	40.0	2.12	81.61	40.2	2.03	93.79	40.6	2.31	93.38	40.6	2.30	93.11	41.2	2.28	96.28	41.5	2.32
May.....	84.40	40.0	2.11	81.20	40.2	2.02	91.25	40.2	2.27	91.94	40.5	2.27	92.10	41.3	2.23	98.18	42.5	2.31
June.....	84.23	40.3	2.09	83.03	40.9	2.03	93.79	40.6	2.31	92.80	40.7	2.28	93.15	41.4	2.25	99.53	42.9	2.32
July.....	84.77	39.8	2.13	81.81	40.3	2.03	94.48	40.9	2.31	94.07	40.9	2.30	92.70	41.2	2.25	91.71	39.7	2.31
August.....	85.20	40.0	2.13	81.80	40.1	2.04	95.75	41.1	2.33	93.43	40.8	2.29	93.11	41.2	2.28	99.12	42.0	2.35
September.....	84.35	39.6	2.13	82.01	40.1	2.06	96.29	40.8	2.36	92.92	40.4	2.30	94.39	41.4	2.28	95.91	41.7	2.30
October.....	82.66	38.1	2.17	82.00	40.0	2.05	97.03	40.6	2.39	91.25	39.5	2.31	92.52	40.4	2.29	94.37	40.5	2.33
November.....	84.71	39.4	2.15	83.02	40.3	2.06	96.56	40.4	2.39	92.34	39.8	2.32	93.03	40.1	2.32	92.73	39.8	2.33
December.....	82.47	38.9	2.12	81.58	39.6	2.06	96.63	40.6	2.38	92.50	39.7	2.33	96.35	41.0	2.35	92.17	39.9	2.31
1958: January.....	83.59	39.2	2.13	80.98	39.3	2.06	93.06	39.6	2.46	90.46	39.6	2.29	92.73	39.8	2.33	91.71	39.7	2.31
February.....	82.60	38.6	2.14	81.12	39.0	2.06	94.09	39.7	2.37	91.57	39.3	2.32	91.94	39.8	2.31	88.01	38.1	2.31
March.....	82.35	38.3	2.15	82.32	39.2	2.10	93.85	39.6	2.37	92.97	39.9	2.33	92.50	39.7	2.33	88.48	37.6	2.30
April.....	82.80	38.6	2.14	82.08	38.9	2.11	92.04	39.0	2.36	92.93	39.7	2.33	91.41	39.4	2.32	87.55	37.9	2.31
May.....	84.20	38.5	2.17	82.69	39.1	2.12	94.01	39.5	2.38	93.13	39.8	2.34	91.41	39.4	2.32	88.39	38.1	2.32
Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable			Electrical equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment <sup>2</sup>			Radio, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			
1956: Average.....	\$80.00	39.9	\$2.02	\$84.71	43.0	\$1.97	\$84.42	40.2	\$2.10	\$75.07	40.8	\$1.84	\$75.95	40.4	\$1.88	\$72.98	40.1	\$1.82
1957: Average.....	83.10	39.2	2.12	85.08	41.5	2.05	85.85	39.2	2.19	76.62	39.7	1.93	78.41	39.8	1.97	75.83	39.7	1.91
May.....	81.83	38.6	2.12	86.50	42.4	2.04	83.03	38.8	2.14	74.86	39.4	1.90	79.00	40.1	1.97	76.21	39.9	1.91
June.....	82.43	38.7	2.13	86.09	42.2	2.04	85.58	38.9	2.20	75.55	39.4	1.92	79.59	40.4	1.97	76.97	40.3	1.91
July.....	82.08	38.9	2.11	84.67	41.3	2.05	85.58	38.9	2.20	74.48	39.0	1.90	75.85	39.1	1.94	75.24	39.6	1.90
August.....	82.47	38.9	2.12	85.49	41.3	2.07	86.40	39.3	2.20	75.84	39.5	1.92	78.00	40.0	1.95	78.00	40.0	1.90
September.....	83.10	39.2	2.12	86.31	42.1	2.05	87.91	39.6	2.22	78.20	39.9	1.96	78.40	40.0	1.96	78.02	39.8	1.91
October.....	83.74	39.5	2.12	84.26	41.1	2.05	86.56	39.0	2.22	78.41	39.6	1.98	78.53	39.0	1.97	74.30	38.9	1.91
November.....	83.92	39.4	2.13	84.04	40.6	2.07	86.52	38.8	2.23	79.00	39.5	2.00	77.61	39.0	1.90	75.08	38.9	1.93
December.....	84.63	39.0	2.17	83.23	40.8	2.04	86.52	38.8	2.23	77.21	38.8	1.99	78.79	39.2	2.01	76.64	39.1	1.95
1958: January.....	83.00	38.0	2.20	81.80	39.9	2.05	86.02	38.4	2.24	78.59	39.1	2.01	79.15	38.8	2.04	77.40	38.7	2.00
February.....	84.42	38.2	2.21	81.60	40.0	2.04	85.50	38.0	2.25	77.00	38.8	2.00	79.95	39.0	2.05	78.98	39.1	2.02
March.....	83.44	38.1	2.19	82.42	40.4	2.04	86.18	37.8	2.28	77.59	38.6	2.01	80.16	39.1	2.05	79.29	38.3	2.02
April.....	81.51	37.7	2.17	82.42	40.4	2.04	84.52	37.4	2.26	78.39	39.0	2.01	80.94	39.1	2.07	79.78	38.3	2.03
May.....	82.06	37.3	2.20	82.01	40.2	2.04	84.67	37.3	2.27	77.99	38.8	2.01	80.73	39.2	2.06	79.78	38.3	2.03
Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment			Miscellaneous electrical products <sup>4</sup>			Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes			
1956: Average.....	\$67.25	39.1	\$1.72	\$65.24	42.9	\$2.22	\$78.34	40.8	\$1.92	\$87.12	40.9	\$2.13	\$64.48	39.8	\$1.62	\$87.53	40.9	\$2.14
1957: Average.....	70.23	38.8	1.81	94.39	41.4	2.28	81.61	40.4	2.02	90.09	40.4	2.23	68.00	40.0	1.70	88.47	40.3	2.22
May.....	69.84	38.5	1.80	95.49	41.7	2.29	80.20	40.3	1.99	86.94	39.7	2.19	70.11	41.0	1.71	88.26	40.3	2.21
June.....	71.99	39.5	1.82	94.81	41.4	2.29	80.80	40.4	2.00	89.42	40.1	2.23	67.43	39.9	1.69	89.06	40.3	2.21
July.....	67.86	37.7	1.80	85.91	38.7	2.22	80.60	40.3	2.00	87.86	39.4	2.23	68.59	39.4	1.69	92.48	41.1	2.25
August.....	72.98	40.1	1.82	91.03	40.1	2.27	82.21	40.7	2.02	92.25	41.0	2.25	67.66	39.8	1.70	90.66	40.3	2.25
September.....	74.59	40.1	1.86	91.76	40.6	2.26	83.18	40.8	2.06	93.94	41.2	2.28	67.49	39.7	1.70	88.43	40.0	2.24
October.....	71.90	38.6	1.86	90.12	39.7	2.27	83.22	40.4	2.06	94.35	41.2	2.29	67.82	39.2	1.73	90.97	39.9	2.28
November.....	69.93	37.8	1.85	93.38	40.6	2.30	82.82	40.4	2.05	91.03	40.1	2.27	67.64	39.1	1.73	92.11	40.4	2.28
December.....	71.24	38.3	1.86	92.75	40.5	2.29	82.80	40.0	2.07	90.44	39.4	2.27	68.63	39.9	1.72	91.76	40.6	2.26
1958: January.....	71.61	38.5	1.86	92.27	39.8	2.33	81.59	39.9	2.07	87.53	39.0	2.27	69.03	39.9	1.73	91.71	40.4	2.27
February.....	71.43	38.2	1.87	92.04	39.5	2.33	82.95	39.4	2.08	87.48	38.2	2.29	69.83	39.9	1.75	90.57	39.0	2.27
March.....	71.04	38.0	1.87	91.76	39.2	2.33	82.78	39.0	2.09	88.61	39.0	2.31	70.19	39.7	1.76	90.66	39.0	2.28
April.....	72.96	38.4	1.90	92.59	39.4	2.35	83.18	39.5	2.09	89.32	38.5	2.32	70.05	39.8	1.78	91.60	40.0	2.28
May.....	72.94	38.3	1.89	92.98	39.4	2.36	82.35	39.4	2.09	89.63	38.8	2.31	70.67	39.7	1.79	92.40	40.0	2.28

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment																	
	Total: Transportation equipment			Motor vehicles and equipment <sup>1</sup>			Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories			Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts <sup>2</sup>		
1956: Average	\$94.48	40.9	\$2.31	\$94.71	40.3	\$2.35	\$95.91	40.3	\$2.38	\$81.61	40.4	\$2.02	\$82.59	39.9	\$2.07	\$95.99	42.1	\$2.28
1957: Average	97.36	40.4	2.41	98.40	40.0	2.46	99.85	40.1	2.49	84.86	39.7	2.13	81.35	39.3	2.07	96.76	41.0	2.36
May	94.56	39.9	2.37	94.08	39.2	2.40	95.26	39.2	2.43	83.37	39.7	2.10	79.93	38.8	2.08	94.60	40.6	2.33
June	96.24	40.1	2.40	97.42	39.6	2.46	98.50	39.6	2.49	83.35	39.5	2.11	83.01	40.1	2.07	98.00	40.6	2.34
July	95.44	39.6	2.41	94.96	38.6	2.46	96.50	38.6	2.50	84.90	40.0	2.12	80.11	38.7	2.07	94.94	40.4	2.35
August	97.04	40.1	2.42	98.55	39.9	2.47	100.15	39.9	2.51	87.20	40.4	2.16	83.82	40.3	2.08	96.15	40.4	2.38
September	97.27	39.7	2.45	99.04	39.3	2.52	100.74	39.2	2.57	85.79	39.9	2.15	85.28	41.0	2.08	95.68	40.2	2.38
October	97.57	39.5	2.47	99.18	39.2	2.53	100.74	39.2	2.57	82.94	38.4	2.16	85.68	40.6	2.10	96.24	40.1	2.40
November	101.80	40.6	2.50	107.68	41.9	2.57	110.14	42.2	2.61	83.81	38.8	2.16	78.84	37.3	2.06	95.16	39.9	2.41
December	99.70	40.2	2.48	100.65	40.1	2.51	102.11	40.2	2.54	86.33	39.6	2.18	81.09	38.8	2.09	99.06	40.6	2.44
1958: January	95.45	38.8	2.46	92.50	37.3	2.48	93.37	37.2	2.51	86.80	40.0	2.17	78.17	37.4	2.09	98.66	40.6	2.43
February	94.96	38.6	2.46	92.50	37.3	2.48	93.37	37.2	2.51	85.02	39.0	2.18	77.84	37.1	2.09	98.58	40.4	2.44
March	97.32	39.4	2.47	95.75	38.3	2.50	97.28	38.3	2.54	86.11	39.5	2.18	80.60	38.2	2.11	99.06	40.6	2.44
April	97.07	39.3	2.47	96.00	38.4	2.50	97.54	38.4	2.54	85.02	39.0	2.18	79.80	38.0	2.10	98.33	40.3	2.44
May	99.25	39.7	2.50	97.39	38.8	2.51	98.60	38.7	2.55	86.94	39.7	2.19	84.82	40.2	2.11	101.09	40.6	2.49
	Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing <sup>3</sup>			Shipbuilding and repairing		
1956: Average	\$94.89	41.8	\$2.27	\$96.90	42.5	\$2.28	\$96.93	42.7	\$2.27	\$98.01	42.8	\$2.29	\$89.33	39.7	\$2.25	\$92.27	39.6	\$2.33
1957: Average	95.65	40.7	2.35	98.23	41.1	2.39	97.76	41.6	2.35	96.78	42.1	2.37	94.88	39.7	2.39	97.81	39.6	2.47
May	92.80	40.0	2.32	95.06	40.8	2.33	97.76	41.6	2.35	99.17	42.2	2.35	96.15	40.4	2.38	98.05	40.1	2.47
June	92.97	39.9	2.33	95.76	41.0	2.36	98.12	40.9	2.35	100.06	42.4	2.36	95.99	40.5	2.37	98.58	40.4	2.45
July	93.13	39.8	2.34	96.29	40.8	2.36	95.88	40.8	2.35	99.36	41.9	2.37	96.80	40.5	2.39	99.63	40.5	2.46
August	95.04	40.1	2.37	98.16	39.9	2.41	98.29	41.3	2.38	98.07	41.8	2.37	97.04	40.1	2.42	99.70	40.2	2.48
September	94.80	40.0	2.37	95.11	39.3	2.42	97.23	41.2	2.36	99.84	41.6	2.40	96.53	39.4	2.45	98.64	39.3	2.81
October	95.20	40.0	2.38	96.78	39.5	2.45	98.77	41.5	2.38	97.75	40.9	2.39	95.31	38.9	2.45	97.64	39.8	2.81
November	95.52	39.8	2.40	97.17	39.5	2.46	98.77	41.5	2.38	98.09	40.7	2.41	90.15	37.1	2.43	92.28	36.9	2.50
December	97.53	40.3	2.42	100.65	40.1	2.51	101.76	42.4	2.40	100.67	41.6	2.42	94.77	39.0	2.43	97.50	39.0	2.80
1958: January	96.49	40.7	2.42	99.00	39.6	2.50	97.96	41.0	2.38	100.43	41.5	2.42	94.14	38.9	2.42	97.00	38.8	2.80
February	97.53	40.3	2.42	99.75	39.9	2.50	98.30	41.5	2.37	99.63	41.0	2.43	91.85	37.8	2.43	94.75	37.6	2.82
March	98.42	40.5	2.43	100.90	40.2	2.51	94.71	40.3	2.35	100.53	41.2	2.44	96.78	39.5	2.45	99.43	39.3	2.83
April	97.69	40.2	2.43	100.40	40.0	2.51	95.99	40.5	2.37	100.28	41.1	2.44	95.80	39.1	2.45	98.67	39.0	2.83
May	101.75	40.7	2.50	100.80	40.0	2.52	94.30	40.3	2.34	100.28	41.1	2.44	98.00	40.0	2.45	100.69	39.8	2.83
	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Roadbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment <sup>4</sup>			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and street cars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products		
1956: Average	\$73.57	40.2	\$1.83	\$94.86	39.9	\$2.37	\$99.41	42.3	\$2.35	\$92.19	38.9	\$2.37	\$77.59	40.2	\$1.93	\$92.01	40.8	\$2.01
1957: Average	77.78	40.3	1.93	100.80	40.0	2.32	102.41	40.8	2.51	99.79	39.6	2.32	79.59	39.4	2.02	85.03	40.3	2.11
May	80.03	41.9	1.91	98.55	39.9	2.47	97.28	40.2	2.42	99.10	39.8	2.49	81.20	40.4	2.01	84.02	40.2	2.09
June	78.72	41.0	1.92	99.50	39.8	2.50	102.47	40.5	2.53	97.96	39.5	2.48	81.40	40.1	2.03	85.05	40.5	2.10
July	78.59	40.4	1.97	101.05	40.1	2.52	102.56	40.7	2.53	100.30	39.8	2.52	79.37	39.1	2.03	84.21	40.1	2.10
August	77.82	39.5	1.97	99.79	39.6	2.32	103.22	40.8	2.53	99.25	39.4	2.52	82.21	40.1	2.05	84.00	40.0	2.10
September	77.82	39.5	1.97	103.86	40.1	2.59	107.28	41.3	2.50	102.56	39.6	2.59	82.82	40.6	2.04	86.05	40.4	2.13
October	77.41	38.9	1.99	99.72	38.8	2.57	102.94	39.9	2.58	98.43	38.3	2.57	81.18	39.6	2.05	84.99	39.9	2.13
November	73.25	38.2	1.97	102.56	39.6	2.59	100.73	39.5	2.55	103.36	39.6	2.61	77.29	37.7	2.05	85.20	40.0	2.13
December	77.22	39.2	1.97	104.67	39.8	2.63	103.48	39.8	2.60	105.07	39.8	2.64	77.46	37.6	2.06	85.17	39.8	2.14
1958: January	76.83	39.2	1.96	101.92	39.2	2.60	100.10	39.1	2.56	102.97	39.3	2.62	81.12	39.0	2.08	85.14	39.6	2.15
February	74.30	38.4	1.94	100.10	38.5	2.60	98.81	38.3	2.55	100.75	38.6	2.60	82.56	39.5	2.09	84.50	39.5	2.15
March	79.39	40.3	1.97	102.96	38.9	2.64	102.96	38.6	2.60	103.21	38.8	2.60	82.58	39.7	2.08	85.50	39.4	2.17
April	78.20	39.9	1.96	100.81	37.9	2.66	102.44	39.4	2.60	99.96	37.3	2.68	82.56	39.5	2.09	85.72	39.5	2.17
May	80.56	41.1	1.96	99.91	37.9	2.65	101.70	39.0	2.61	99.06	37.1	2.67	81.48	38.8	2.10	85.06	39.2	2.17
	Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments			Optical instruments and lenses			Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods <sup>5</sup>			Photographic apparatus		
1956: Average	\$94.95	42.2	\$2.25	\$83.64	41.0	\$2.04	\$83.09	40.5	\$2.05	\$71.51	40.4	\$1.77	\$64.64	40.4	\$1.60	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22
1957: Average	97.17	41.0	2.37	86.27	40.5	2.13	85.22	40.2	2.12	74.37	40.2	1.85	67.26	39.8	1.69	94.00	40.6	2.33
May	93.03	40.1	2.32	85.69	40.7	2.13	85.41	40.1	2.13	74.15	40.3	1.84	67.77	40.1	1.69	94.02	40.7	2.31
June	95.04	40.7	2.36	86.69	40.7	2.13	85.84	40.3	2.13	75.30	40.7	1.85	67.54	40.2	1.68	94.71	41.0	2.31
July	95.04	40.1	2.37	85.69	40.7	2.13	85.84	40.3	2.13	74.09	40.0	1.85	67.83	39.9	1.70	94.02	40.7	2.31
August	94.06	39.7	2.37	85.65	40.4	2.12	84.38	39.8	2.12	74.59	40.1	1.86	68.40	40.0	1.71	92.75	40.5	2.29
September	96.72	40.3	2.40	86.86	40.4	2.15	86.24	40.3	2.14	75.92	40.6	1.87	69.08	40.4	1.71	97.20	40.5	2.40
October	95.68	39.7	2.41	86.65	40.3	2.15	86.00	40.0	2.15	76.17	40.3	1.89	67.49	39.7	1.70	95.76	39.9	2.40
November	98.25	40.6	2.42	86.00	40.0	2.15	85.63	40.2	2.13	75.05	39.5	1.90	65.63	39.3	1.67	97.20	40.5	2.40
December	100.28	41.1	2.44	85.57	39.8	2.15	84.77	39.8	2.13	75.81	39.9	1.90	63.30	37.6	1.71	96.96	40.4	2.40
1958: January	96.05	41.0	2.45	84.68	39.5	2.15	82.86	38.9	2.13	75.43	39.7	1.90	69.16	38.0	1.82	96.08	40.2	2.39
February	95.96	39.9	2.42	84.50	39.3	2.15	82.82	38.7	2.14	74.28	39.3	1.89	68.91	38.2	1.83	96.06	40.0	2.40
March	99.05	40.1	2.47	84.89	39.3	2.16	84.32	39.4	2.16	74.78	38.6	2.91	68.50	38.1	1.71	92.45	40.0	2.41
April	102.18	41.2	2.48	84.46	39.1	2.16	83.36	39.7	2.15	75.25	39.4	1.91	69.55	37.8	1.84	96.40	40.0	2.41
May	100.35	40.3	2.49	84.41	38.9	2.17	83.81	38.8	2.16	74.87	39.2	1.91	70.29	38.2	1.84	96.16	39.9	2.41



TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries																	
	Instruments and related products—Continued																	
	Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware <sup>1</sup>			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts		
1956: Average.....	\$70.77	39.1	\$1.81	\$70.53	40.3	\$1.75	\$73.81	41.7	\$1.77	\$69.06	41.6	\$1.66	\$83.38	41.9	\$1.99	\$80.54	41.3	\$1.95
1957: Average.....	72.15	39.0	1.85	72.22	39.9	1.81	74.07	40.7	1.82	70.07	40.5	1.73	84.05	41.2	2.04	83.03	40.5	2.05
May.....	71.23	38.5	1.85	72.04	39.8	1.81	72.80	40.0	1.82	69.60	40.0	1.74	80.20	40.1	2.00	82.42	40.4	2.04
June.....	72.15	39.0	1.85	71.82	39.9	1.80	73.93	40.4	1.83	70.88	40.5	1.75	80.20	40.1	2.00	82.00	40.0	2.05
July.....	69.66	38.7	1.80	71.50	39.5	1.81	71.42	39.9	1.79	67.49	39.7	1.70	81.20	40.4	2.01	73.53	39.4	2.02
August.....	71.97	38.9	1.85	72.00	40.0	1.80	75.26	40.9	1.84	70.47	40.5	1.74	85.90	41.7	2.06	81.80	40.1	2.04
September.....	75.36	40.3	1.87	72.54	40.3	1.80	77.52	41.9	1.85	72.38	41.6	1.74	89.67	42.7	2.10	84.87	41.0	2.07
October.....	73.10	39.3	1.86	72.22	39.9	1.81	75.81	41.2	1.84	70.99	40.8	1.74	88.41	42.3	2.09	83.70	41.2	2.08
November.....	74.66	39.6	1.86	72.25	39.7	1.82	75.67	40.9	1.85	71.28	40.5	1.76	86.94	42.0	2.07	84.87	41.0	2.07
December.....	72.18	38.6	1.87	72.47	39.6	1.83	76.41	41.3	1.85	73.63	41.6	1.77	83.94	40.8	2.05	84.46	41.0	2.06
1958: January.....	70.87	38.1	1.86	72.52	39.2	1.83	72.65	39.7	1.83	70.05	39.8	1.76	79.59	39.4	2.02	80.13	39.9	2.06
February.....	72.00	38.5	1.87	71.76	39.0	1.84	73.05	39.7	1.84	70.40	40.0	1.76	79.76	39.1	2.04	79.95	39.0	2.05
March.....	72.76	38.7	1.88	72.13	39.2	1.84	73.80	39.5	1.84	69.70	39.6	1.76	81.18	39.6	2.05	82.40	40.0	2.06
April.....	73.32	39.0	1.88	72.15	39.0	1.85	73.28	39.4	1.86	70.13	39.4	1.78	81.35	39.3	2.07	80.32	38.8	2.07
May.....	71.82	38.2	1.88	71.94	39.1	1.84	73.87	39.5	1.87	70.88	39.6	1.79	81.95	39.4	2.08	80.26	38.4	2.09
	Toys and sporting goods <sup>1,2</sup>			Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles			Sporting and athletic goods <sup>1</sup>			Fens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastics products		
1956: Average.....	\$62.56	39.1	\$1.60	\$61.85	38.9	\$1.59	\$63.53	39.4	\$1.62	\$66.58	41.1	\$1.62	\$62.33	39.2	\$1.59	\$75.35	41.4	\$1.82
1957: Average.....	65.69	39.1	1.68	63.80	38.9	1.64	69.70	39.6	1.76	67.30	40.3	1.67	65.07	39.2	1.66	78.31	41.0	1.91
May.....	65.57	38.8	1.69	63.09	38.6	1.65	69.17	39.3	1.76	68.88	41.0	1.68	64.37	38.9	1.66	76.35	40.4	1.89
June.....	64.96	38.9	1.67	62.53	38.5	1.62	69.34	39.4	1.76	68.94	41.1	1.67	63.41	38.9	1.68	78.12	40.9	1.91
July.....	63.58	38.3	1.66	61.50	38.2	1.61	67.94	38.6	1.76	65.86	38.2	1.68	64.35	39.0	1.65	80.10	41.5	1.93
August.....	65.46	39.2	1.67	64.62	39.4	1.64	68.11	38.7	1.76	65.50	40.3	1.66	64.12	39.1	1.64	78.47	41.3	1.90
September.....	65.57	39.5	1.66	64.55	39.6	1.63	68.78	39.3	1.75	66.80	40.0	1.67	66.17	40.1	1.65	79.10	41.2	1.92
October.....	65.90	39.7	1.66	64.31	39.7	1.62	69.65	39.8	1.75	67.09	39.7	1.69	66.70	39.5	1.69	78.53	40.9	1.92
November.....	65.86	39.2	1.68	65.01	39.4	1.65	68.29	38.8	1.76	69.19	40.7	1.70	67.42	39.2	1.72	76.97	40.3	1.91
December.....	65.11	38.3	1.70	62.42	37.5	1.66	69.74	39.4	1.77	66.08	39.1	1.69	64.57	38.9	1.66	78.74	40.8	1.93
1958: January.....	66.47	38.2	1.74	64.81	37.9	1.71	68.89	38.7	1.78	67.43	39.9	1.69	63.74	38.4	1.66	76.85	42.0	1.92
February.....	66.68	38.1	1.75	65.02	37.8	1.72	69.30	38.5	1.80	66.25	39.2	1.69	63.14	38.5	1.64	75.65	39.4	1.92
March.....	67.34	38.7	1.74	65.84	38.5	1.71	70.20	39.0	1.80	68.85	39.8	1.73	63.36	38.4	1.65	75.84	39.5	1.92
April.....	66.09	38.2	1.73	64.05	37.9	1.69	69.48	38.6	1.80	69.03	39.9	1.73	64.73	38.3	1.69	76.04	39.4	1.93
May.....	65.57	38.8	1.69	64.02	38.8	1.65	64.24	38.9	1.78	68.08	39.7	1.73	64.13	38.4	1.67	76.62	39.7	1.93
	Durable goods—Continued			Nondurable goods														
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Con.			Food and kindred products														
	Other manufacturing industries			Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products <sup>2</sup>			Meatpacking, wholesale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products <sup>2</sup>		
1956: Average.....	\$74.37	40.2	\$1.85	\$75.03	41.0	\$1.83	\$84.03	41.6	\$2.02	\$92.00	42.2	\$2.18	\$83.08	41.5	\$2.05	\$74.65	42.9	\$1.74
1957: Average.....	74.64	39.7	1.88	78.17	40.5	1.93	87.08	40.5	2.15	96.41	41.2	2.34	88.61	40.6	2.18	77.53	42.3	1.84
May.....	73.01	39.9	1.88	78.28	40.4	1.94	86.28	40.7	2.12	95.17	41.2	2.31	88.97	41.0	2.17	77.71	42.7	1.83
June.....	73.39	40.1	1.88	78.94	40.9	1.93	87.13	41.1	2.12	95.87	41.5	2.31	91.12	41.8	2.18	78.87	43.1	1.83
July.....	73.05	39.5	1.90	79.27	41.5	1.91	87.31	40.8	2.14	95.76	41.1	2.33	91.10	41.6	2.19	80.85	43.7	1.85
August.....	74.82	39.8	1.88	77.71	40.9	1.90	85.22	40.2	2.12	94.19	40.6	2.32	88.73	40.7	2.18	78.26	42.3	1.85
September.....	74.82	39.8	1.88	78.69	41.2	1.91	89.60	41.1	2.18	100.08	41.7	2.40	89.95	40.7	2.21	78.73	42.1	1.87
October.....	73.30	39.2	1.87	77.99	40.2	1.94	89.13	40.7	2.19	99.29	41.2	2.41	90.72	40.5	2.24	77.38	41.6	1.86
November.....	73.12	39.1	1.87	79.18	40.4	1.96	90.83	41.1	2.21	101.82	41.9	2.43	92.89	41.1	2.26	77.42	41.4	1.87
December.....	74.86	39.4	1.90	80.18	40.7	1.97	89.82	40.6	2.20	99.12	41.3	2.40	91.98	40.7	2.26	78.99	42.0	1.88
1958: January.....	75.83	39.4	1.95	80.60	40.1	2.01	89.15	39.8	2.24	99.39	40.9	2.43	91.49	40.3	2.27	80.41	42.1	1.91
February.....	75.85	39.1	1.94	79.80	39.7	2.01	89.30	38.7	2.23	95.83	39.6	2.42	90.12	39.7	2.27	79.42	41.8	1.90
March.....	75.83	39.3	1.93	79.60	39.6	2.01	86.76	38.9	2.23	96.80	40.0	2.42	89.72	39.7	2.26	78.47	41.3	1.90
April.....	75.07	39.1	1.92	79.80	39.7	2.01	87.25	39.3	2.23	95.83	39.6	2.42	90.12	39.7	2.27	80.06	41.7	1.92
May.....	75.46	39.1	1.93	81.20	40.2	2.02	88.36	39.8	2.22	98.17	40.4	2.43	93.26	40.9	2.28	80.64	42.0	1.92
	Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			Canning and preserving <sup>2</sup>			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products <sup>2</sup>		
1956: Average.....	\$76.12	44.0	\$1.73	\$77.65	42.2	\$1.84	\$82.02	39.5	\$1.57	\$30.66	30.7	\$1.65	\$68.14	41.6	\$1.26	\$80.97	43.3	\$1.87
1957: Average.....	79.00	42.7	1.85	81.90	42.0	1.95	63.57	39.0	1.63	51.88	30.7	1.69	66.83	40.5	1.65	85.50	43.4	1.97
May.....	79.24	43.3	1.83	82.60	42.8	1.93	62.58	37.7	1.66	53.80	31.1	1.73	66.64	39.2	1.70	83.61	43.1	1.94
June.....	79.62	43.2	1.85	83.89	42.8	1.96	61.18	38.0	1.61	50.24	32.0	1.87	64.85	39.6	1.66	83.06	43.8	1.91
July.....	80.66	43.6	1.87	86.69	43.8	1.97	64.17	38.5	1.62	52.77	32.6	1.68	65.35	39.9	1.70	84.14	43.4	1.94
August.....	78.42	42.7	1.84	81.51	41.8	1.95	65.93	40.7	1.62	51.30	30.2	1.79	69.14	41.9	1.65	87.56	44.0	1.99
September.....	80.41	43.0	1.87	82.37	43.0	1.96	66.42	41.0	1.62	58.13	33.6	1.78	68.30	41.9	1.68	90.74	44.7	2.03
October.....	77.61	41.5	1.87	82.50	41.5	1.90	62.65	38.2	1.64	50.66	29.8	1.70	65.90	39.7	1.66	88.24	43.9	2.01
November.....	77.68	41.1	1.89	81.39	40.9	1.99	60.84	37.2	1.63	47.08	25.6	1.77	67.37	39.1	1.63	85.83	42.5	2.02
December.....	79.68	41.5	1.92	82.57	41.7	1.98	63.84	38.0	1.68	50.45	28.5	1.77	67.73	39.4	1.71	87.67	43.4	2.02
1958: January.....	79.12	41.3	1.94	83.38	41.9	1.99	64.98	38.9	1.71	54.48	30.1	1.81	68.29	38.8	1.76	88.51	43.6	2.03
February.....	80.82	41.6	1.88	83.69	41.8	2.00	64.17	37.8	1.70	55.45	28.5	1.77	68.35	37.9	1.73	88.54	43.4	2.04
March.....	80.16	42.1	1.90	83.00	42.5	2.00	63.87	37.2	1.69	52.37	29.7	1.80	64.70	37.4	1.73	87.70	43.2	2.03
April.....	80.77	41.0	1.97	84.62	42.1	2.01	64.70	37.4	1.73	56.92	31.5	1.79	69.12	38.4	1.80	87.49	43.1	2.03
May.....	81.70	41.5	1.97	84.64	41.9	2.02	65.32	38.2	1.71	55.93	30.9	1.81	68.00	38.7	1.77	86.88	42.8	2.02

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Nondurable goods—Continued																		
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
	Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			Bakery products <sup>2</sup>			Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar <sup>3</sup>		
1956: Average.....	\$84.73	43.9	\$1.93	\$76.65	43.8	\$1.75	\$73.08	40.6	\$1.80	\$74.56	40.7	\$1.84	\$65.84	39.0	\$1.65	\$79.98	43.0	\$1.86
1957: Average.....	85.88	44.0	2.02	80.59	43.8	1.84	75.76	40.3	1.88	77.76	40.3	1.92	68.31	39.6	1.73	84.44	43.3	1.93
May.....	85.50	43.4	1.97	79.17	43.5	1.82	75.55	40.4	1.87	77.55	40.6	1.91	67.72	39.6	1.71	85.62	43.2	1.93
June.....	86.17	43.3	1.99	80.10	44.5	1.80	76.89	40.9	1.88	78.53	40.9	1.92	70.35	39.6	1.72	82.44	43.4	2.13
July.....	86.49	44.3	2.02	81.99	45.3	1.81	77.49	41.0	1.89	78.94	40.9	1.93	71.97	41.6	1.73	87.78	43.0	2.09
August.....	90.20	44.0	2.05	81.35	44.7	1.82	78.33	40.6	1.88	78.14	40.7	1.92	69.37	40.1	1.73	81.14	39.2	2.07
September.....	90.20	44.0	2.05	82.40	44.3	1.86	76.17	40.3	1.86	78.57	40.5	1.94	68.11	39.0	1.72	85.90	41.7	2.06
October.....	90.04	44.0	2.06	82.21	44.2	1.86	76.40	40.0	1.91	78.59	40.3	1.95	68.64	39.0	1.76	78.81	41.7	1.89
November.....	89.63	43.3	2.07	80.33	42.5	1.89	77.01	39.9	1.90	77.19	40.2	1.97	70.30	39.0	1.80	87.50	50.0	1.73
December.....	91.26	44.3	2.06	82.84	43.6	1.90	77.39	40.1	1.93	79.99	40.3	1.95	71.13	39.3	1.81	86.89	30.1	1.78
1958: January.....	92.12	44.5	2.07	84.42	44.2	1.91	76.81	39.8	1.93	78.01	39.8	1.99	72.07	39.3	1.82	86.20	43.1	2.00
February.....	90.00	43.9	2.05	82.32	43.1	1.91	77.42	39.7	1.95	78.80	39.8	1.98	71.71	39.4	1.82	85.08	41.5	2.05
March.....	93.64	44.0	2.06	82.27	43.3	1.90	77.21	39.8	1.94	78.60	39.9	1.97	71.31	39.4	1.81	84.65	40.5	2.09
April.....	89.38	43.6	2.03	84.29	43.9	1.92	77.61	39.8	1.95	79.00	39.9	1.98	71.89	39.5	1.82	88.34	40.9	2.16
May.....	88.36	43.1	2.05	81.65	43.2	1.89	78.79	40.2	1.96	80.80	40.4	2.00	71.50	39.5	1.81	84.40	40.0	2.11
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
	Cane-sugar refining			Beet sugar			Confectionery and related products <sup>4</sup>			Confectionery			Beverages <sup>5</sup>			Bottled soft drinks		
1956: Average.....	\$87.36	42.0	\$2.08	\$77.58	43.1	\$1.80	\$82.00	40.0	\$1.55	\$89.70	39.8	\$1.50	\$85.63	40.2	\$2.12	\$94.68	41.2	\$1.57
1957: Average.....	92.60	41.9	2.21	80.60	43.1	1.87	84.48	39.8	1.62	92.17	39.6	1.57	88.98	39.9	2.23	87.48	41.4	1.63
May.....	91.10	41.6	2.19	74.40	37.2	2.00	83.73	39.1	1.63	91.15	38.7	1.56	89.42	40.1	2.23	87.23	41.5	1.62
June.....	102.38	45.3	2.26	81.61	40.2	2.03	86.26	40.4	1.64	93.92	40.2	1.59	91.70	41.6	2.25	70.98	42.8	1.67
July.....	96.78	43.4	2.23	79.79	40.3	1.98	84.23	39.4	1.63	91.62	39.0	1.58	93.15	41.4	2.25	72.54	43.7	1.66
August.....	96.86	41.3	2.20	79.60	35.3	2.00	85.77	40.6	1.62	93.90	40.5	1.58	90.54	40.6	2.25	69.28	42.5	1.63
September.....	92.80	41.8	2.22	83.95	43.4	1.98	86.67	40.9	1.63	94.87	40.8	1.59	89.60	40.0	2.24	88.21	42.2	1.64
October.....	93.91	42.3	2.22	72.80	41.6	1.75	84.85	39.5	1.63	92.09	39.3	1.58	87.64	39.3	2.23	65.61	40.5	1.62
November.....	91.84	41.0	2.24	86.91	40.1	1.77	84.15	39.6	1.62	91.70	39.3	1.57	87.58	39.1	2.24	85.36	40.1	1.63
December.....	94.33	42.3	2.23	91.45	40.7	1.84	84.08	39.8	1.61	91.78	39.6	1.58	89.50	39.6	2.26	67.56	40.7	1.66
1958: January.....	93.60	41.6	2.25	84.23	44.1	1.91	85.74	39.6	1.66	93.60	39.5	1.61	88.59	39.2	2.26	65.93	40.2	1.64
February.....	89.60	40.0	2.24	84.87	41.2	2.06	84.08	39.2	1.65	92.72	39.2	1.60	88.10	39.0	2.26	65.36	40.1	1.63
March.....	96.97	39.9	2.28	83.88	38.3	2.19	84.66	39.2	1.65	92.40	39.0	1.60	88.82	39.3	2.26	66.50	40.8	1.63
April.....	97.79	41.6	2.35	79.66	37.4	2.13	85.02	38.7	1.68	92.76	38.5	1.63	88.43	39.3	2.25	67.40	41.1	1.64
May.....	90.91	39.7	2.39	81.81	40.7	2.01	85.02	38.7	1.68	92.59	38.4	1.63	88.15	40.5	2.30	68.48	41.5	1.65
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
	Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products <sup>6</sup>			Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures		
1956: Average.....	\$103.34	39.9	\$2.59	\$81.90	39.0	\$2.10	\$72.92	41.2	\$1.77	\$86.03	41.4	\$2.00	\$99.55	44.3	\$1.57	\$56.02	38.9	\$1.44
1957: Average.....	107.44	39.5	2.72	84.42	38.2	2.21	75.86	41.1	1.87	91.05	41.3	2.21	73.43	44.5	1.65	58.67	38.0	1.52
May.....	108.13	39.9	2.71	83.54	37.8	2.21	74.12	40.5	1.83	88.80	41.3	2.15	72.90	44.5	1.62	61.78	39.1	1.58
June.....	111.85	40.2	2.77	84.42	38.2	2.21	76.18	41.4	1.84	90.69	41.6	2.18	72.70	44.6	1.63	60.90	38.6	1.58
July.....	112.74	40.7	2.77	86.02	39.1	2.20	77.61	41.5	1.87	93.37	42.2	2.26	74.49	44.7	1.63	63.76	39.6	1.61
August.....	109.73	39.9	2.75	85.69	38.6	2.22	78.06	41.3	1.89	96.02	42.3	2.27	73.54	44.3	1.65	60.83	38.4	1.48
September.....	108.08	39.3	2.75	84.52	37.9	2.23	78.69	41.2	1.91	94.62	41.5	2.28	74.09	44.1	1.65	57.71	39.8	1.45
October.....	106.15	38.6	2.75	84.97	38.8	2.19	77.49	41.0	1.89	95.26	41.6	2.29	71.81	43.0	1.67	55.92	38.3	1.46
November.....	105.49	38.5	2.74	86.19	39.0	2.21	78.12	40.9	1.91	93.89	41.0	2.29	74.12	43.6	1.70	57.60	37.4	1.54
December.....	108.30	39.6	2.76	83.22	38.0	2.19	78.69	41.2	1.91	92.21	40.8	2.26	75.10	43.7	1.69	60.21	39.1	1.54
1958: January.....	107.25	39.0	2.75	85.57	38.2	2.24	79.30	41.3	1.92	98.15	41.4	2.25	74.48	44.6	1.67	60.84	39.0	1.56
February.....	108.70	38.8	2.75	84.22	37.6	2.24	79.90	41.4	1.93	94.21	41.5	2.27	73.95	43.5	1.70	59.12	37.9	1.56
March.....	107.92	39.1	2.76	83.78	37.4	2.24	79.54	41.0	1.94	90.63	40.1	2.25	75.80	43.6	1.74	58.99	37.1	1.59
April.....	107.73	38.9	2.77	82.43	36.8	2.24	78.30	40.6	1.93	94.99	41.3	2.30	75.07	43.9	1.71	62.70	38.0	1.65
May.....	116.08	41.0	2.83	84.90	37.9	2.24	79.52	41.2	1.93	94.48	40.9	2.31	75.41	44.1	1.71	63.20	38.3	1.65
Tobacco manufactures—Continued																		
	Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants		
1956: Average.....	\$70.88	40.5	\$1.75	\$47.63	37.5	\$1.27	\$57.13	37.1	\$1.54	\$47.04	39.2	\$1.20	\$57.42	39.6	\$1.45	\$68.08	41.3	\$1.60
1957: Average.....	73.00	40.0	1.84	49.63	37.0	1.32	60.75	37.5	1.62	48.13	38.2	1.26	58.35	38.9	1.50	64.32	40.2	1.60
May.....	77.19	41.5	1.86	48.80	37.3	1.31	60.98	36.8	1.63	50.36	38.5	1.46	57.60	38.4	1.50	65.92	41.2	1.60
June.....	74.59	40.1	1.86	49.63	37.0	1.32	61.94	38.0	1.63	54.52	37.6	1.45	58.35	38.9	1.50	68.20	42.1	1.62
July.....	81.16	43.4	1.87	47.78	36.2	1.32	62.16	37.9	1.64	55.15	38.3	1.44	57.90	38.6	1.50	69.47	42.1	1.65
August.....	72.29	39.5	1.83	50.27	37.8	1.33	62.48	38.1	1.64	45.48	37.9	1.20	58.65	39.1	1.50	62.81	39.5	1.59
September.....	72.62	39.9	1.82	52.38	38.8	1.35	61.61	37.8	1.63	47.85	40.9	1.17	59.04	39.1	1.51	64.08	40.3	1.59
October.....	68.98	37.9	1.82	62.90	38.9	1.36	60.47	37.1	1.63	45.19	38.5	1.18	59.04	39.1	1.51	60.84	37.4	1.60
November.....	72.74	38.9	1.87	52.75	38.5	1.37	61.38	37.2	1.63	41.54	38.5	1.24	68.29	38.6	1.51	67.70	37.7	1.61
December.....	75.20	40.0	1.89	51.05	38.1	1.34	62.32	38.0	1.64	51.08	39.6	1.29	58.35	38.9	1.50	63.12	38.7	1.59

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
	Manufacturing—Continued																				
	Nondurable goods—Continued																				
	Textile-mill products—Continued																				
	Yarn and thread mills <sup>1</sup>			Yarn mills			Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills <sup>2</sup>			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber								
													United States			North					
1956: Average	\$52.39	39.1	\$1.34	\$52.53	39.2	\$1.34	\$52.79	39.1	\$1.35	\$56.28	40.2	\$1.40	\$54.66	39.9	\$1.37	\$58.46	39.5	\$1.48			
1957: Average	\$52.72	38.2	1.38	53.10	38.2	1.39	55.13	38.2	1.41	56.70	39.1	1.45	55.63	38.9	1.43	58.52	38.5	1.52			
May	52.30	37.9	1.38	52.54	37.8	1.39	54.88	39.2	1.40	55.97	38.6	1.45	54.10	38.1	1.42	57.61	37.9	1.52			
June	52.85	38.3	1.38	53.24	38.3	1.39	54.46	38.9	1.40	56.41	38.9	1.45	54.91	38.4	1.43	59.67	39.0	1.53			
July	53.10	38.2	1.39	53.10	38.2	1.39	54.85	38.9	1.41	56.26	38.5	1.45	54.77	38.3	1.43	59.98	39.2	1.53			
August	52.61	38.4	1.37	52.61	38.4	1.37	56.09	39.6	1.42	56.99	39.3	1.45	55.77	39.0	1.43	60.74	39.7	1.53			
September	52.58	38.1	1.38	52.44	38.0	1.38	55.98	39.7	1.41	57.52	39.4	1.46	56.30	39.1	1.44	60.83	39.5	1.54			
October	52.44	38.0	1.38	52.54	37.8	1.39	56.52	39.8	1.42	57.67	39.5	1.46	56.88	39.5	1.44	59.36	38.8	1.53			
November	51.61	37.4	1.36	51.85	37.3	1.36	54.48	38.6	1.41	56.94	39.0	1.46	56.30	39.1	1.44	57.68	37.7	1.53			
December	52.16	37.8	1.38	52.16	37.8	1.38	54.99	39.0	1.41	57.28	39.5	1.45	56.49	39.5	1.43	59.58	39.2	1.52			
1958: January	50.23	36.4	1.38	50.09	36.3	1.38	53.16	37.7	1.41	54.96	37.9	1.45	54.20	37.9	1.43	58.22	38.3	1.52			
February	50.09	36.3	1.28	49.82	36.1	1.28	53.30	37.8	1.41	55.10	38.0	1.45	54.20	37.9	1.43	58.06	38.2	1.52			
March	49.62	35.7	1.39	49.35	35.5	1.39	52.45	37.2	1.41	54.81	37.8	1.45	53.25	37.5	1.42	56.85	37.4	1.51			
April	48.51	34.9	1.39	47.96	34.5	1.39	53.72	38.1	1.41	52.85	36.7	1.44	51.18	36.3	1.41	56.47	37.4	1.51			
May	48.99	35.5	1.38	49.07	35.3	1.39	49.07	34.8	1.41	53.71	37.3	1.44	52.40	36.9	1.42	57.61	37.9	1.52			
	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued			Woolen and worsted			Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills <sup>3</sup>			Full-fashioned hosiery								
	South			United States			North			South			United States			North					
1956: Average	\$54.00	40.0	\$1.35	\$65.31	41.6	\$1.57	\$58.51	39.8	\$1.47	\$53.68	37.5	\$1.42	\$58.96	38.3	\$1.54	\$58.82	38.7	\$1.52			
1957: Average	\$4.85	38.9	1.41	65.28	40.8	1.60	60.80	40.0	1.52	54.09	37.3	1.45	57.51	37.1	1.55	59.68	38.5	1.55			
May	53.72	38.1	1.41	66.72	41.7	1.60	60.10	39.8	1.51	53.73	36.8	1.46	55.80	36.0	1.55	57.00	37.4	1.54			
June	54.00	38.3	1.41	67.20	42.0	1.60	61.41	40.4	1.52	54.60	37.4	1.46	54.41	35.1	1.55	58.06	37.7	1.54			
July	53.86	38.2	1.41	66.56	41.6	1.60	61.51	40.2	1.53	53.94	37.2	1.45	54.10	34.9	1.55	58.37	37.9	1.54			
August	54.85	38.9	1.41	66.67	41.3	1.59	60.80	40.0	1.52	54.96	37.9	1.45	55.90	36.3	1.54	59.21	38.2	1.55			
September	55.88	39.0	1.42	66.24	41.4	1.60	61.97	40.5	1.53	55.33	37.9	1.46	56.06	36.4	1.54	61.23	39.0	1.57			
October	56.63	39.6	1.43	62.65	39.4	1.59	61.14	39.7	1.54	55.19	37.5	1.46	56.28	37.6	1.55	62.09	39.3	1.58			
November	56.20	39.3	1.43	60.58	38.1	1.59	60.14	38.8	1.55	54.31	37.2	1.46	58.83	38.2	1.54	62.64	39.9	1.57			
December	56.23	39.6	1.42	62.49	39.3	1.59	60.74	39.7	1.53	54.17	37.1	1.46	58.83	38.2	1.54	59.90	38.4	1.56			
1958: January	53.30	37.8	1.41	60.90	38.3	1.59	59.67	39.0	1.53	51.98	35.6	1.46	56.83	36.9	1.54	58.30	36.9	1.58			
February	53.30	37.8	1.41	62.65	39.4	1.59	58.22	38.3	1.52	52.85	36.2	1.46	57.68	37.7	1.53	59.66	36.4	1.54			
March	52.88	37.5	1.41	63.44	39.9	1.59	58.37	38.4	1.52	53.14	36.4	1.46	58.60	38.3	1.53	55.72	36.9	1.51			
April	50.54	36.1	1.40	62.65	39.4	1.59	57.68	38.2	1.51	51.74	35.2	1.47	55.94	36.8	1.52	55.48	36.5	1.52			
May	51.38	36.7	1.40	64.96	40.6	1.60	58.75	38.4	1.53	53.29	36.5	1.46	57.07	37.3	1.53	59.82	38.1	1.57			
	Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued			Seamless hosiery			Knit underwear												Knit underwear		
	South			United States			North			South			United States						North		
1956: Average	\$59.21	38.2	\$1.55	\$46.21	36.1	\$1.28	\$49.40	38.0	\$1.30	\$45.82	35.8	\$1.28	\$56.15	38.2	\$1.47	\$49.78	38.0	\$1.31			
1957: Average	56.73	36.6	1.55	48.55	36.5	1.33	51.14	37.6	1.36	48.28	36.3	1.33	57.30	37.7	1.52	50.69	37.0	1.37			
May	55.22	35.4	1.56	47.88	36.0	1.33	51.17	37.9	1.35	47.45	35.7	1.33	57.00	37.5	1.52	50.05	36.8	1.36			
June	53.20	34.1	1.56	49.21	37.0	1.33	51.05	38.1	1.34	48.94	36.8	1.33	58.75	38.4	1.53	51.14	37.6	1.36			
July	52.08	33.6	1.55	47.95	36.6	1.31	52.11	38.6	1.35	47.19	36.8	1.30	59.14	38.4	1.54	50.86	37.4	1.36			
August	54.67	35.5	1.54	49.53	37.6	1.32	52.26	39.0	1.34	49.37	37.4	1.32	59.75	38.8	1.54	51.14	37.6	1.36			
September	54.01	35.3	1.53	49.34	37.1	1.32	52.90	39.3	1.36	48.94	36.8	1.33	60.21	39.1	1.54	52.03	37.7	1.38			
October	56.46	36.9	1.53	50.25	37.5	1.34	52.85	38.3	1.38	49.74	37.4	1.33	58.06	37.7	1.54	51.75	37.5	1.38			
November	57.22	37.4	1.53	49.41	36.6	1.35	52.72	38.2	1.38	48.64	36.8	1.34	57.07	37.3	1.53	49.82	36.1	1.38			
December	58.29	38.1	1.53	49.01	36.3	1.35	48.50	35.4	1.37	49.14	36.4	1.35	55.48	36.5	1.52	50.42	36.8	1.37			
1958: January	56.46	36.9	1.53	47.06	34.6	1.36	48.93	35.2	1.39	46.92	34.5	1.36	52.74	34.7	1.52	49.62	36.1	1.38			
February	58.45	38.2	1.53	47.46	34.9	1.36	52.59	37.3	1.41	46.71	34.6	1.35	54.26	35.7	1.52	49.54	35.9	1.38			
March	59.36	38.8	1.53	47.54	34.7	1.37	50.82	36.3	1.40	46.92	34.5	1.36	55.18	36.3	1.52	49.96	36.2	1.38			
April	56.09	36.9	1.52	45.02	32.1	1.36	51.52	36.8	1.40	44.34	32.6	1.36	54.93	35.9	1.53	47.33	34.3	1.38			
May	55.87	37.0	1.51	46.98	34.8	1.35	50.87	36.6	1.39	46.36	34.6	1.34	57.22	37.4	1.53	48.99	35.5	1.38			
	Dyeing and finishing textiles <sup>4</sup>			Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings <sup>5</sup>			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods <sup>6</sup>					
1956: Average	\$65.92	41.2	\$1.60	\$65.51	41.2	\$1.59	\$74.16	41.2	\$1.80	\$73.26	40.7	\$1.80	\$57.38	35.2	\$1.63	\$66.83	40.5	\$1.65			
1957: Average	66.99	40.6	1.65	66.58	40.6	1.64	74.70	40.6	1.84	72.25	39.7	1.82	59.04	36.0	1.64	69.03	39.9	1.73			
May	66.83	40.5	1.65	66.09	40.3	1.64	73.05	39.7	1.84	71.16	39.1	1.82	58.48	36.1	1.62	66.98	39.4	1.70			
June	69.22	41.7	1.66	68.81	41.7	1.65	72.29	39.5	1.83	68.76	38.2	1.80	59.76	36.9	1.62	69.30	40.0	1.74			
July	65.60	40.9	1.64	64.87	39.8	1.59	72.07	39.6	1.86	68.92	38.5	1.80	59.21	36.2	1.63	69.77	40.1	1.74			
August	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.42	40.5	1.64	72.51	39.5	1.82	72.07	39.6	1.82	62.16	37.9	1.64	69.45	39.7	1.75			
September	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.42	40.5	1.64	75.67	40.9	1.85	72.47	39.6	1.83	61.38	37.2	1.65	70.35	40.2	1.75			
October	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.91	40.8	1.64	75.44	41.0	1.84	71.55	39.1	1.83	58.91	35.7	1.65	70.22	39.9	1.76			
November	66.73	40.2	1.66	66.83	40.5	1.65	74.77	40.2	1.86	69.32	38.3	1.81	61.62	36.9	1.67	70.31	39.5	1.75			
December	66.50	40.3	1.66	66.73	40.5	1.64	75.33	40.5	1.86	71.74	39.2	1.83	63.79	38.2	1.67	69.65	39.8	1.75			
1958: January	64.12	39.1	1.64	64.22	39.4	1.63	76.89	39.9	1.88	74.39	39.1	1.86	60.92	37.6	1.62	68.79	38.2	1.73			
February	66.50	39.7	1.65	66.42	40.5	1.64	75.67	40.9	1.86	72.36	38.8	1.84	62.99	36.6	1.62	68.78	38.6	1.73			
March	65.11	39.7	1.64	65.04	39.9	1.63	75.74	40.5	1.87	71.39	39.1	1.84	67.35	35.4	1.62	66.78	38.6	1.73			
April	64.12	39.1	1.64	63.90	39.2	1.63	73.70	39.2	1.88	68.63	37.5	1.83	54.42	33.5	1.61	65.53	38.1	1.73			
May	65.04	39.9	1.63	65.04	39.9	1.63	73.70	39.2	1.88	68.80	37.8	1.82	59.20	36.1	1.64	66.43	38.4	1.73			



TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Nondurable goods—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Felt goods (except women felts and hats)			Lace goods			Paddings and upholstery filling			Processed waste and recovered fibers			Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics			Cordage and twine		
1956: Average	\$71.86	40.6	\$1.77	\$60.43	38.4	\$1.73	\$68.74	40.2	\$1.71	\$54.10	41.3	\$1.31	\$57.40	43.7	\$2.00	\$57.28	39.5	\$1.45
1957: Average	73.28	39.4	1.80	67.32	37.4	1.80	71.46	40.6	1.76	57.40	41.0	1.40	62.06	43.5	2.13	58.44	38.7	1.51
May	71.23	38.5	1.85	67.13	37.5	1.79	69.49	40.4	1.72	57.26	40.9	1.40	60.53	41.8	2.07	57.15	38.1	1.50
June	73.49	39.3	1.87	68.80	37.8	1.82	69.95	40.2	1.74	58.66	41.6	1.41	63.07	43.9	2.12	57.68	38.2	1.51
July	72.52	39.2	1.85	69.36	37.9	1.83	71.28	40.5	1.76	58.80	41.7	1.41	67.00	44.7	2.17	57.83	38.3	1.51
August	73.70	39.2	1.88	67.51	37.3	1.81	70.45	39.8	1.77	57.82	41.3	1.40	67.43	44.9	2.17	58.67	38.6	1.52
September	73.32	39.0	1.88	68.99	37.7	1.83	70.84	39.8	1.78	58.66	41.6	1.41	69.32	45.6	2.20	59.67	39.0	1.53
October	77.42	41.4	1.87	66.98	36.8	1.82	70.27	39.7	1.77	57.37	40.4	1.42	68.10	45.0	2.18	58.82	38.7	1.52
November	74.77	40.2	1.86	66.41	37.1	1.79	73.02	39.9	1.83	58.09	39.5	1.42	69.23	44.7	2.22	57.53	37.6	1.53
December	72.91	39.2	1.86	66.57	37.4	1.78	72.80	40.0	1.82	58.52	41.5	1.41	65.70	43.9	2.18	59.36	38.8	1.53
1958: January	71.24	38.3	1.86	63.72	35.4	1.80	68.38	38.2	1.79	57.34	40.1	1.43	68.24	41.7	2.14	55.78	36.7	1.54
February	70.68	37.2	1.90	64.38	37.0	1.74	66.73	37.7	1.77	57.17	39.7	1.44	67.97	41.3	2.13	58.98	38.3	1.54
March	72.58	38.2	1.90	65.30	37.1	1.76	67.46	37.9	1.78	58.00	40.0	1.45	66.71	40.9	2.12	58.37	37.9	1.54
April	69.92	36.8	1.90	65.87	36.8	1.79	66.70	37.9	1.76	57.74	40.1	1.44	63.74	39.5	2.12	57.53	37.6	1.53
May	73.15	37.9	1.93	64.05	36.6	1.75	68.56	38.3	1.79	58.15	40.1	1.45	66.09	40.7	2.13	57.83	37.8	1.53
Apparel and other finished textile products																		
	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing <sup>1</sup>			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts		
1956: Average	\$52.64	36.3	\$1.45	\$63.12	36.7	\$1.72	\$45.26	36.5	\$1.24	\$45.88	36.7	\$1.25	\$46.40	36.9	\$1.26	\$40.29	36.3	\$1.11
1957: Average	53.64	36.0	1.49	63.01	35.6	1.77	46.23	36.4	1.27	46.46	36.9	1.28	47.06	36.2	1.30	42.47	36.3	1.17
May	52.98	35.8	1.48	63.37	35.8	1.77	45.97	36.2	1.27	45.57	35.6	1.28	46.80	36.0	1.30	42.34	36.3	1.16
June	52.98	35.8	1.48	64.08	35.8	1.79	46.37	36.8	1.26	45.97	36.2	1.27	47.19	36.3	1.30	42.92	37.0	1.16
July	54.15	36.1	1.50	63.90	36.1	1.77	46.48	36.6	1.27	46.48	36.6	1.27	47.34	36.7	1.29	43.30	37.8	1.16
August	55.20	36.8	1.50	64.62	36.1	1.79	47.63	37.5	1.27	47.74	37.3	1.28	48.23	37.1	1.30	43.82	38.1	1.15
September	55.42	36.7	1.51	63.90	35.7	1.79	48.00	37.5	1.28	48.26	37.7	1.28	47.42	36.2	1.31	43.15	37.2	1.16
October	53.49	35.9	1.49	61.42	34.7	1.77	46.98	36.7	1.28	47.86	37.1	1.29	45.92	35.6	1.29	41.18	35.5	1.16
November	52.10	35.4	1.50	60.34	33.9	1.78	45.57	35.6	1.28	47.34	36.7	1.29	42.77	32.9	1.30	41.18	34.9	1.18
December	52.80	35.2	1.50	60.54	34.4	1.76	45.31	35.4	1.28	46.57	36.1	1.29	45.89	35.3	1.30	41.65	35.6	1.17
1958: January	53.00	35.1	1.51	60.02	34.1	1.76	45.67	35.4	1.29	45.80	35.5	1.29	45.81	36.6	1.32	40.69	34.4	1.18
February	52.65	35.1	1.50	58.61	33.3	1.76	44.96	35.4	1.27	45.44	35.9	1.28	47.06	36.4	1.31	42.46	36.6	1.16
March	51.70	34.7	1.49	58.43	33.2	1.76	45.18	35.3	1.28	45.44	35.5	1.28	47.78	36.2	1.32	43.78	37.1	1.18
April	51.75	34.5	1.50	56.14	31.9	1.76	44.16	34.5	1.28	44.64	34.8	1.28	46.73	35.4	1.32	42.24	35.8	1.18
May	52.20	34.8	1.50	58.85	34.2	1.73	44.16	34.8	1.28	44.16	34.8	1.28	44.98	34.6	1.30	39.30	33.8	1.17
	Women's outerwear <sup>2</sup>			Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undershirts <sup>3</sup>			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets		
1956: Average	\$57.02	33.2	\$1.62	\$55.62	33.2	\$1.58	\$44.76	36.1	\$1.24	\$68.14	33.9	\$2.01	\$47.55	36.2	\$1.31	\$45.38	36.3	\$1.25
1957: Average	58.19	33.0	1.66	56.03	34.8	1.61	46.44	36.0	1.29	68.54	33.6	2.04	48.91	36.5	1.34	47.47	36.8	1.29
May	57.70	33.4	1.63	58.03	33.6	1.63	47.97	36.9	1.30	63.70	32.5	1.96	47.57	35.5	1.34	45.70	35.7	1.28
June	55.42	34.0	1.63	53.09	33.6	1.58	45.50	35.0	1.30	65.73	32.7	2.01	48.11	35.9	1.34	45.95	35.9	1.28
July	59.33	34.9	1.70	54.42	33.8	1.61	45.06	35.2	1.28	74.91	33.5	2.11	48.01	36.1	1.33	46.46	36.3	1.28
August	60.84	36.0	1.69	58.19	35.7	1.63	45.44	35.5	1.28	75.03	33.9	2.09	49.85	37.2	1.34	45.38	36.8	1.28
September	59.49	35.2	1.69	57.75	35.0	1.65	45.76	35.2	1.30	71.90	34.4	2.09	51.41	37.8	1.36	50.44	36.5	1.31
October	56.60	34.3	1.65	55.24	34.1	1.62	45.89	35.3	1.30	65.80	32.3	2.04	49.82	36.9	1.35	48.88	37.6	1.30
November	56.27	34.1	1.65	53.92	33.7	1.60	47.19	36.3	1.30	66.86	33.1	2.02	49.64	36.5	1.36	48.21	36.8	1.29
December	55.26	33.9	1.63	53.61	33.3	1.61	46.96	36.4	1.29	63.93	32.4	1.97	48.20	35.7	1.35	46.31	35.9	1.29
1958: January	57.27	34.5	1.66	55.24	34.1	1.62	45.80	35.3	1.30	69.06	33.7	2.05	48.28	35.5	1.36	46.28	35.6	1.30
February	57.95	34.7	1.67	55.38	34.4	1.61	44.98	34.6	1.30	69.63	33.8	2.06	48.20	35.7	1.35	46.80	36.0	1.30
March	54.78	33.0	1.66	49.41	30.5	1.62	47.29	36.1	1.31	65.16	32.1	2.03	48.49	35.8	1.36	47.29	36.1	1.31
April	57.45	34.4	1.67	61.25	35.2	1.74	47.52	36.0	1.32	67.32	39.7	1.93	47.60	35.0	1.36	45.63	35.1	1.30
May	57.96	34.5	1.68	60.03	34.3	1.73	47.75	35.9	1.33	62.73	32.6	1.93	47.10	34.7	1.36	44.85	34.5	1.30
	Corsets and allied garments			Millinery			Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products <sup>4</sup>			Curtains, draperies, and other house-furnishings		
1956: Average	\$51.62	36.1	\$1.43	\$62.02	36.7	\$1.69	\$48.44	35.7	\$1.32	\$49.71	37.1	\$1.34	\$53.39	37.6	\$1.42	\$46.06	36.7	\$1.29
1957: Average	52.63	35.8	1.47	62.11	35.9	1.73	50.58	36.9	1.37	49.90	35.9	1.39	56.70	37.8	1.50	49.37	37.4	1.32
May	51.74	35.2	1.47	61.15	31.0	1.65	49.41	36.6	1.35	48.16	34.4	1.40	55.35	37.4	1.48	46.64	35.6	1.31
June	52.41	35.9	1.46	54.94	32.9	1.67	51.61	37.4	1.38	49.63	35.2	1.41	57.23	37.9	1.51	47.92	36.3	1.32
July	51.62	35.6	1.45	58.64	34.7	1.69	52.72	38.2	1.38	50.40	36.0	1.40	56.10	37.4	1.50	48.34	36.9	1.31
August	52.92	36.0	1.47	62.41	37.3	1.70	51.38	37.5	1.37	48.79	35.1	1.39	57.60	38.4	1.50	49.71	37.1	1.34
September	53.72	36.3	1.48	65.91	38.1	1.73	50.51	36.6	1.38	51.18	36.3	1.41	57.37	38.5	1.49	51.59	38.5	1.34
October	52.10	35.2	1.48	60.72	35.3	1.72	49.59	36.2	1.37	51.06	36.9	1.40	58.45	38.2	1.53	51.19	38.2	1.34
November	52.48	35.7	1.47	56.09	32.8	1.71	50.01	36.3	1.37	51.38	36.7	1.40	58.78	37.9	1.55	49.88	37.5	1.33
December	51.74	35.2	1.47	57.96	33.7	1.72	48.14	35.4	1.36	51.24	36.0	1.40	59.82	38.1	1.57	50.38	37.6	1.34
1958: January	52.45	35.2	1.49	55.36	31.1	1.78	48.87	36.4	1.37	49.07	34.8	1.41	55.90	36.3	1.54	47.97	35.8	1.34
February	51.65	34.9	1.48	73.72	38.8	1.90	49.66	36.0	1.38	49.00	35.0	1.40	54.66	36.2	1.51	48.28	36.3	1.33
March	52.10	35.2	1.48	60.89	38.4	1.82	49.10	36.1	1.36	49.00	35.0	1.40	55.35	36.9	1.50	49.71	37.1	1.34
April	51.70	34.7	1.49	61.00	33.7	1.81	48.06	35.6	1.35	47.80	33.9	1.41	54.15	36.1	1.50	48.33	35.8	1.33
May	52.80	35.2	1.50	62.05	39.2	1.72	48.74	36.1	1.35	49.21	34.9	1.41	56.02	37.1	1.51	49.20	36.1	1.33

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Nondurable goods—Continued																		
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued									Paper and allied products									
Textile bags			Cannas products			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes <sup>1</sup>			Paperboard boxes			
1956: Average	\$57.28	38.5	\$1.45	\$55.66	39.2	\$1.42	\$83.03	42.8	\$1.94	\$91.05	44.2	\$2.06	\$76.13	41.6	\$1.83	\$75.89	41.7	\$1.82
1957: Average	\$9.40	38.6	1.50	\$7.33	39.0	1.47	\$6.29	42.2	2.01	\$4.18	43.4	2.17	\$7.90	41.4	1.93	\$7.77	41.5	1.91
May	\$7.30	38.2	1.50	\$8.69	40.2	1.46	\$4.42	42.0	2.01	\$2.23	43.3	2.13	\$7.74	40.7	1.91	\$7.71	40.8	1.89
June	\$9.40	39.6	1.50	\$9.09	40.2	1.47	\$5.67	42.2	2.03	\$3.85	43.1	2.17	\$8.10	41.5	1.93	\$7.46	41.6	1.91
July	\$6.50	39.8	1.52	\$9.45	39.9	1.49	\$7.14	42.3	2.06	\$5.48	43.4	2.20	\$8.73	41.4	1.95	\$8.70	41.6	1.94
August	\$9.15	39.7	1.49	\$6.53	38.8	1.56	\$7.55	42.5	2.06	\$5.26	43.3	2.20	\$1.87	42.2	1.94	\$1.83	42.4	1.93
September	\$2.27	40.7	1.53	\$5.86	38.0	1.47	\$9.23	42.9	2.08	\$6.79	43.6	2.22	\$3.92	42.6	1.97	\$4.08	42.9	1.96
October	\$8.67	38.6	1.52	\$8.56	39.3	1.49	\$8.19	42.4	2.08	\$6.35	43.4	2.22	\$3.16	42.0	1.98	\$2.91	42.3	1.96
November	\$2.43	39.1	1.52	\$5.45	38.4	1.47	\$7.15	41.9	2.08	\$5.24	42.9	2.22	\$3.75	41.2	1.96	\$8.12	41.3	1.94
December	\$2.22	40.4	1.54	\$7.08	37.8	1.51	\$7.15	41.9	2.08	\$5.90	43.2	2.22	\$7.17	40.6	1.95	\$7.36	40.6	1.93
1958: January	\$6.37	39.2	1.54	\$8.31	39.4	1.48	\$8.11	41.4	2.08	\$4.37	42.7	2.21	\$8.20	39.9	1.96	\$7.60	40.0	1.94
February	\$9.44	38.6	1.54	\$8.80	39.2	1.50	\$8.49	41.1	2.08	\$3.25	42.2	2.21	\$7.81	39.8	1.97	\$7.81	39.9	1.95
March	\$9.75	38.8	1.54	\$9.25	39.5	1.50	\$8.11	41.4	2.08	\$3.48	42.3	2.21	\$7.79	40.3	1.98	\$8.79	40.2	1.96
April	\$8.75	37.9	1.55	\$6.15	40.1	1.50	\$8.69	41.0	2.09	\$3.04	42.1	2.21	\$7.80	39.6	1.99	\$8.71	39.7	1.97
May	\$9.60	38.7	1.54	\$3.08	41.6	1.52	\$8.10	41.0	2.10	\$3.02	41.9	2.22	\$8.40	40.2	2.00	\$7.99	40.4	1.98
Paper and allied products—Continued									Printing, publishing, and allied industries									
Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals			Books			
1956: Average	\$79.56	40.8	\$1.95	\$72.92	41.2	\$1.77	\$93.90	38.8	\$2.42	\$99.64	36.1	\$2.76	\$96.16	39.9	\$2.41	\$83.84	40.5	\$2.07
1957: Average	\$3.01	40.1	2.07	\$7.07	40.9	1.86	\$6.25	38.5	2.30	\$102.03	35.8	2.85	\$101.05	40.1	2.52	\$4.35	39.6	2.13
May	\$1.80	39.9	2.05	\$4.80	40.7	1.84	\$6.25	38.5	2.50	\$103.25	36.1	2.86	\$96.47	38.9	2.48	\$3.84	40.3	2.13
June	\$4.87	41.0	2.07	\$7.85	41.0	1.85	\$6.00	39.4	2.50	\$102.96	36.0	2.86	\$97.71	39.4	2.48	\$4.56	39.7	2.13
July	\$3.01	40.1	2.07	\$7.67	41.0	1.87	\$5.75	38.3	2.50	\$100.54	35.4	2.84	\$100.90	40.2	2.51	\$3.95	39.6	2.12
August	\$2.62	40.3	2.05	\$7.64	41.3	1.88	\$6.89	38.6	2.51	\$100.67	35.7	2.82	\$104.60	40.7	2.57	\$6.18	39.9	2.16
September	\$4.24	40.5	2.08	\$7.81	41.7	1.89	\$8.16	38.8	2.53	\$103.32	36.0	2.87	\$107.38	41.3	2.60	\$5.75	39.7	2.16
October	\$4.38	39.8	2.12	\$7.71	40.9	1.90	\$7.18	38.4	2.53	\$103.46	35.8	2.89	\$104.45	40.5	2.58	\$2.58	38.1	2.17
November	\$8.20	40.0	2.13	\$7.36	40.5	1.91	\$5.78	38.0	2.52	\$102.82	35.7	2.88	\$101.77	39.6	2.57	\$2.80	38.2	2.17
December	\$6.03	40.2	2.14	\$7.93	40.8	1.91	\$6.04	38.6	2.54	\$105.85	36.5	2.90	\$101.85	40.1	2.54	\$4.67	39.2	2.16
1958: January	\$3.10	39.2	2.12	\$7.97	40.3	1.91	\$5.70	37.7	2.54	\$100.10	35.0	2.86	\$100.47	39.4	2.55	\$5.06	39.2	2.17
February	\$1.27	38.7	2.10	\$7.97	40.3	1.91	\$6.14	37.7	2.55	\$101.44	35.1	2.89	\$99.71	39.1	2.55	\$4.02	38.9	2.16
March	\$7.95	41.1	2.14	\$7.36	40.5	1.91	\$7.02	37.7	2.56	\$101.09	35.1	2.88	\$102.31	39.5	2.59	\$4.24	39.0	2.16
April	\$2.60	38.6	2.14	\$7.99	40.1	1.92	\$4.14	37.7	2.55	\$102.37	35.3	2.90	\$99.07	38.7	2.56	\$3.02	39.0	2.18
May	\$4.63	39.0	2.17	\$7.61	39.9	1.92	\$6.68	37.6	2.57	\$103.72	35.4	2.91	\$98.81	38.3	2.58	\$5.36	38.8	2.20
Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued																		
Commercial printing														Total: Chemicals and allied products				
Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries			Miscellaneous publishing and printing services									
1956: Average	\$93.03	40.1	\$2.32	\$94.40	40.0	\$2.36	\$61.44	38.4	\$1.60	\$72.10	39.4	\$1.83	\$109.09	39.1	\$2.79	\$87.14	41.3	\$2.11
1957: Average	\$5.76	39.9	2.40	\$6.53	39.4	2.45	\$4.18	38.2	1.68	\$73.71	39.0	1.89	\$110.78	38.6	2.87	\$1.45	41.2	2.22
May	\$4.49	39.7	2.38	\$6.53	39.4	2.45	\$5.45	38.5	1.70	\$73.13	38.9	1.88	\$110.88	38.5	2.88	\$0.64	41.2	2.20
June	\$5.04	39.6	2.40	\$7.66	39.7	2.46	\$3.96	38.3	1.67	\$74.07	39.4	1.88	\$110.30	38.3	2.88	\$1.88	41.2	2.23
July	\$5.12	39.8	2.39	\$6.50	39.4	2.50	\$3.63	38.8	1.64	\$72.94	38.6	1.86	\$110.30	38.3	2.88	\$2.25	41.0	2.25
August	\$5.70	39.9	2.40	\$6.70	39.8	2.48	\$4.13	38.4	1.67	\$75.07	39.1	1.92	\$112.91	38.8	2.91	\$2.25	41.0	2.25
September	\$7.93	40.3	2.43	\$6.70	39.8	2.48	\$3.41	38.2	1.66	\$73.71	39.0	1.89	\$111.07	38.7	2.87	\$2.70	41.2	2.25
October	\$6.56	39.9	2.42	\$6.19	39.1	2.46	\$2.87	38.1	1.65	\$73.72	38.8	1.90	\$111.36	38.8	2.87	\$1.84	41.0	2.24
November	\$5.35	39.4	2.42	\$5.80	39.1	2.45	\$3.03	38.2	1.65	\$73.73	38.2	1.93	\$107.07	37.7	2.84	\$2.66	41.0	2.26
December	\$7.36	39.9	2.44	\$5.53	39.4	2.45	\$5.18	38.7	1.71	\$74.09	38.5	1.94	\$109.25	38.2	2.86	\$3.34	41.3	2.28
1958: January	\$5.74	39.4	2.43	\$4.87	38.1	2.49	\$7.61	38.2	1.77	\$73.14	37.7	1.94	\$108.77	37.9	2.87	\$2.02	40.8	2.27
February	\$5.40	39.1	2.44	\$6.25	38.5	2.50	\$8.71	38.6	1.78	\$72.95	37.8	1.93	\$109.73	38.1	2.88	\$2.67	40.6	2.28
March	\$6.66	39.3	2.46	\$6.42	38.9	2.53	\$7.38	39.1	1.80	\$73.15	37.9	1.93	\$110.21	38.4	2.87	\$2.39	40.7	2.27
April	\$4.92	39.8	2.44	\$7.52	38.7	2.52	\$6.09	38.6	1.79	\$72.95	37.8	1.93	\$107.73	37.8	2.85	\$3.02	40.7	2.27
May	\$4.57	38.6	2.45	\$7.54	38.4	2.54	\$8.50	38.7	1.77	\$73.53	37.9	1.94	\$110.87	38.1	2.91	\$3.43	40.8	2.29
Industrial inorganic chemicals <sup>2</sup>																		
Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals <sup>2</sup>			Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers						
1956: Average	\$95.35	41.1	\$2.32	\$93.43	40.8	\$2.29	\$92.89	40.1	\$2.26	\$93.65	42.0	\$2.22	\$104.67	41.7	\$2.51	\$78.00	40.0	\$1.95
1957: Average	\$100.04	41.0	2.44	\$7.68	40.7	2.40	\$6.93	40.9	2.37	\$90.90	41.8	2.39	\$107.98	40.9	2.64	\$2.21	40.3	2.04
May	\$8.33	40.8	2.41	\$5.41	40.6	2.35	\$6.35	41.0	2.35	\$98.41	41.7	2.36	\$105.93	40.9	2.59	\$1.61	40.4	2.02
June	\$9.63	41.0	2.43	\$6.80	40.5	2.39	\$7.82	41.1	2.38	\$99.60	41.8	2.40	\$103.88	39.8	2.61	\$3.03	40.5	2.05
July	\$10.94	40.7	2.45	\$9.31	40.7	2.44	\$8.16	40.9	2.40	\$101.16	41.8	2.42	\$109.77	41.2	2.64	\$3.33	40.3	2.07
August	\$10.18	40.8	2.48	\$9.63	40.5	2.46	\$8.40	41.0	2.40	\$101.64	42.0	2.42	\$109.34	40.8	2.68	\$3.22	40.4	2.06
September	\$12.09	41.0	2.49	\$9.98	40.4	2.45	\$9.81	41.0	2.41	\$101.50	41.6	2.44	\$108.40	40.6	2.67	\$2.41	40.2	2.05
October	\$10.15	40.6	2.50	\$9.09	40.2	2.44	\$8.33	40.8	2.41	\$101.99	41.8	2.44	\$108.14	40.5	2.67	\$3.01	40.1	2.07
November	\$10.00	40.8	2.50	\$9.88	40.6	2.46	\$8.74	40.8	2.42	\$101.75	41.7	2.44	\$112.75	41.3	2.73	\$3.41	40.1	2.08
December	\$10.17	41.5	2.51	\$102.01	41.3	2.47	\$9.39	40.9	2.43	\$100.94	41.2	2.45	\$123.94	41.3	2.72	\$4.05	40.4	2.09
1958: January	\$10.50	41.0	2.50	\$9.88	40.6	2.46	\$8.17	40.4	2.43	\$99.55	40.8	2.44	\$109.62	40.6	2.70	\$2.57	39.6	2.08
February	\$10.66	40.9	2.51	\$9.38	40.4	2.45	\$7.44	40.1	2.43	\$99.80	40.9	2.44	\$109.21	40.6	2.69	\$1.33	39.1	2.08
March	\$10.82	40.8	2.52	\$9.38	40.4	2.46	\$7.84	40.1	2.44	\$100.45	41.0	2.44	\$110.03	40.6	2.71	\$2.74	39.4	2.10
April	\$10.56	40.7	2.52	\$101.18	40.8	2.48	\$8.00	40.0	2.45	\$99.47	40.6	2.45	\$108.14	40.2	2.69	\$2.71	39.2	2.11
May	\$10.89	40.9	2.54	\$100.35	40.3	2.49	\$9.14	40.3	2.46	\$100.78	40.8	2.47	\$110.03	40.6	2.71	\$3.08	39.8	2.11

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings						
	Manufacturing—Continued																							
	Nondurable goods—Continued																							
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																							
	Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations <sup>2</sup>			Soap and glycerin			Paints, pigments, and fillers <sup>3</sup>			Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels <sup>3</sup>								
1956: Average	\$57.20	40.6	\$2.15	\$78.55	40.7	\$1.93	\$90.04	41.2	\$2.20	\$68.16	40.9	\$2.40	\$86.11	41.6	\$2.07	\$84.04	41.4	\$2.03						
1957: Average	53.30	41.1	2.27	82.82	40.8	2.03	96.17	41.1	2.34	104.65	41.2	2.54	89.28	41.0	2.18	87.32	41.0	2.13						
May	94.89	41.5	2.27	82.01	40.4	2.03	94.19	40.6	2.32	102.97	40.7	2.53	88.75	40.9	2.17	86.92	41.0	2.12						
June	93.94	41.2	2.28	82.62	40.7	2.03	96.41	41.2	2.34	105.06	41.2	2.55	90.69	41.6	2.18	88.61	41.6	2.13						
July	95.68	41.6	2.30	82.42	40.6	2.03	95.53	41.0	2.33	103.73	41.0	2.53	90.67	41.4	2.19	88.81	41.5	2.14						
August	96.10	41.6	2.31	81.81	40.3	2.03	97.47	41.3	2.36	107.43	41.8	2.57	91.08	41.4	2.20	89.01	41.4	2.15						
September	95.57	42.3	2.29	83.64	40.8	2.05	98.12	41.4	2.37	108.91	41.6	2.57	89.76	40.8	2.20	87.72	40.8	2.16						
October	94.48	40.9	2.31	84.05	41.0	2.05	97.84	40.9	2.38	106.30	41.2	2.58	90.13	40.6	2.22	87.70	40.5	2.16						
November	91.66	40.2	2.28	85.08	41.3	2.06	97.92	40.8	2.40	107.27	41.1	2.61	89.47	40.3	2.22	87.45	40.3	2.17						
December	91.77	39.9	2.30	85.08	41.5	2.05	100.28	41.1	2.44	110.09	41.7	2.64	89.47	40.3	2.22	87.23	40.2	2.17						
1958: January	90.32	39.1	2.31	85.49	41.1	2.08	98.74	40.8	2.42	108.09	41.1	2.63	89.20	40.0	2.23	86.76	39.8	2.18						
February	92.97	39.9	2.33	86.11	41.2	2.09	96.47	39.7	2.43	104.54	39.6	2.64	88.98	39.9	2.23	86.76	39.8	2.18						
March	92.20	39.4	2.34	85.90	41.1	2.09	98.90	40.7	2.43	107.98	40.9	2.64	89.60	40.0	2.24	87.60	40.0	2.19						
April	91.49	39.1	2.34	85.65	40.8	2.10	98.33	40.3	2.44	107.45	40.7	2.64	89.65	40.2	2.23	87.42	40.1	2.18						
May	91.60	38.9	2.35	84.48	40.6	2.08	99.06	40.6	2.44	107.86	40.7	2.65	91.17	40.7	2.24	89.07	40.0	2.19						
	Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats <sup>2</sup>			Vegetable oils			Animal oils and fats			Miscellaneous chemicals <sup>2</sup>								
1956: Average	\$75.33	42.8	\$1.76	\$67.68	42.3	\$1.60	\$74.58	43.2	\$1.65	\$67.98	45.0	\$1.51	\$88.25	45.4	\$1.88	\$90.38	40.8	\$1.97						
1957: Average	78.20	42.5	1.84	71.83	42.1	1.60	78.67	44.7	1.76	71.52	44.7	1.60	88.75	44.6	1.99	84.03	40.4	2.08						
May	79.49	43.2	1.84	75.04	44.4	1.69	78.55	43.4	1.81	71.05	42.8	1.66	87.96	44.2	1.99	83.22	40.4	2.06						
June	78.07	42.2	1.85	71.06	41.8	1.70	80.78	43.9	1.84	73.53	43.0	1.71	89.55	45.0	1.99	84.03	40.4	2.08						
July	80.91	43.5	1.86	71.80	41.5	1.73	82.47	44.1	1.87	76.46	43.2	1.77	89.95	45.2	1.99	83.21	40.2	2.07						
August	78.81	42.6	1.85	71.97	41.6	1.73	81.10	43.6	1.86	74.90	42.8	1.75	88.31	44.6	1.98	83.82	40.3	2.08						
September	80.97	43.3	1.87	72.91	41.9	1.74	78.85	44.8	1.76	71.65	44.5	1.61	89.95	45.2	1.99	85.47	40.7	2.10						
October	77.98	41.7	1.87	72.14	41.7	1.73	78.80	45.8	1.71	72.07	46.2	1.56	88.75	45.1	1.99	84.85	40.2	2.11						
November	79.37	40.7	1.95	71.21	41.4	1.72	78.00	45.4	1.74	71.91	45.6	1.57	91.39	44.8	2.04	85.63	40.2	2.13						
December	78.58	41.8	1.88	72.49	41.9	1.73	79.17	45.5	1.74	73.15	46.3	1.58	90.32	44.0	2.03	86.46	40.4	2.14						
1958: January	79.60	42.5	1.88	73.25	42.1	1.74	80.19	44.8	1.79	74.29	45.3	1.64	90.00	43.9	2.05	85.60	40.0	2.14						
February	78.50	41.1	1.91	71.10	41.1	1.73	80.15	43.8	1.83	73.48	44.0	1.67	91.12	45.6	2.09	86.22	40.1	2.15						
March	77.53	41.4	1.88	72.88	42.2	1.68	81.10	43.6	1.86	74.63	43.9	1.70	90.29	43.2	2.09	86.18	39.9	2.16						
April	81.83	42.4	1.93	73.82	43.5	1.69	81.78	43.5	1.88	77.44	44.0	1.76	88.17	42.8	2.06	86.22	40.1	2.15						
May	80.08	41.9	1.91	78.41	44.3	1.77	81.78	42.8	1.91	77.47	42.8	1.81	87.31	42.6	2.04	86.80	40.0	2.17						
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued						Products of petroleum and coal						Rubber products											
	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics			Compressed and liquefied gases			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke, other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products								
1956: Average	\$65.30	39.9	\$1.70	\$90.06	42.1	\$2.14	\$104.39	41.1	\$2.54	\$108.30	40.9	\$2.65	\$91.32	41.7	\$2.19	\$87.23	40.2	\$2.17						
1957: Average	68.85	38.9	1.77	95.91	41.7	2.30	108.39	40.9	2.68	112.88	40.9	2.76	96.00	41.2	2.23	91.53	40.5	2.26						
May	68.64	39.0	1.76	94.81	41.4	2.29	105.75	40.9	2.61	110.84	40.9	2.71	93.02	40.8	2.28	88.80	40.0	2.22						
June	69.45	38.8	1.79	96.43	42.1	2.30	108.79	40.9	2.66	113.70	40.9	2.78	94.30	41.0	2.30	91.21	40.9	2.23						
July	67.94	38.6	1.76	96.79	41.9	2.31	111.64	41.5	2.60	115.82	41.4	2.80	98.41	41.7	2.26	94.16	41.3	2.28						
August	69.42	39.0	1.78	95.08	41.7	2.28	109.21	40.6	2.69	111.60	40.0	2.70	101.39	42.6	2.35	92.84	40.9	2.27						
September	71.06	39.7	1.79	99.09	42.1	2.33	113.30	41.5	2.73	117.01	41.2	2.84	101.81	42.6	2.39	92.97	40.6	2.29						
October	68.71	38.6	1.78	96.70	41.5	2.33	110.03	40.6	2.71	113.36	40.2	2.82	99.66	41.7	2.39	93.03	40.1	2.32						
November	69.24	38.9	1.78	99.25	41.7	2.38	111.11	40.7	2.73	116.87	40.8	2.84	95.51	40.3	2.37	93.29	40.6	2.33						
December	71.89	39.5	1.82	96.93	40.9	2.37	111.38	40.8	2.73	116.31	41.1	2.83	94.33	39.8	2.37	92.40	40.6	2.31						
1958: January	70.80	38.9	1.82	97.58	41.0	2.38	109.99	40.4	2.72	115.06	40.8	2.82	93.06	39.1	2.38	87.48	38.2	2.29						
February	71.94	39.1	1.84	97.82	41.1	2.38	108.53	39.9	2.72	113.34	40.3	2.81	92.02	38.5	2.39	85.04	37.5	2.28						
March	71.37	39.0	1.83	96.15	40.4	2.38	109.07	40.1	2.72	114.04	40.6	2.81	91.25	38.5	2.37	87.02	38.0	2.29						
April	72.52	39.2	1.85	98.23	41.1	2.39	110.97	40.5	2.74	115.59	40.7	2.84	94.96	39.9	2.38	88.88	37.5	2.29						
May	73.30	39.2	1.87	98.71	41.3	2.39	109.89	40.4	2.72	113.36	40.2	2.82	97.34	40.9	2.38	87.86	38.2	2.30						
	Rubber products—Continued																							
	Tires and inner tubes						Rubber footwear						Other rubber products						Total: Leather and leather products					
	Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products			Leather: Tanned, curried, and finished			Industrial leather belting and packing								
1956: Average	\$100.95	39.9	\$2.53	\$71.89	39.5	\$1.82	\$78.96	40.7	\$1.94	\$86.02	37.6	\$1.49	\$74.24	39.7	\$1.87	\$78.71	40.6	\$1.82						
1957: Average	106.52	40.5	2.63	73.47	39.3	1.86	82.62	40.7	2.03	87.60	37.4	1.54	76.64	39.3	1.95	77.27	41.1	1.98						
May	103.46	40.2	2.58	71.92	39.3	1.83	79.80	40.1	1.99	85.75	36.2	1.54	75.27	39.0	1.93	74.34	40.4	1.84						
June	107.23	41.4	2.59	72.29	39.5	1.83	81.81	40.7	2.01	88.21	37.8	1.54	77.81	39.9	1.95	74.77	40.3	1.86						
July	112.20	42.5	2.64	72.13	39.2	1.84	82.62	40.7	2.03	88.67	38.1	1.54	76.63	39.4	1.95	77.36	40.5	1.91						
August	107.83	41.0	2.63	73.05	39.7	1.84	83.84	41.1	2.04	88.67	38.1	1.54	77.22	39.4	1.96	78.91	41.1	1.92						
September	107.20	40.3	2.66	74.45	39.6	1.88	85.08	41.1	2.07	87.66	37.2	1.55	77.42	39.3	1.97	79.13	41.0	1.93						
October	105.18	39.1	2.69	76.02	39.8	1.91	86.10	41.0	2.10	87.94	36.8	1.55	77.81	39.1	1.99	77.90	41.0	1.90						
November	106.62	39.2	2.72	78.96	40.7	1.94	85.05	40.5	2.10	87.31	36.5	1.57	77.61	39.0	1.99	75.34	40.8	1.93						
December	105.84	39.2	2.70	79.35	40.9	1.94	84.03	40.4	2.08	88.34	37.4	1.56	78.80	39.6	1.99	76.76	40.4	1.90						
1958: January	106.52	39.9	2.67	74.87	39.2	1.91	80.94	39.1	2.07	88.19	37.8	1.56	77.83	39.1	1.98	77.43	39.7	1.90						
February	103.02	38.1	2.65	74.98	39.1	1.91	80.35	38.6	2.07	87.41	36.8	1.57	78.63	38.9	1.98	71.25	37.7	1.89						
March	106.05	37.0	2.65	76.61	39.9	1.92	79.87	38.4	2.08	86.83	36.2	1.57	77.93	38.4	1.97	72.58	38.4	1.89						
April	105.67	36.1	2.65	75.46	39.3	1.92	79.87	38.2	2.08	85.54	34.1	1.57	74.65	37.7	1.98	69.19	37.0	1.87						
May	109.86	37.4	2.67	75.85	39.3	1.93	80.29	38.6	2.08	85.26	35.2	1.57	75.82	38.1	1.99	70.87	37.3	1.91						



TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry<sup>1</sup>-Con.

Year and month	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Transportation and public utilities
Manufacturing-Continued																			Transportation and public utilities
Nondurable goods-Continued																			Transportation
Leather and leather products-Continued																			Class I railroads <sup>2</sup>
	Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods			Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods						
1956: Average	\$53.63	37.5	\$1.43	\$53.57	37.2	\$1.44	\$62.88	39.3	\$1.60	\$51.00	37.5	\$1.36	\$48.47	37.0	\$1.31	\$88.40	41.7	\$2.12	
1957: Average	55.42	37.7	1.47	55.13	37.0	1.49	62.43	38.3	1.63	53.68	37.8	1.42	49.59	36.2	1.37	94.24	41.7	2.26	
May	54.68	37.2	1.47	53.04	35.6	1.49	61.56	38.0	1.62	51.05	35.7	1.43	49.46	36.1	1.37	94.55	42.4	2.23	
June	57.72	39.0	1.48	55.73	37.4	1.49	63.50	39.2	1.62	52.82	37.2	1.42	50.01	36.5	1.37	93.07	41.0	2.27	
July	56.74	38.6	1.47	56.09	37.9	1.48	64.40	40.0	1.61	53.34	37.3	1.43	49.32	36.0	1.37	95.42	42.6	2.24	
August	56.30	38.3	1.47	56.32	37.8	1.49	63.27	39.3	1.61	54.14	38.4	1.41	50.32	37.0	1.36	95.00	42.3	2.26	
September	53.95	36.7	1.47	54.90	36.0	1.50	65.11	39.7	1.71	55.58	38.0	1.41	50.18	36.6	1.37	93.71	41.1	2.28	
October	53.28	37.1	1.49	54.15	36.1	1.50	62.21	37.7	1.65	54.10	38.1	1.42	49.78	36.9	1.36	94.85	42.2	2.25	
November	54.81	36.3	1.51	53.91	35.7	1.51	61.92	37.3	1.66	56.16	39.0	1.44	48.37	34.8	1.39	97.62	40.9	2.40	
December	57.45	38.3	1.50	55.35	36.9	1.50	61.25	36.9	1.66	54.95	38.7	1.42	48.69	35.8	1.36	97.02	40.8	2.40	
1958: January	56.55	37.7	1.50	56.17	37.2	1.51	56.62	33.5	1.69	54.67	37.7	1.45	49.32	36.0	1.37	99.01	41.6	2.38	
February	55.65	37.1	1.50	54.96	36.4	1.51	59.32	35.1	1.69	55.83	38.5	1.45	50.46	36.3	1.39	101.26	41.5	2.44	
March	53.70	35.8	1.50	53.96	35.5	1.52	60.29	36.1	1.67	56.12	38.7	1.45	50.40	36.0	1.40	96.24	40.1	2.40	
April	52.90	34.8	1.52	49.68	32.9	1.51	62.33	37.1	1.68	52.49	36.2	1.45	50.34	35.7	1.41	98.95	41.4	2.39	
May	55.12	36.5	1.51	51.79	34.3	1.51	63.63	38.8	1.64	52.13	36.2	1.44	50.12	35.8	1.40				
Transportation and public utilities-Continued																			
Transportation-Con.																			Other public utilities
	Local railways and buslines			Telephone			Switchboard operating employees <sup>3</sup>			Line construction employees <sup>4</sup>			Telegraph <sup>5</sup>			Total: Gas and electric utilities			
1956: Average	\$84.48	43.1	\$1.96	\$73.47	39.5	\$1.86	\$93.70	37.7	\$1.61	\$101.36	43.5	\$2.33	\$82.74	42.0	\$1.97	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22	
1957: Average	88.56	43.2	2.05	76.05	39.0	1.95	92.70	37.1	1.69	102.48	42.7	2.40	87.36	41.5	2.09	95.30	40.9	2.33	
May	88.71	43.7	2.03	75.66	39.0	1.94	93.27	37.0	1.71	101.63	42.7	2.38	89.25	42.5	2.10	93.61	40.7	2.30	
June	89.96	44.1	2.04	76.44	39.2	1.95	93.21	37.4	1.69	103.20	43.0	2.40	88.62	42.2	2.10	95.30	40.9	2.33	
July	90.02	43.7	2.06	76.63	39.5	1.94	94.05	37.9	1.69	103.63	43.0	2.41	88.62	42.2	2.10	96.00	41.2	2.33	
August	89.40	43.4	2.06	75.47	38.9	1.94	92.50	37.2	1.68	101.76	42.4	2.40	87.99	41.9	2.10	95.94	41.0	2.34	
September	90.05	43.5	2.07	75.66	38.8	1.95	96.86	39.1	1.71	101.40	41.9	2.42	87.99	41.9	2.10	97.17	41.0	2.37	
October	89.47	43.0	2.07	75.22	39.2	1.97	93.41	37.8	1.70	104.60	42.8	2.43	87.15	41.5	2.10	97.58	41.0	2.38	
November	88.50	42.9	2.07	79.20	40.0	1.98	92.87	37.2	1.69	104.92	43.0	2.44	85.69	41.0	2.09	97.38	41.0	2.38	
December	89.65	43.1	2.08	77.59	38.6	2.01	92.11	35.9	1.73	105.22	42.6	2.47	85.89	40.9	2.10	98.88	41.2	2.40	
1958: January	88.61	42.6	2.08	76.38	38.0	2.01	91.07	35.3	1.73	102.09	41.5	2.46	85.90	41.1	2.09	97.51	40.8	2.39	
February	88.83	42.5	2.09	76.78	38.2	2.01	93.16	36.3	1.74	101.76	41.2	2.47	86.10	41.0	2.10	98.81	41.0	2.41	
March	89.03	42.6	2.09	76.36	37.8	2.02	91.25	35.2	1.74	102.18	41.2	2.48	86.52	41.2	2.10	97.77	40.4	2.42	
April	90.10	42.7	2.11	76.53	37.7	2.03	91.42	35.3	1.74	101.84	40.9	2.49	87.35	41.4	2.11	99.55	40.8	2.44	
May	90.30	43.0	2.10	76.91	37.7	2.04	93.01	35.6	1.77	102.00	40.8	2.50	89.04	42.0	2.12	98.42	40.5	2.43	
Transportation and public utilities-Continued																			
Other public utilities-Continued																			
	Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores			
1956: Average	\$69.38	41.5	\$2.25	\$86.30	40.9	\$2.11	\$93.11	41.2	\$2.20	\$81.20	40.4	\$2.01	\$90.60	38.6	\$1.87	\$43.40	35.0	\$1.24	
1957: Average	77.06	41.3	2.35	90.13	40.6	2.22	97.10	40.8	2.38	84.42	40.2	2.10	92.48	38.1	1.84	44.85	34.5	1.30	
May	95.76	41.1	2.33	88.04	40.2	2.19	95.18	40.5	2.35	83.81	40.1	2.09	92.32	38.0	1.84	44.67	34.1	1.31	
June	98.59	41.6	2.37	89.42	40.1	2.23	96.05	40.7	2.36	85.03	40.3	2.11	93.41	38.2	1.86	45.75	34.4	1.33	
July	98.41	41.7	2.36	90.72	40.5	2.24	97.58	41.0	2.38	85.24	40.4	2.11	94.46	38.6	1.87	45.67	34.6	1.32	
August	97.88	41.3	2.37	90.09	40.4	2.23	97.09	41.0	2.39	85.24	40.4	2.11	94.08	38.6	1.86	45.72	34.9	1.31	
September	98.47	41.2	2.39	91.76	40.6	2.26	98.98	40.9	2.42	86.05	40.4	2.13	93.63	38.1	1.87	44.80	34.2	1.31	
October	98.64	41.1	2.40	93.07	41.0	2.27	99.80	40.9	2.44	85.63	40.2	2.13	92.79	37.6	1.67	44.48	33.7	1.32	
November	99.29	41.2	2.41	93.25	40.9	2.28	99.80	40.9	2.44	85.60	40.0	2.14	92.25	37.5	1.66	44.15	33.7	1.31	
December	99.95	41.3	2.42	94.58	41.3	2.29	100.86	41.0	2.46	86.46	40.4	2.14	92.43	38.3	1.63	46.08	36.0	1.28	
1958: January	98.98	40.9	2.42	92.80	40.7	2.28	100.21	40.9	2.45	85.41	40.1	2.13	93.50	37.8	1.68	45.77	33.9	1.35	
February	99.14	40.8	2.43	96.05	41.4	2.32	100.86	41.0	2.46	85.57	39.8	2.15	93.50	37.8	1.68	45.69	34.1	1.34	
March	99.80	40.9	2.44	93.15	40.5	2.30	98.85	39.7	2.49	85.79	39.9	2.15	93.13	37.8	1.67	45.75	34.4	1.33	
April	100.45	41.0	2.45	92.46	40.2	2.30	103.48	40.9	2.53	85.14	39.6	2.15	93.50	37.8	1.68	45.83	34.2	1.34	
May	99.72	40.7	2.45	92.46	40.2	2.30	102.47	40.5	2.53	86.40	40.0	2.16	93.88	37.8	1.69	46.31	34.3	1.35	
Wholesale and retail trade																			
	Department stores and general mail-order houses			Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Other retail trade			Furniture and appliances stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores
1956: Average	\$48.77	35.0	\$1.37	\$63.38	37.5	\$1.69	\$81.28	43.7	\$1.86	\$47.54	34.7	\$1.37	\$69.30	42.0	\$1.65	\$72.68	42.5	\$1.71	
1957: Average	46.26	34.9	1.44	65.50	36.8	1.75	83.22	43.6	1.92	49.13	34.4	1.42	71.23	41.9	1.70	74.09	42.2	1.77	
May	50.32	34.7	1.45	64.59	36.7	1.76	84.48	44.0	1.92	48.42	34.1	1.42	71.06	41.8	1.70	75.25	42.5	1.77	
June	51.30	34.9	1.47	66.04	37.1	1.78	84.73	43.9	1.93	49.91	34.9	1.43	71.65	41.9	1.71	75.65	42.8	1.78	
July	51.01	34.7	1.47	67.46	37.9	1.78	84.29	43.9	1.92	50.77	35.5	1.43	71.14	41.6	1.71	76.01	42.7	1.78	
August	50.95	34.9	1.46	67.28	37.8	1.78	84.73	43.9	1.93	49.77	35.3	1.41	72.41	41.8	1.72	76.01	42.7	1.78	
September	50.66	34.7	1.46	66.43	36.7	1.81	84.10	43.8	1.92	49.68	34.5	1.44	71.90	41.8	1.72	76.32	42.4	1.80	

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings
	Finance, insurance, and real estate <sup>2</sup>			Service and miscellaneous									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round <sup>3</sup>			Personal services						
							Laundries		Cleaning and dyeing plants			Motion picture production and distribution <sup>4</sup>	
1956: Average.....	\$61.97	\$97.56	\$77.49	\$42.13	40.9	\$1.03	\$42.32	40.3	\$1.05	\$46.77	39.5	\$1.26	\$91.66
1957: Average.....	64.21	98.77	80.73	43.52	40.3	1.08	43.27	39.7	1.09	50.57	38.9	1.30	99.48
May.....	63.67	101.21	80.47	43.23	40.4	1.07	43.30	40.3	1.09	52.79	40.3	1.31	97.66
June.....	63.50	100.13	80.95	43.42	40.2	1.08	44.04	40.4	1.09	52.40	40.0	1.31	101.06
July.....	64.52	101.44	81.33	43.93	40.3	1.09	43.38	39.8	1.09	46.91	38.1	1.31	100.33
August.....	64.31	96.84	81.43	44.25	40.5	1.09	43.34	39.4	1.10	48.88	37.6	1.30	100.83
September.....	64.48	95.44	81.13	44.11	40.1	1.10	43.96	39.6	1.11	51.35	39.2	1.31	98.52
October.....	64.74	97.70	80.77	44.00	40.0	1.10	43.73	39.4	1.11	51.35	38.9	1.32	103.02
November.....	64.64	98.99	81.02	44.40	40.0	1.11	43.29	39.0	1.11	49.78	38.0	1.31	100.73
December.....	65.15	98.00	81.78	44.60	39.9	1.12	43.85	39.5	1.11	50.30	38.4	1.31	103.07
1958: January.....	65.56	98.19	82.12	44.40	40.0	1.11	43.68	39.0	1.12	49.27	37.9	1.30	97.43
February.....	65.60	97.77	82.68	44.58	39.8	1.12	43.23	38.6	1.12	47.09	36.5	1.29	98.79
March.....	65.53	95.65	82.60	44.29	39.9	1.11	43.66	39.0	1.12	49.53	38.1	1.30	97.84
April.....	65.00	98.64	82.38	44.29	39.9	1.11	44.30	39.2	1.13	50.70	38.7	1.31	95.43
May.....	66.36	100.46	81.76	44.69	39.9	1.12	44.86	39.7	1.13	52.40	39.7	1.32	96.69

<sup>1</sup> For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958 and coverage of these series, see footnote 1, table A-2.

In addition, hours and earnings data for anthracite mining have been revised from January 1953 and are not comparable with those published in issues prior to August 1958.

For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, to nonsupervisory workers and working supervisors.

Data for the latest month are preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

<sup>3</sup> Averages shown for 1956 are not strictly comparable with those for later years.

<sup>4</sup> Data beginning with January 1958 are not strictly comparable with those shown for earlier years.

<sup>5</sup> Figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I).

<sup>6</sup> Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. In 1957, such employees made up 39 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

<sup>7</sup> Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. In 1957, such employees made up 29 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

<sup>8</sup> Data relate to domestic nonsupervisory employees except messengers.

<sup>9</sup> Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings data are not available.

<sup>10</sup> Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1108 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except that for Class I railroads (see footnote 5).

TABLE C-2. Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars<sup>1</sup>

Item	1958					1957									Annual average	
	May <sup>2</sup>	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1957	1956	
<i>Manufacturing</i>																
Gross average weekly earnings:																
Current dollars.....	\$81.83	\$80.81	\$81.45	\$80.64	\$81.66	\$82.74	\$82.92	\$82.56	\$82.99	\$82.80	\$82.39	\$82.80	\$81.78	\$82.39	\$79.09	
1947-49 dollars.....	66.21	65.43	66.06	65.83	66.77	68.04	68.19	68.18	68.53	68.43	68.20	68.59	68.38	68.54	68.84	
Net spendable average weekly earnings:																
Worker with no dependents:																
Current dollars.....	67.12	66.30	66.81	66.17	66.98	67.85	67.99	67.70	68.05	67.90	67.57	67.90	67.06	67.57	65.86	
1947-49 dollars.....	54.30	53.08	54.18	54.02	54.77	55.80	55.91	55.90	56.19	56.12	55.94	56.40	56.00	56.21	56.68	
Worker with 3 dependents:																
Current dollars.....	74.51	73.67	74.20	73.54	74.37	75.26	75.40	75.11	75.46	75.31	74.97	75.31	74.47	74.97	73.22	
1947-49 dollars.....	60.28	59.65	60.18	60.03	60.81	61.89	62.01	62.02	62.31	62.24	62.06	62.65	62.27	62.37	63.01	

<sup>1</sup> For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A-2.

Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for which the worker is liable. The amount of tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) a worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income receivers.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing without direct regard to marital status, family composition, or other sources of income.

Gross and net spendable average weekly earnings expressed in 1947-49 dollars indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-3. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activities<sup>1</sup>

[1947-49=100]

Industry	1958						1957							Annual average	
	June <sup>1</sup>	May <sup>2</sup>	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1957	1956
Total.....	93.8	90.9	89.0	89.9	89.7	93.9	99.7	102.0	105.9	108.2	108.9	106.6	108.0	105.6	109.9
Mining.....	66.7	65.2	64.5	67.0	69.3	72.6	76.9	76.1	79.8	83.1	83.4	83.3	84.9	81.4	83.8
Contract construction.....	129.6	122.7	109.1	98.9	83.9	102.4	112.9	120.2	137.0	141.3	145.5	143.2	141.2	127.3	135.0
Manufacturing.....	90.5	88.1	87.8	90.2	91.5	94.1	99.3	101.1	103.2	105.1	105.4	102.9	104.8	104.1	108.1
Durable goods.....	93.4	91.4	91.6	94.4	95.7	96.5	105.7	108.3	110.0	111.0	112.4	110.9	114.9	112.9	117.3
Ordnance and accessories.....	293.9	300.5	303.9	298.2	294.4	302.2	305.5	304.3	309.2	325.0	335.1	329.9	343.6	339.4	378.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	76.2	70.7	66.2	65.6	65.4	66.4	70.1	72.9	77.6	76.3	82.3	79.2	83.6	76.6	88.1
Furniture and fixtures.....	92.5	88.9	89.0	92.7	93.7	95.1	101.9	103.1	107.4	108.5	107.4	101.0	102.8	103.9	107.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	94.9	91.1	88.9	89.2	89.2	93.0	98.9	102.8	105.5	107.3	107.0	101.9	106.9	104.5	109.6
Primary metal industries.....	80.7	77.6	77.2	81.0	82.7	87.8	94.3	97.0	99.7	103.2	104.5	105.4	108.3	105.4	110.6
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	97.2	94.6	94.8	98.0	99.8	105.1	111.8	115.3	116.1	116.3	115.2	113.3	116.8	115.9	116.6
Machinery (except electrical).....	86.8	87.6	89.9	92.9	93.7	97.1	100.7	101.1	104.5	107.5	106.2	109.2	112.9	111.0	116.5
Electrical machinery.....	112.1	109.2	110.9	114.3	116.7	120.9	127.2	131.0	133.5	137.6	134.7	130.8	134.1	134.0	138.5
Transportation equipment.....	106.5	106.8	108.3	113.5	116.5	122.9	133.4	135.5	139.0	125.9	135.6	134.9	140.0	139.6	138.5
Instruments and related products.....	102.2	101.3	104.0	105.4	105.8	109.5	112.9	114.9	118.4	117.6	116.6	114.1	117.2	117.5	121.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	90.6	88.6	88.6	90.1	89.7	89.4	93.6	103.0	106.6	107.9	103.8	95.7	101.3	101.2	105.9
Nondurable goods.....	87.0	84.2	83.3	85.2	86.6	87.8	91.7	92.4	95.1	95.1	97.0	93.5	92.8	93.7	97.0
Food and kindred products.....	83.9	78.3	75.4	74.7	75.5	77.8	83.6	86.4	91.8	100.4	97.8	92.9	86.1	86.4	90.6
Tobacco manufactures.....	66.7	65.5	66.1	68.4	74.5	81.2	86.0	81.5	91.9	100.3	88.4	70.2	70.9	80.8	86.4
Textile-mill products.....	67.7	65.4	64.5	66.5	68.0	68.1	72.5	72.7	74.7	75.3	75.1	72.9	74.8	74.7	80.6
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	93.0	91.3	90.5	94.0	96.2	95.7	98.7	100.4	102.4	105.4	106.0	98.3	99.3	102.0	104.1
Paper and allied products.....	107.7	104.0	104.5	105.8	105.9	108.2	112.0	112.7	114.8	115.8	114.1	112.1	114.4	113.9	116.4
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	108.7	107.3	108.4	109.5	108.7	109.5	113.5	112.2	113.7	114.1	111.5	110.6	111.7	112.4	112.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	97.2	99.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	101.5	104.1	104.4	105.3	105.7	104.5	104.3	105.7	106.2	108.3
Products of petroleum and coal.....	85.2	84.5	84.1	83.2	83.9	86.2	88.2	89.3	89.9	93.2	91.2	93.1	92.2	91.1	93.8
Rubber products.....	86.1	82.7	83.0	87.8	89.7	95.5	104.3	105.1	105.8	105.6	105.2	103.9	101.1	104.8	106.7
Leather and leather products.....	85.0	78.0	75.2	85.3	88.6	88.8	89.8	87.7	88.8	90.5	94.1	91.6	91.2	90.8	93.9

<sup>1</sup> For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A-2.  
 For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-4. Indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls in industrial and construction activities<sup>1</sup>

[1947-49=100]

Activity	1958						1957							Annual average	
	June <sup>2</sup>	May <sup>2</sup>	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1957	1956
Mining.....		99.6	98.2	103.6	108.0	112.5	119.2	117.6	123.1	129.7	128.5	128.6	130.5	124.3	121.6
Contract construction.....		205.2	183.2	166.3	145.5	172.8	188.9	200.2	229.6	234.1	237.4	232.2	227.6	207.1	207.7
Manufacturing.....	144.7	140.7	139.6	143.6	144.9	149.9	157.3	160.7	162.6	164.7	164.6	160.9	163.7	162.7	161.4

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table C-3.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



TABLE C-5. Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time <sup>2</sup>	Gross	Ex- cluding over- time <sup>2</sup>
	Durable goods															
	Total: Manu- facturing		Total: Durable goods		Ordnance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furni- ture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	
1956: Average.....	\$1.98	\$1.91	\$2.10	\$2.03	\$2.19	\$2.12	\$1.76	\$1.69	\$1.69	\$1.64	\$1.96	\$1.88	\$2.36	\$2.29	\$2.07	\$2.00
1957: Average.....	2.07	2.01	2.24	2.14	2.34	2.28	1.81	1.75	1.75	1.70	2.03	1.95	2.50	2.44	2.18	2.11
May.....	2.06	2.00	2.18	2.12	2.31	2.25	1.82	1.76	1.74	1.70	2.03	1.95	2.45	2.40	2.16	2.09
June.....	2.07	2.01	2.19	2.13	2.33	2.28	1.84	1.77	1.75	1.70	2.04	1.96	2.47	2.41	2.18	2.10
July.....	2.07	2.01	2.20	2.14	2.34	2.29	1.82	1.76	1.74	1.70	2.05	1.97	2.53	2.46	2.19	2.12
August.....	2.07	2.01	2.21	2.14	2.34	2.29	1.84	1.77	1.76	1.70	2.06	1.98	2.54	2.48	2.20	2.12
September.....	2.08	2.02	2.22	2.16	2.37	2.32	1.84	1.77	1.77	1.71	2.08	2.00	2.57	2.50	2.22	2.13
October.....	2.09	2.03	2.23	2.17	2.38	2.35	1.84	1.78	1.77	1.71	2.09	2.01	2.55	2.50	2.22	2.15
November.....	2.11	2.05	2.24	2.18	2.40	2.36	1.84	1.78	1.76	1.71	2.11	2.03	2.54	2.50	2.23	2.16
December.....	2.10	2.05	2.24	2.19	2.42	2.37	1.83	1.78	1.77	1.72	2.10	2.03	2.55	2.51	2.23	2.16
1958: January.....	2.11	2.06	2.24	2.20	2.44	2.38	1.81	1.75	1.75	1.72	2.10	2.04	2.56	2.52	2.23	2.17
February.....	2.10	2.06	2.24	2.20	2.44	2.38	1.82	1.77	1.77	1.73	2.09	2.04	2.56	2.53	2.22	2.18
March.....	2.11	2.07	2.25	2.21	2.45	2.39	1.82	1.77	1.77	1.74	2.09	2.03	2.57	2.54	2.23	2.19
April.....	2.11	2.07	2.25	2.21	2.46	2.40	1.84	1.79	1.77	1.74	2.09	2.03	2.58	2.54	2.24	2.20
May <sup>3</sup> .....	2.12	2.07	2.25	2.21	2.47	2.42	1.87	1.81	1.77	1.74	2.09	2.03	2.58	2.55	2.25	2.21
	Durable goods—Continued								Nondurable goods							
	Machinery (except elec- trical)		Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Non- durable goods		Food and kin- dred products		Tobacco manu- factures	
1956: Average.....	\$2.21	\$2.12	\$1.98	\$1.92	\$2.31	\$2.23	\$2.01	\$1.96	\$1.75	\$1.69	\$1.80	\$1.75	\$1.83	\$1.76	\$1.44	\$1.42
1957: Average.....	2.30	2.23	2.07	2.02	2.41	2.35	2.11	2.06	1.81	1.76	1.88	1.83	1.93	1.86	1.52	1.50
May.....	2.28	2.21	2.05	2.01	2.37	2.32	2.09	2.04	1.81	1.76	1.88	1.83	1.94	1.87	1.58	1.56
June.....	2.30	2.23	2.06	2.01	2.40	2.34	2.10	2.06	1.80	1.75	1.89	1.83	1.93	1.86	1.58	1.55
July.....	2.30	2.23	2.08	2.03	2.41	2.35	2.10	2.06	1.81	1.76	1.89	1.83	1.91	1.83	1.61	1.57
August.....	2.30	2.23	2.06	2.01	2.42	2.37	2.10	2.06	1.80	1.75	1.88	1.82	1.90	1.83	1.48	1.46
September.....	2.32	2.26	2.07	2.02	2.45	2.39	2.13	2.08	1.80	1.75	1.90	1.83	1.91	1.84	1.45	1.42
October.....	2.33	2.27	2.08	2.04	2.47	2.40	2.13	2.08	1.81	1.75	1.90	1.84	1.94	1.87	1.46	1.44
November.....	2.33	2.28	2.10	2.06	2.50	2.41	2.13	2.08	1.82	1.77	1.97	1.86	1.96	1.89	1.54	1.51
December.....	2.34	2.29	2.11	2.08	2.48	2.42	2.14	2.09	1.83	1.78	1.92	1.88	1.97	1.90	1.54	1.51
1958: January.....	2.34	2.30	2.12	2.10	2.46	2.41	2.15	2.11	1.85	1.81	1.92	1.88	2.01	1.94	1.56	1.53
February.....	2.35	2.30	2.13	2.11	2.46	2.42	2.15	2.12	1.84	1.80	1.92	1.87	2.01	1.94	1.56	1.55
March.....	2.36	2.31	2.14	2.11	2.47	2.43	2.17	2.13	1.84	1.80	1.93	1.88	2.02	1.95	1.59	1.58
April.....	2.36	2.32	2.14	2.11	2.47	2.44	2.17	2.14	1.85	1.81	1.94	1.89	2.01	1.95	1.65	1.62
May <sup>3</sup> .....	2.37	2.33	2.14	2.12	2.50	2.45	2.17	2.14	1.84	1.80	1.94	1.89	2.02	1.95	1.65	1.62
	Nondurable goods—Continued															
	Textile-mill products		Apparel and other finished textile products		Paper and allied products		Printing, pub- lishing, and al- lied industries <sup>4</sup>		Chemicals and allied products		Products of petroleum and coal		Rubber prod- ucts		Leather and leather prod- ucts	
1956: Average.....	\$1.45	\$1.40	\$1.45	\$1.43	\$1.94	\$1.84	\$2.42	-----	\$2.11	\$2.05	\$2.54	\$2.47	\$2.17	\$2.09	\$1.49	\$1.47
1957: Average.....	1.50	1.46	1.49	1.47	2.04	1.94	2.50	-----	2.22	2.16	2.65	2.59	2.20	2.18	1.54	1.52
May.....	1.50	1.46	1.48	1.46	2.01	1.92	2.50	-----	2.20	2.14	2.61	2.54	2.22	2.16	1.54	1.52
June.....	1.50	1.46	1.48	1.46	2.03	1.94	2.50	-----	2.23	2.17	2.66	2.60	2.23	2.15	1.54	1.52
July.....	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.48	2.06	1.96	2.50	-----	2.25	2.19	2.69	2.62	2.28	2.18	1.54	1.51
August.....	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.48	2.06	1.96	2.51	-----	2.25	2.19	2.69	2.63	2.27	2.18	1.54	1.51
September.....	1.51	1.46	1.51	1.48	2.08	1.97	2.53	-----	2.25	2.19	2.73	2.66	2.29	2.21	1.55	1.52
October.....	1.51	1.47	1.49	1.47	2.08	1.98	2.53	-----	2.24	2.18	2.71	2.65	2.32	2.23	1.55	1.53
November.....	1.51	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.08	1.99	2.52	-----	2.26	2.20	2.73	2.67	2.33	2.25	1.57	1.54
December.....	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.48	2.08	1.99	2.54	-----	2.25	2.21	2.73	2.68	2.31	2.23	1.55	1.53
1958: January.....	1.50	1.47	1.51	1.49	2.08	1.99	2.54	-----	2.27	2.22	2.72	2.68	2.29	2.25	1.56	1.54
February.....	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.08	1.99	2.53	-----	2.28	2.23	2.72	2.68	2.28	2.24	1.56	1.54
March.....	1.50	1.47	1.49	1.47	2.08	2.00	2.56	-----	2.27	2.22	2.72	2.68	2.29	2.25	1.57	1.55
April.....	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.09	2.01	2.55	-----	2.27	2.22	2.74	2.69	2.29	2.25	1.57	1.56
May <sup>3</sup> .....	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.49	2.10	2.01	2.57	-----	2.29	2.24	2.73	2.66	2.30	2.26	1.57	1.55

<sup>1</sup> For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A-2.

<sup>2</sup> Derived by assuming that the overtime hours shown in table C-6 are paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>4</sup> Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime, are not available separately

for the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, as graduated over-  
time rates are found to an extent likely to make average overtime pay signifi-  
cantly above time and one-half. Inclusion of data for the industry in the  
nondurable-goods total has little effect.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-6. Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Gross	Overtime <sup>1</sup>	Gross	Overtime <sup>1</sup>	Gross	Overtime <sup>1</sup>	Gross	Overtime <sup>1</sup>	Gross	Overtime <sup>1</sup>	Gross	Overtime <sup>1</sup>	Gross	Overtime <sup>1</sup>	Gross	Overtime <sup>1</sup>
	Total manufacturing	Durable goods														
		Total: Durable goods	Ordnance and accessories	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	Furniture and fixtures	Stone, clay, and glass products	Primary metal industries	Fabricated metal products								
1956: Average.....	40.4	2.8	41.1	3.0	41.8	2.9	40.3	3.3	40.8	2.8	41.1	3.6	40.9	2.8	41.2	3.0
1957: Average.....	39.8	2.4	40.3	2.4	40.8	2.0	39.8	2.8	40.0	2.3	40.5	3.1	39.5	2.0	40.8	2.8
May.....	39.7	2.2	40.3	2.2	40.7	2.1	40.2	2.8	39.2	1.9	40.8	3.1	39.6	1.8	40.9	2.9
June.....	40.0	2.4	40.5	2.4	40.7	2.0	40.7	2.1	39.7	2.3	40.8	3.3	40.2	2.2	41.1	2.9
July.....	39.8	2.4	40.0	2.3	40.0	1.6	39.5	2.9	39.3	2.2	40.4	3.3	39.7	2.1	40.7	2.8
August.....	40.0	2.4	40.3	2.3	40.1	1.6	41.1	3.2	40.7	2.6	40.8	3.3	39.3	1.8	40.9	2.9
September.....	39.9	2.5	40.2	2.5	40.1	1.6	38.9	3.1	40.9	2.7	40.7	3.4	39.4	2.1	41.4	3.3
October.....	39.5	2.3	39.8	2.3	39.9	1.2	40.2	2.9	40.7	2.6	40.5	3.2	38.5	1.6	40.7	2.9
November.....	39.3	2.3	39.7	2.2	40.0	1.3	39.1	2.7	39.7	2.2	40.1	3.0	38.2	1.4	40.5	2.7
December.....	39.4	2.0	39.8	1.9	40.8	1.7	39.0	2.5	39.9	2.3	39.8	2.7	38.1	1.2	40.2	2.1
1958: January.....	38.7	1.7	38.9	1.6	41.3	2.0	38.5	2.2	38.5	1.6	39.2	2.4	37.2	1.2	39.3	1.7
February.....	38.4	1.6	38.6	1.5	40.6	1.9	38.7	2.2	38.4	1.5	38.6	2.2	36.8	1.0	38.9	1.6
March.....	38.6	1.6	39.0	1.5	40.7	1.9	38.9	2.4	38.6	1.5	39.1	2.2	37.1	.9	39.2	1.6
April.....	38.3	1.5	38.8	1.4	40.7	1.9	38.8	2.2	38.0	1.3	39.0	2.2	36.9	1.0	38.9	1.5
May <sup>1</sup> .....	38.6	1.7	39.1	1.5	40.6	1.8	39.6	2.6	37.8	1.3	39.7	2.6	37.4	.9	39.3	1.7
Durable goods—Continued																
Nondurable goods																
	Machinery (except electrical)	Electrical machinery	Transportation equipment	Instruments and related products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Total: Nondurable goods	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures								
1956: Average.....	42.2	3.7	40.8	2.6	40.9	2.9	40.8	2.3	40.3	2.6	39.5	2.5	41.0	3.3	38.9	1.1
1957: Average.....	41.0	2.6	40.1	1.9	40.4	2.4	40.3	2.0	39.9	2.3	39.1	2.4	40.5	3.1	38.6	1.2
May.....	41.1	2.7	40.1	1.8	39.9	1.8	40.2	1.9	39.8	2.1	38.9	2.2	40.4	3.0	39.1	1.1
June.....	41.1	2.7	40.4	2.0	40.1	1.9	40.5	1.8	39.0	2.2	39.2	2.4	40.9	3.3	38.6	1.5
July.....	40.7	2.5	39.7	1.7	39.6	2.0	40.1	1.8	39.5	2.1	39.4	2.5	41.5	3.4	39.6	1.9
August.....	40.5	2.3	40.2	2.1	40.1	2.0	40.0	1.7	40.0	2.4	39.5	2.5	40.9	3.2	38.4	1.1
September.....	40.7	2.4	40.2	2.0	39.7	2.1	40.4	2.1	40.3	2.6	39.6	2.6	41.2	3.3	39.8	1.4
October.....	40.2	2.1	39.4	1.7	39.5	2.2	39.9	1.9	39.9	2.6	39.0	2.4	40.2	3.2	38.3	1.4
November.....	39.7	1.9	39.5	1.5	40.6	3.0	40.0	1.9	39.7	2.4	38.8	2.4	40.4	3.3	37.4	1.5
December.....	40.3	1.9	39.6	1.3	40.2	2.0	39.8	1.8	39.6	2.2	39.0	2.2	40.7	3.0	39.1	1.4
1958: January.....	39.7	1.6	39.1	1.0	38.8	1.4	39.6	1.5	39.2	1.8	38.3	1.9	40.1	2.9	39.0	1.1
February.....	39.2	1.5	39.0	1.0	38.6	1.3	39.3	1.2	39.0	1.8	38.1	1.9	39.7	2.6	37.9	.7
March.....	39.5	1.6	39.1	1.0	39.4	1.3	39.4	1.2	39.2	1.8	38.1	1.9	39.6	2.5	37.1	.8
April.....	39.3	1.5	39.0	.9	39.3	1.2	39.5	1.1	39.0	1.7	37.7	1.7	39.7	2.5	38.0	1.3
May <sup>1</sup> .....	39.4	1.5	39.1	1.0	39.7	1.4	39.2	1.1	39.1	1.7	38.1	1.8	40.2	2.8	38.3	1.5
Nondurable goods—Continued																
	Textile-mill products	Apparel and other finished textile products	Paper and allied products	Printing, publishing, and allied industries	Chemicals and allied products	Products of petroleum and coal	Rubber products	Leather and leather products								
1956: Average.....	39.6	2.6	36.3	1.2	42.8	4.6	38.8	3.2	41.3	2.3	41.1	2.0	40.2	2.8	37.6	1.4
1957: Average.....	38.9	2.2	36.0	1.1	42.3	4.3	38.5	3.0	41.2	2.2	40.9	1.9	40.5	2.8	37.4	1.3
May.....	38.4	2.0	35.8	1.0	42.0	4.0	38.5	2.9	41.2	2.2	40.9	2.2	40.0	2.5	36.2	.9
June.....	38.9	2.3	35.8	1.0	42.2	4.2	38.4	2.8	41.2	2.2	40.9	2.0	40.9	3.1	37.8	1.2
July.....	38.6	2.1	36.1	1.1	42.3	4.6	38.3	2.8	41.0	2.3	41.5	2.2	41.3	3.8	38.1	1.3
August.....	39.1	2.2	36.8	1.4	42.5	4.5	38.6	3.1	41.0	2.2	40.6	1.8	40.9	3.2	38.1	1.5
September.....	39.1	2.4	36.7	1.4	42.9	4.8	38.8	3.3	41.2	2.3	41.5	2.2	40.6	3.0	37.2	1.3
October.....	39.1	2.3	35.9	1.2	42.4	4.5	38.4	3.0	41.0	2.2	40.6	1.8	40.1	2.9	36.8	1.2
November.....	38.6	2.3	35.4	1.1	41.9	4.0	38.0	2.8	41.0	2.2	40.7	1.9	40.0	2.8	36.5	1.3
December.....	38.9	2.1	35.2	.9	41.9	3.8	38.6	3.1	41.3	2.1	40.8	1.5	40.0	2.2	37.4	1.2
1958: January.....	37.6	1.7	35.1	.8	41.4	3.6	37.7	2.4	40.8	1.9	40.4	1.4	38.2	1.5	37.3	1.1
February.....	37.8	1.7	35.1	.9	41.1	3.5	37.7	2.3	40.6	1.8	39.9	1.2	37.3	1.3	36.8	1.2
March.....	37.6	1.7	34.7	.9	41.4	3.5	37.9	2.5	40.7	1.9	40.1	1.2	38.0	1.3	36.2	1.0
April.....	36.6	1.4	34.5	.8	41.0	3.2	37.7	2.2	40.7	1.9	40.5	1.5	37.5	1.2	34.1	.6
May <sup>1</sup> .....	37.3	1.5	34.8	.8	41.0	3.4	37.6	2.2	40.8	1.9	40.4	1.7	38.2	1.5	35.2	.7

<sup>1</sup> For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A-2.

<sup>2</sup> Covers premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Overtime hours are those for which premiums were paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or workweek. Weekend

and holiday hours are included only if premium wage rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded. These data are not available prior to 1959.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1. Consumer Price Index<sup>1</sup>—United States city average: All items and major groups of items

[1947=100]

Year and Month	All items	Food	Housing	Apparel	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
1947: Average.....	95.5	95.9	95.0	97.1	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average.....	102.8	104.1	101.7	103.5	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average.....	101.8	100.0	103.3	99.4	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average.....	102.8	101.2	106.1	98.1	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average.....	111.0	112.6	112.4	106.9	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average.....	113.5	114.6	114.6	105.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953: Average.....	114.4	112.8	117.7	104.8	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average.....	114.8	112.6	119.1	104.3	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955: Average.....	114.5	110.9	120.0	103.7	126.4	128.0	115.3	106.6	120.2
1956: Average.....	116.2	111.7	121.7	105.5	128.7	132.6	120.0	108.1	122.0
1957: Average.....	129.2	115.4	125.6	106.9	136.0	138.0	124.4	112.2	125.5
1954: January.....	115.2	113.1	118.8	104.9	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February.....	115.0	112.6	118.9	104.7	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March.....	114.8	112.1	119.0	104.3	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April.....	114.6	112.4	118.5	104.1	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May.....	115.0	113.3	118.9	104.2	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June.....	115.1	113.8	118.9	104.2	128.9	125.1	112.7	106.4	120.1
July.....	115.2	114.6	119.0	104.0	129.7	125.2	112.3	107.0	120.3
August.....	115.0	113.9	119.2	103.7	126.6	125.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September.....	114.7	112.4	119.5	104.3	126.4	125.7	113.5	106.5	120.1
October.....	114.5	111.8	119.5	104.6	125.0	125.9	113.4	106.9	120.1
November.....	114.6	111.1	119.5	104.6	127.6	126.1	113.5	106.8	120.0
December.....	114.3	110.4	119.7	104.3	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January.....	114.3	110.6	119.6	103.3	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.4	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.2	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April.....	114.2	111.2	119.5	103.1	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.6
May.....	114.2	111.1	119.4	103.3	125.3	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June.....	114.4	111.3	119.7	103.2	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July.....	114.7	112.1	119.9	103.2	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August.....	114.5	111.2	120.0	103.4	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September.....	114.9	111.6	120.4	104.6	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October.....	114.9	110.8	120.8	104.6	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November.....	115.0	109.8	120.9	104.7	128.5	129.5	117.5	106.8	120.6
December.....	114.7	109.5	120.8	104.7	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.8	120.6
1956: January.....	114.6	109.2	120.6	104.1	126.5	130.7	118.5	107.3	120.8
February.....	114.6	108.8	120.7	104.6	126.9	130.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March.....	114.7	109.0	120.7	104.8	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2
April.....	114.9	109.6	120.8	104.8	126.4	131.6	119.5	108.2	121.4
May.....	115.4	111.0	120.9	104.8	127.1	131.9	119.6	108.2	121.5
June.....	116.2	113.2	121.4	104.8	126.8	132.0	119.9	107.6	121.8
July.....	117.0	114.8	121.8	105.3	127.7	132.7	120.1	107.7	122.2
August.....	116.8	113.1	122.2	105.5	128.5	133.3	120.3	107.9	122.1
September.....	117.1	113.1	122.5	106.5	128.6	134.0	120.5	108.4	122.7
October.....	117.7	113.1	122.8	106.8	132.6	134.1	120.8	108.5	123.0
November.....	117.8	112.9	123.0	107.0	133.2	134.5	121.4	109.0	123.2
December.....	118.0	112.9	123.5	107.0	133.1	134.7	121.8	109.3	123.3
1957: January.....	118.2	112.8	123.8	106.4	133.6	135.3	122.1	109.9	123.8
February.....	118.7	112.6	124.5	106.1	134.4	135.5	122.6	110.0	124.0
March.....	118.9	113.2	124.9	106.8	135.1	136.4	122.9	110.5	124.2
April.....	119.3	113.8	125.2	106.5	135.5	136.9	123.3	111.8	124.2
May.....	119.6	114.6	125.3	106.5	135.3	137.3	123.4	111.4	124.3
June.....	120.2	116.2	125.5	106.6	135.3	137.9	124.2	111.8	124.6
July.....	120.8	117.4	125.8	106.5	135.8	138.4	124.7	112.4	125.6
August.....	121.0	117.9	125.7	106.6	135.9	138.6	124.9	112.6	126.7
September.....	121.1	117.0	126.3	107.3	135.9	139.0	125.1	113.3	126.7
October.....	121.1	116.4	126.6	107.7	135.8	139.7	126.2	113.4	126.8
November.....	121.6	116.0	126.8	107.9	140.0	140.3	126.7	114.4	126.6
December.....	121.6	116.1	127.0	107.6	138.9	140.8	127.0	114.6	126.8
1958: January.....	122.3	118.2	127.1	106.9	138.7	141.7	127.8	116.6	127.0
February.....	122.5	118.7	127.3	106.8	138.5	141.9	128.0	116.6	127.0
March.....	123.3	120.8	127.5	106.8	138.7	142.3	128.3	117.0	127.2
April.....	123.5	121.6	127.7	106.7	138.3	142.7	128.6	117.0	127.2
May.....	123.6	121.6	127.8	106.7	138.7	143.7	128.5	116.6	127.2
June.....	123.7	121.6	127.8	106.7	138.9	143.9	128.6	116.7	127.2

<sup>1</sup> The Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium-size, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1108 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



TABLE D-2. Consumer Price Index<sup>1</sup>—United States city average: Food, housing, apparel, transportation, and their subgroups

[1947-49=100]															
Group	1958						1957						Annual average		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1957	1956
Food <sup>2</sup> .....	121.6	121.6	121.6	120.8	118.7	118.2	116.1	116.0	116.4	117.0	117.9	117.4	116.2	115.4	111.7
Food at home.....	120.4	120.5	120.5	119.6	117.2	116.7	114.3	114.1	114.7	115.5	116.6	116.1	114.7	113.8	110.2
Cereals and bakery products.....	132.9	132.8	132.7	132.7	132.6	132.5	131.8	131.6	131.4	131.2	131.0	130.8	130.6	130.5	125.6
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	118.3	116.6	115.9	114.4	112.0	110.2	106.0	104.6	105.3	110.3	111.9	109.5	106.9	105.2	97.1
Dairy products.....	111.7	111.8	112.5	114.1	114.5	114.6	114.6	114.5	114.2	113.1	111.5	110.5	110.0	111.8	108.7
Fruits and vegetables.....	134.3	137.4	136.6	130.7	124.4	121.9	113.9	114.6	114.5	114.5	121.3	126.9	126.8	118.6	119.0
Other foods at home <sup>3</sup> .....	110.9	111.5	112.4	113.8	111.3	113.1	114.9	115.6	116.2	115.0	113.8	111.7	100.5	112.9	112.8
Housing <sup>4</sup> .....	127.8	127.8	127.7	127.5	127.3	127.1	127.0	126.8	126.6	126.3	125.7	125.5	125.5	125.6	121.7
Rent.....	137.7	137.5	137.3	137.1	137.0	136.8	136.7	136.3	136.0	135.7	135.4	135.2	135.0	135.2	132.7
Gas and electricity.....	116.9	116.5	116.0	115.9	115.9	115.7	114.3	114.5	113.8	113.7	113.3	112.3	112.3	113.0	111.8
Solid fuels and fuel oil.....	131.7	131.6	134.2	136.7	137.2	138.4	138.3	138.0	137.6	136.8	135.7	133.9	135.3	137.4	130.7
Housefurnishings.....	104.1	104.0	104.0	103.9	104.9	104.2	104.9	104.5	104.8	104.8	103.9	104.1	104.6	104.6	103.0
Household operation.....	131.1	130.9	130.9	130.7	129.9	129.7	129.6	129.4	128.7	128.3	128.0	127.9	127.6	127.5	122.9
Apparel.....	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.8	106.8	106.9	107.6	107.9	107.7	107.3	106.6	106.5	106.6	106.9	103.5
Men's and boys.....	108.8	108.9	109.1	108.9	109.0	109.0	109.6	109.4	109.4	109.3	108.8	108.8	109.1	109.0	107.4
Women's and girls.....	98.5	98.4	98.2	98.8	98.6	98.8	100.1	100.8	100.6	99.8	98.6	98.6	98.5	99.2	96.7
Footwear.....	129.8	129.7	129.8	129.5	129.5	129.3	129.1	129.0	128.3	128.1	128.3	128.1	127.8	127.9	123.9
Other apparel <sup>5</sup> .....	91.9	92.1	91.9	91.9	92.0	91.9	92.3	92.6	92.5	92.3	92.0	91.9	91.9	92.1	91.4
Transportation.....	138.9	138.7	138.3	138.7	138.5	138.7	138.9	140.0	135.8	135.9	135.9	135.8	135.3	136.0	128.7
Private.....	129.0	128.0	127.6	128.0	127.9	128.4	128.6	129.7	125.4	125.5	125.6	125.6	125.4	125.8	118.8
Public.....	187.7	186.1	186.1	185.9	185.4	182.4	182.4	182.8	181.6	181.1	180.6	180.2	176.8	178.8	172.2

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table D-1.<sup>2</sup> In addition to subgroups shown here, total food includes restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home.<sup>3</sup> Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.<sup>4</sup> In addition to subgroups shown here, total housing includes the purchase price of homes and other homeowner costs.<sup>5</sup> Includes yard goods, diapers, and miscellaneous items.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-3. Consumer Price Index<sup>1</sup>—United States city average: Special groups of items

Year and month	[1947-49=100]							
	All items less food	All items less shelter	All commodities	All commodities less food	Durable commodities <sup>2</sup>	Nondurable commodities less food <sup>3</sup>	All services <sup>4</sup>	All services less rent <sup>4</sup>
1947: Average.....	95.1	96.6	96.3	95.7	94.9	95.7	94.5	94.7
1948: Average.....	101.9	103.1	103.2	102.9	101.8	103.1	100.4	100.1
1949: Average.....	103.0	101.3	100.6	101.5	103.3	101.1	105.1	105.2
1950: Average.....	104.2	102.0	101.2	101.3	104.4	100.9	106.5	108.1
1951: Average.....	110.8	110.5	110.3	108.9	112.4	108.5	114.1	114.6
1952: Average.....	113.5	112.7	111.7	109.8	113.8	109.1	119.3	120.1
1953: Average.....	115.7	113.1	111.5	110.0	112.4	110.1	124.2	124.6
1954: Average.....	116.4	113.0	110.2	108.6	108.3	110.6	127.5	127.7
1955: Average.....	116.7	112.4	109.0	107.5	105.1	110.6	129.8	130.1
1956: Average.....	118.8	114.0	110.1	108.9	105.1	113.0	132.6	133.0
1957: Average.....	122.8	117.8	113.6	112.3	108.8	116.1	137.7	138.6
1957: June.....	122.5	117.8	113.7	111.9	108.4	115.8	137.5	138.4
July.....	122.8	118.5	114.4	112.2	108.2	116.3	137.9	138.9
August.....	123.0	118.7	114.6	112.1	108.4	116.0	138.3	139.3
September.....	123.4	118.7	114.5	112.6	108.6	116.7	138.8	139.8
October.....	123.7	118.6	114.3	112.8	108.6	117.0	139.2	140.3
November.....	124.6	119.2	114.7	113.8	110.9	117.4	139.8	140.9
December.....	124.5	119.2	114.7	113.6	110.3	117.3	140.0	141.1
1958: January.....	124.7	120.0	115.4	113.5	110.5	117.0	140.5	141.7
February.....	124.8	120.2	115.5	113.2	110.3	116.7	141.0	142.3
March.....	125.0	121.0	116.4	113.1	109.6	116.9	141.7	143.1
April.....	125.0	121.2	116.6	112.8	109.6	116.6	142.1	143.5
May.....	125.1	121.3	116.6	112.9	109.7	116.5	142.3	143.8
June.....	125.2	121.4	116.6	112.9	109.6	116.7	142.3	143.8

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.<sup>2</sup> Includes household appliances, furniture and bedding, floor coverings, dinnerware, automobiles, tires, radio and television sets, durable toys, sporting goods, and from 1953 forward, water heaters, kitchen sinks, sink faucets, and porch flooring.<sup>3</sup> Includes solid fuels, fuel oil, textile housefurnishings, household paper, electric light bulbs, laundry soap and detergents, apparel (except shoe repairs), gasoline, motor oil, prescriptions and drugs, toilet goods, nondurable toys, newspapers, cigarettes, cigars, beer, whiskey, and from 1953 forward, house paint and paint brush.<sup>4</sup> Includes rent, gas, electricity, dry cleaning, laundry service, domestic service, telephone, water, postage, shoe repairs, auto repairs, auto insurance, auto registration, transit fares, railroad fares, professional medical services, hospital services, group hospitalization, barber and beauty shop services, television repairs, motion picture admissions, and from 1953 forward, home purchase, real estate taxes, mortgage interest, property insurance, repainting garage, repainting rooms, reshingling roof, and refinishing floors.<sup>5</sup> Formerly all services less shelter for 1953 and later years; for definition of services, see footnote 4.

NOTE: Indexes from 1953 forward have been revised to reflect the distribution of shelter items, formerly included in "all services and shelter" now entitled "all services," among the appropriate commodity and service classifications.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-4. Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods

Commodity	Average price, June 1968	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)															
		1968								1967							
		June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1967	1966	
<b>Cereals and bakery products: Unit</b>		<b>Cents</b>															
Flour, wheat..... 5 lb.	55.4	114.9	115.4	115.4	115.1	114.7	114.4	113.7	113.8	114.1	114.0	113.9	113.7	113.7	113.4	110.7	
Biscuit mix..... 20 oz.	26.8	95.8	95.0	95.9	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.8	95.7	95.7	95.8	93.4	
Corn meal..... lb.	12.8	115.2	155.5	115.4	115.3	115.2	114.1	114.1	114.1	114.0	114.1	113.4	113.4	113.7	113.3	111.0	
Rice..... lb.	18.4	97.5	96.8	96.3	95.9	95.8	95.6	95.3	95.2	94.6	94.4	93.7	93.3	93.1	93.5	92.8	
Rolls oats..... 18 oz.	20.3	138.0	137.9	137.9	137.7	137.5	137.2	136.7	136.7	136.5	136.3	135.4	136.0	135.7	134.9	119.1	
Corn flakes..... 12 oz.	25.5	149.7	149.4	149.0	148.5	147.6	146.5	143.0	138.5	136.4	136.2	136.0	135.4	135.0	136.1	128.9	
Bread..... lb.	19.2	144.4	144.0	143.8	143.7	143.6	142.7	142.5	142.5	142.2	142.0	141.5	141.5	141.0	141.0	134.7	
Soda crackers..... lb.	29.2	113.6	113.7	113.6	113.4	113.5	113.3	113.4	113.4	112.9	113.2	113.1	113.2	113.1	112.4	107.3	
Vanilla cookies..... 7 oz.	24.5	136.5	136.7	136.8	137.7	137.6	138.1	137.9	137.9	137.8	137.4	137.2	137.3	137.7	137.3	124.0	
<b>Meats, poultry, and fish:</b>																	
<b>Meats</b>																	
Beef and veal..... lb.	124.2	122.0	121.5	118.8	116.7	115.1	115.5	108.9	111.1	115.2	116.3	113.2	110.5	106.7	97.9		
Round steak..... lb.	122.6	121.7	121.5	117.9	114.8	112.8	107.7	105.6	105.9	107.3	106.9	105.8	103.0	102.8	95.7		
Chuck roast..... lb.	106.2	128.8	128.4	128.4	125.2	122.7	122.1	117.8	116.3	117.1	119.1	119.2	117.8	114.1	113.7	107.1	
Rib roast..... lb.	65.5	118.2	116.9	118.5	118.4	110.2	106.6	102.1	98.5	98.4	99.9	97.9	96.1	94.4	95.0	87.2	
Hamburger..... lb.	58.0	124.5	124.5	123.9	121.5	120.4	120.6	114.9	112.9	113.7	115.2	114.4	113.5	111.8	111.0	104.7	
Veal cutlets..... lb.	54.6	112.3	110.9	109.1	103.3	100.7	98.3	91.8	90.1	89.7	90.6	91.2	89.7	87.0	86.6	79.3	
Pork..... lb.	135.9	145.3	144.3	143.1	142.4	140.4	135.9	130.4	128.7	128.8	129.5	128.3	128.0	126.6	127.9	130.8	
Pork chops, center cut..... lb.	118.3	115.0	114.7	112.6	111.3	110.1	105.2	103.7	108.2	108.2	116.0	119.2	114.3	110.9	107.3	93.1	
Bacon, sliced..... lb.	96.0	131.8	125.4	125.3	123.0	121.7	120.8	117.1	117.3	120.9	124.7	127.7	127.6	123.5	119.1	107.6	
Ham, whole..... lb.	81.9	112.4	110.4	109.2	105.8	105.9	103.7	96.8	96.0	103.7	117.4	123.3	111.0	103.0	101.5	79.0	
Lamb, leg..... lb.	69.1	106.1	104.7	105.5	105.5	102.3	102.1	99.0	94.7	95.3	99.1	102.6	99.1	98.4	97.4	92.4	
Lamb, leg..... lb.	77.6	112.6	111.8	113.4	112.4	113.2	110.5	103.1	104.3	104.5	105.7	105.5	105.5	107.2	103.5	99.8	
<b>Other meats:</b>																	
Frankfurters..... lb.	66.1	108.6	106.5	105.2	102.9	99.0	97.3	97.2	98.1	98.5	97.7	95.5	95.0	93.0	93.1	83.4	
Luncheon meat, 12-oz. can..... lb.	50.0	103.4	101.6	99.7	98.4	98.1	97.7	96.8	96.2	96.2	94.6	94.2	93.8	93.5	93.1	84.4	
Poultry, frying chickens..... lb.	81.9	81.7	80.1	83.5	79.7	77.0	74.2	73.1	73.8	78.5	83.3	83.3	80.9	78.4	80.4		
Ready-to-cook..... lb.	49.0																
<b>Fish</b>																	
Fish, fresh or frozen..... lb.	117.1	117.6	117.6	117.1	115.4	113.8	112.2	111.4	110.5	110.0	110.2	109.6	109.0	109.9	108.5		
Ocean perch fillet, frozen..... lb.	119.4	120.4	120.4	119.7	116.6	113.9	111.5	110.1	108.5	107.6	107.8	106.8	106.0	107.6	105.5		
Haddock, fillet, frozen..... lb.	55.0																
Salmon, pink..... 16-oz. can..... lb.	63.2	131.3	131.3	131.2	131.1	131.0	130.5	130.5	130.7	130.4	130.1	130.2	130.1	129.0	130.1	125.5	
Tuna fish, chunk..... 6-6½-oz. can..... lb.	32.9	95.3	95.2	95.3	95.0	94.9	94.4	93.7	93.4	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.4	93.3	94.6	
<b>Dairy products:</b>																	
Milk, fresh, grocery..... lb.	117.0	117.1	118.3	120.5	121.2	121.5	121.9	121.5	121.0	110.5	116.9	115.0	114.2	117.6	113.6		
Homogenized, with vitamin D added..... qt.	25.3	121.6	121.7	122.4	125.3	125.8	126.0	126.2	126.1	125.5	125.8	121.5	120.1	119.5	122.1	118.4	
Milk, fresh, delivered..... qt.	24.8																
Homogenized, with vitamin D added..... qt.	20.6	98.2	98.3	98.4	98.2	98.4	98.4	96.1	97.8	98.0	98.1	97.9	97.7	97.7	97.4	95.5	
Ice cream..... lb.	73.5	93.0	93.1	93.5	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.9	95.4	94.4	93.2	93.2	93.4	94.0	91.3	
Cheese, American process..... lb.	58.1	105.0	105.5	109.0	110.0	109.8	109.9	109.6	109.5	109.5	109.6	109.5	109.6	109.5	109.4	109.3	
Milk evaporated, 14½-oz. can..... lb.	15.1	111.1	110.9	111.1	110.8	110.5	110.1	109.0	108.4	108.5	108.5	108.3	108.0	107.2	107.2	103.6	
<b>All fruits and vegetables:</b>																	
Frozen fruits and vegetables..... lb.	119.5	116.2	115.5	112.7	110.3	107.6	97.7	97.8	97.6	97.0	96.3	95.8	95.9	97.8	103.1		
Strawberries..... 10 oz.	26.5	82.4	82.6	82.5	82.6	81.9	80.3	79.4	79.4	79.6	79.5	79.0	79.0	79.5	82.1	91.2	
Orange juice concentrate, 6 oz.	27.9	152.2	143.2	141.5	134.8	129.4	123.4	99.2	99.4	98.9	97.8	96.4	95.0	95.6	99.4	107.0	
Peas, green..... 10 oz.	19.5	99.8	99.5	99.5	99.7	100.4	100.5	99.8	100.3	100.3	100.8	100.3	100.6	100.4	100.9	107.5	
Beans, green..... 9 oz.	32.2	106.4	106.6	106.4	105.2	103.1	102.6	101.9	101.6	101.5	99.8	100.3	100.2	99.1	99.2	95.9	
<b>Fresh fruits and vegetables:</b>																	
Apples..... lb.	144.0	120.0	120.4	120.9	121.4	121.4	121.4	116.5	117.6	117.4	118.0	126.5	137.4	137.1	123.7	122.8	
Bananas..... lb.	22.2	193.3	157.7	133.3	121.8	117.6	114.1	110.9	104.6	104.8	123.8	(9)	194.8	195.2	140.8	128.9	
Bananas..... lb.	16.8	104.2	98.8	98.3	104.8	106.9	104.9	99.3	109.7	144.6	110.9	115.6	112.2	114.2	107.7	104.4	
Oranges..... doz.	76.1	165.4	160.9	160.0	147.7	142.2	137.3	134.6	133.2	141.9	139.3	133.6	126.5	121.2	126.2	126.7	
Lemons..... lb.	18.3	98.9	102.9	101.8	102.6	101.8	104.2	105.3	104.9	96.7	97.5	98.1	96.5	98.2	103.0	101.9	
Grapefruit..... each	(9)	(9)	149.3	130.5	118.2	116.4	122.4	110.0	113.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	111.31	104.0	
Peaches..... lb.	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	108.7	99.6	121.5	(9)	109.91	97.4	
Strawberries..... lb.	26.2	76.7	88.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	80.0	96.7	
Grapes, seedless..... lb.	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	82.6	77.6	75.1	88.0	129.6	(9)	90.6	
Watermelons..... lb.	6.3	101.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	87.5	79.5	
Potatoes..... 10 lb.	68.1	128.7	144.1	155.9	138.4	115.7	112.6	100.3	107.1	105.9	106.2	111.0	114.3	111.1	107.9	127.9	
Sweet potatoes..... lb.	17.9	159.5	158.4	152.9	147.6	138.3	134.2	120.3	109.2	112.7	118.2	155.8	166.2	155.1	131.0	114.8	
Onions..... lb.	10.5	123.0	132.9	159.7	128.7	105.5	101.2	98.9	97.0	95.9	96.7	110.2	135.9	153.4	111.9	112.4	
Carrots..... lb.	14.5	113.9	108.4	106.2	119.3	122.7	135.2	133.7	131.6	125.5	131.1	125.7	117.2	115.9	117.1	108.1	
Lettuce..... head	15.3	106.4	145.8	135.5	140.7	113.0	115.8	104.7	128.7	133.3	127.9	153.4	130.7	125.6	121.9	114.4	
Celery..... lb.	18.3	127.1	147.0	132.4	128.7	108.4	102.2	93.2	91.3	92.7	98.5	97.6	115.9	112.0	104.1	92.7	
Cabbage..... lb.	8.7	126.2	152.3	160.9	174.1	165.5	151.7	120.4	113.5	114.1	128.8	121.2	124.6	125.6	125.9	114.5	
Tomatoes..... lb.	28.7	101.7	157.8	163.8	145.6	145.8	138.7	115.4	95.1	83.3	70.9	77.2	95.7	121.1	105.1	105.4	
Beans, green..... lb.	19.9	93.9	125.0	136.3	(9)	(9)	171.0	115.4	113.4	104.5	93.2	98.8	105.7	99.9	117.7	119.5	
<b>Canned fruits and vegetables:</b>																	
Orange juice..... 6-oz. can..... lb.	38.0	121.1	117.5	108.5	111.9	111.1	109.4	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.1	108.9	110.3	113.3	113.2	120.0	
Peaches..... #2½ can..... lb.	32.7	107.6	107.9	108.4	109.5	109.1	109.3	108.4	109.8	110.5	110.8	110.8	111.3	110.8	110.4	111.0	
Pineapple..... #2 can..... lb.	34.7	112.1	111.8	111.7	111.4	111.0	110.9	110.6	110.5	110.5	110.4	110.4	110.4	110.3	110.2	108.8	
Fruit cocktail..... #303 can..... lb.	26.2	100.9	100.8	100.7	100.6	100.8	100.6	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.2	100.3	100.8	
Corn, cream style..... #303 can..... lb.	17.5	103.7	104.0	103.7	103.6	103.9	103.6	102.8	103.2	102.8	102.						

TABLE D-4. Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods—Continued

Commodity	Average price, June 1958	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)														Annual average	
		1958						1957									
		June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. <sup>1</sup>	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1957	1956	
<b>Other foods at home:</b>																	
Partially prepared foods: <i>Unit</i>	<i>Cents</i>																
Soup, tomato <sup>4</sup> .....11 oz. can.	12.6	100.3	100.4	100.3	100.1	100.0	99.1	98.5	98.3	98.5	98.7	99.6	99.9	99.7	99.0	98.3	
Beans with pork <sup>4</sup> .....16-oz. can.	15.1	106.4	106.7	106.6	106.3	105.9	104.9	104.6	104.4	104.1	103.6	104.2	104.1	104.3	103.9	103.0	
<b>Condiments and sauces:</b>																	
Pickles, sweet <sup>4</sup> .....7½ oz.	27.0	99.9	100.0	100.6	100.8	100.4	100.1	99.8	100.7	100.5	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.0	100.0	98.8	
Catsup, tomato <sup>4</sup> .....14 oz.	21.9	96.4	96.1	96.4	96.3	97.4	98.2	97.4	96.9	96.3	95.7	96.0	97.2	97.8	99.2	101.6	
<b>Beverages:</b>																	
Coffee..... <sup>(5)</sup>	168.9	169.9	171.6	172.9	175.0	175.2	173.9	173.9	174.2	175.4	180.1	180.5	186.9	190.3	187.4	192.0	
Tea bags <sup>4</sup> .....package of 16.	24.0	124.3	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.0	123.8	123.2	122.7	123.3	123.5	123.2	123.3	123.0	122.9	121.2	
Cola drink <sup>4</sup> .....carton, 36 oz.	27.6	121.7	120.7	120.8	120.7	120.3	120.4	120.2	120.1	119.8	119.4	119.1	118.7	117.8	118.1	113.0	
<b>Fats and oils:</b>																	
Shortening, hydrogenated		85.9	86.2	86.2	86.1	85.8	85.3	85.1	85.1	86.1	86.5	86.6	86.5	86.7	86.8	83.1	
<b>Margarine:</b>																	
Margarine, colored.....3-lb. can.	94.6	89.9	90.9	91.0	90.5	90.1	91.5	91.3	90.9	90.9	92.0	92.7	92.8	93.6	93.1	90.5	
Lard.....lb.	29.5	77.3	77.7	78.0	78.0	77.7	78.1	78.0	77.7	78.0	77.9	77.7	77.7	78.1	78.5	75.8	
Salad dressing.....pt.	37.8	100.8	101.0	100.6	101.0	100.8	100.7	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.3	99.2	94.3	
Peanut butter <sup>4</sup> .....lb.	55.1	112.5	111.5	111.0	110.9	110.5	110.5	110.2	110.2	109.9	109.9	109.8	109.7	109.5	109.8	110.0	
<b>Sugar and sweets:</b>																	
Sugar.....5 lbs.	56.5	117.6	116.2	115.9	115.6	115.6	115.8	115.6	115.5	115.4	115.5	115.5	114.9	114.2	114.6	109.8	
Corn syrup <sup>4</sup> .....24 oz.	25.9	110.5	110.2	109.7	108.7	107.9	107.3	106.9	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.3	106.2	106.0	101.5		
Grape jelly <sup>4</sup> .....12 oz.	27.7	115.9	115.7	115.9	115.9	115.3	115.4	115.6	115.0	114.7	115.1	114.7	114.8	114.7	114.5	111.4	
Chocolate bar <sup>4</sup> .....1 oz.	5.1	113.8	113.2	109.6	100.7	100.4	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.0	
Eggs, grade A, large.....doz.	55.1	78.9	81.1	84.5	90.6	81.4	87.6	93.5	98.1	93.6	93.0	85.4	77.5	68.8	82.2	80.3	
<b>Miscellaneous foods:</b>																	
Gelatin, flavored <sup>4</sup> .....3-4 oz.	9.0	104.6	104.3	104.1	104.0	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.9	103.5	102.8	103.4	103.1	103.0	103.0	99.3	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.<sup>2</sup> Based on prices in the 46 cities used in compiling the Consumer Price Index. Average prices for each of the 20 large cities listed in table D-5 are available upon request. Not strictly comparable with prices published for months prior to January 1958 because of revision of outlet weights. For explanation, see Retail Food Prices by Cities, January 1958.<sup>3</sup> Prices collected the 9th, 10th, and 11th instead of the week containing the 15th as usual.<sup>4</sup> December 1952=100.<sup>5</sup> Not available.<sup>6</sup> 11 months' average.<sup>7</sup> May 1953=100.<sup>8</sup> Priced only in season.<sup>9</sup> January 1953=100.<sup>10</sup> 7 months' average.<sup>11</sup> July 1953=100.<sup>12</sup> 3 months' average.<sup>13</sup> April 1953=100.<sup>14</sup> 2 months' average.<sup>15</sup> 5 months' average.<sup>16</sup> 4 months' average.<sup>17</sup> June 1953=100.<sup>18</sup> Price of 1-lb. can, 91.8 cents. Price of 1-lb., bag 75.4 (priced only in chain stores and large supermarkets).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-5. Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—All items indexes, by city

[1947-49-100]															
City	1958						1957						Annual average		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1957	1956
United States city average <sup>1</sup>	123.7	123.6	123.5	123.3	122.5	122.3	121.6	121.6	121.1	121.1	121.0	120.8	120.2	120.2	116.2
Atlanta, Ga.	124.9	(3)	(3)	124.9	(3)	(3)	122.4	(3)	(3)	122.2	(3)	(3)	121.2	121.4	118.1
Baltimore, Md.	124.8	(3)	(3)	124.1	(3)	(3)	122.1	(3)	(3)	121.7	(3)	(3)	121.2	121.0	116.9
Boston, Mass.	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	123.4	(3)	(3)	122.0	(3)	(3)	122.1	(3)	121.2	117.1
Chicago, Ill.	127.5	127.0	127.0	126.8	126.2	126.1	125.6	125.6	124.7	124.3	124.1	124.1	122.9	123.3	119.5
Cincinnati, Ohio.	122.7	(3)	(3)	122.3	(3)	(3)	120.8	(3)	(3)	120.9	(3)	(3)	119.7	119.6	116.0
Cleveland, Ohio.	(3)	125.0	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	123.3	(3)	(3)	122.8	(3)	(3)	122.1	118.0
Detroit, Mich.	124.2	124.3	124.4	124.2	123.7	123.7	123.3	123.5	122.7	122.8	123.0	123.1	122.5	122.2	118.7
Houston, Tex.	(3)	123.7	(3)	(3)	122.3	(3)	(3)	122.4	(3)	122.4	(3)	122.1	(3)	121.5	117.8
Kansas City, Mo.	(3)	(3)	123.7	(3)	(3)	122.4	(3)	(3)	121.8	(3)	(3)	121.7	(3)	121.1	117.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	125.1	125.2	125.6	125.0	124.1	123.7	122.9	122.9	122.2	122.0	121.2	121.1	121.0	121.2	117.4
Minneapolis, Minn.	(3)	(3)	124.1	(3)	(3)	123.2	(3)	(3)	122.2	(3)	(3)	121.6	(3)	121.1	117.0
New York, N. Y.	121.0	121.1	121.2	121.2	120.3	120.0	118.7	118.6	118.4	118.3	118.7	118.4	117.9	117.6	113.9
Philadelphia, Pa.	123.0	122.9	122.9	123.1	122.8	122.2	122.1	122.1	122.0	121.9	121.6	121.2	120.1	120.8	117.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	(3)	(3)	123.8	(3)	(3)	122.6	(3)	(3)	121.1	(3)	(3)	120.7	(3)	120.2	116.5
Portland, Ore.	(3)	(3)	125.0	(3)	(3)	123.3	(3)	(3)	121.9	(3)	(3)	122.2	(3)	121.7	118.0
St. Louis, Mo.	124.5	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	122.5	(3)	(3)	122.1	(3)	(3)	121.3	121.2	117.2
San Francisco, Calif.	128.0	(3)	(3)	126.7	(3)	(3)	124.5	(3)	(3)	123.5	(3)	(3)	122.8	123.1	118.4
Seranton, Pa.	(3)	120.7	(3)	(3)	119.1	(3)	(3)	117.8	(3)	(3)	117.8	(3)	(3)	116.9	112.0
Seattle, Wash.	(3)	126.1	(3)	(3)	125.0	(3)	(3)	123.9	(3)	(3)	123.7	(3)	(3)	123.1	118.1
Washington, D. C.	(3)	121.3	(3)	(3)	120.3	(3)	(3)	119.4	(3)	(3)	119.1	(3)	(3)	118.3	114.9

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1. Indexes measure time-to-time changes in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.<sup>2</sup> Average of 46 cities.<sup>3</sup> Indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for 16 other cities.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



TABLE D-6. Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—Food and its subgroups, by city  
[1947-49=100]

City	Total food <sup>2</sup>			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	June 1958	May 1958	June 1957	June 1958	May 1958	June 1957	June 1958	May 1958	June 1957	June 1958	May 1958	June 1957
United States city average <sup>3</sup>	121.6	121.6	116.2	120.4	120.5	114.7	132.9	132.8	130.6	118.3	116.6	106.9
Atlanta, Ga.	119.2	119.5	113.7	118.8	119.2	112.4	126.9	127.1	124.3	120.3	119.5	109.2
Baltimore, Md.	122.4	122.7	117.5	120.1	120.2	114.4	128.6	128.6	127.1	117.0	115.7	107.6
Boston, Mass.	120.3	120.2	115.3	118.6	118.3	113.0	131.5	131.5	128.4	116.6	114.1	104.9
Chicago, Ill.	118.8	118.5	113.6	116.7	116.5	111.6	124.1	124.5	123.0	111.6	109.5	100.6
Cincinnati, Ohio	124.1	123.3	118.8	123.3	122.0	117.5	132.0	132.0	131.5	120.9	118.3	110.2
Cleveland, Ohio	118.4	118.6	114.6	116.6	116.9	112.7	129.5	130.0	123.8	113.3	111.7	103.3
Detroit, Mich.	123.1	124.0	118.9	121.8	122.5	117.3	125.6	125.7	124.9	116.6	114.3	104.8
Houston, Tex.	117.1	117.2	113.3	115.5	115.8	111.2	126.3	126.6	121.5	111.9	110.7	101.6
Kansas City, Mo.	115.7	115.2	112.9	114.2	113.7	111.1	127.6	127.6	126.6	114.7	112.7	102.8
Los Angeles, Calif.	128.8	124.0	117.7	120.4	120.6	114.6	141.1	141.6	137.1	117.5	115.5	106.8
Minneapolis, Minn.	119.5	119.6	114.5	118.5	118.6	113.3	134.4	134.5	129.5	111.4	110.6	101.0
New York, N. Y.	121.6	121.9	115.6	119.8	120.5	113.6	137.8	137.7	135.2	118.4	117.0	107.4
Philadelphia, Pa.	123.9	124.0	118.6	122.0	122.2	116.6	134.3	134.5	132.6	118.9	117.1	108.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	123.8	123.2	117.9	122.9	122.2	116.3	131.1	131.3	128.0	117.0	114.6	106.2
Portland, Oreg.	122.1	121.7	117.5	121.0	121.0	115.7	135.4	135.7	132.1	120.9	118.2	108.1
St. Louis, Mo.	122.2	122.3	116.7	118.4	119.1	113.6	125.7	125.8	125.1	115.1	113.6	104.3
San Francisco, Calif.	124.5	123.5	118.2	123.4	122.4	116.8	145.4	141.0	140.1	120.7	119.6	109.8
Saranton, Pa.	120.9	120.5	114.2	121.0	120.6	114.0	134.6	135.2	127.0	120.2	117.8	108.2
Seattle, Wash.	121.9	122.8	117.7	121.5	122.6	117.1	142.1	141.9	137.9	119.3	117.2	108.3
Washington, D. C.	122.8	123.4	117.5	121.5	122.2	115.3	131.3	132.2	129.7	117.8	116.4	106.3

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home <sup>4</sup>		
	June 1958	May 1958	June 1957	June 1958	May 1958	June 1957	June 1958	May 1958	June 1957
United States city average <sup>3</sup>	111.7	111.8	110.0	134.3	137.4	126.8	110.9	111.5	109.5
Atlanta, Ga.	113.9	113.7	112.2	135.0	138.6	123.1	104.7	105.1	101.8
Baltimore, Md.	117.5	117.3	112.6	131.7	134.5	122.3	111.3	111.4	110.0
Boston, Mass.	108.1	108.1	112.1	135.2	136.9	123.4	105.7	106.6	104.9
Chicago, Ill.	111.1	111.1	107.8	129.7	131.0	126.2	115.3	116.7	115.6
Cincinnati, Ohio	116.0	115.9	114.8	136.5	137.7	128.0	114.8	114.8	114.3
Cleveland, Ohio	107.9	107.8	104.4	123.9	127.2	126.1	113.4	113.9	114.0
Detroit, Mich.	109.4	109.2	107.7	147.8	153.4	144.3	112.9	113.8	112.4
Houston, Tex.	112.4	112.2	109.3	124.3	127.5	123.3	108.7	109.5	109.3
Kansas City, Mo.	101.6	101.8	107.7	124.6	124.6	125.3	105.3	105.7	103.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	110.1	109.0	105.8	131.1	134.5	123.2	110.8	112.1	110.8
Minneapolis, Minn.	104.0	104.5	105.1	137.3	138.7	130.2	117.9	118.1	116.0
New York, N. Y.	112.0	112.1	108.3	129.0	134.7	120.9	110.0	110.3	108.7
Philadelphia, Pa.	115.5	115.5	113.6	136.9	141.5	127.6	109.9	109.9	109.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	114.0	114.1	111.7	138.5	138.9	127.7	121.3	121.1	118.5
Portland, Oreg.	117.0	117.0	117.2	125.6	127.9	119.5	113.6	114.6	112.0
St. Louis, Mo.	101.3	101.4	100.0	135.6	141.2	131.0	118.4	119.1	117.3
San Francisco, Calif.	114.0	113.8	109.8	139.5	138.1	130.8	109.7	110.1	107.9
Saranton, Pa.	110.6	110.5	110.1	135.9	137.7	125.3	108.7	108.8	106.7
Seattle, Wash.	115.4	115.4	118.3	133.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	126.1	108.6	110.4	109.2
Washington, D. C.	117.8	117.8	116.5	132.4	138.5	122.8	112.7	113.4	110.3

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table D-1.<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table D-2.<sup>3</sup> Average of 46 cities.<sup>4</sup> See footnote 3, table D-2.<sup>4</sup> Insufficient price quotations. Fresh fruits and vegetables in short supply because of work stoppage in warehouse.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-7. Indexes of wholesale prices, by major groups<sup>1</sup>

(1947-49=100)

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	All commodities excluding farm and food	Textile products and apparel	Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	Fuel, power, and lighting materials	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber and rubber products	Lumber and wood products	Pulp, paper, and allied products	Metal and metal products	Machinery and motive products	Furniture and other household durables	Nonmetallic minerals—structural	Tobacco, meat, and other foodstuffs and bottled beverages	Miscellaneous products
1947: Average	96.4	100.0	98.2	95.3	100.1	101.0	90.9	101.4	99.0	93.7	98.6	91.3	92.5	98.6	93.9	97.2	100.8
1948: Average	104.4	107.3	103.1	103.4	104.4	102.1	107.1	103.8	102.1	107.2	102.9	103.9	100.9	101.4	101.7	100.5	103.1
1949: Average	99.2	92.8	95.7	101.3	95.3	95.9	101.9	94.8	98.9	99.2	96.5	104.8	106.6	103.1	104.4	102.3	96.1
1950: Average	103.1	97.5	99.8	105.0	99.2	104.6	103.0	96.3	120.5	113.9	100.9	110.3	108.6	105.3	106.9	103.5	96.6
1951: Average	114.8	113.4	111.4	115.9	110.6	120.3	106.7	110.9	148.0	123.9	119.6	122.8	119.0	114.1	113.6	109.4	104.9
1952: Average	111.6	107.0	108.8	113.2	99.8	97.2	106.6	104.5	134.0	126.3	116.5	123.0	121.5	112.0	113.6	111.8	108.3
1953: Average	110.1	97.0	104.6	114.9	97.3	98.5	109.5	105.7	123.0	120.2	116.1	126.9	133.0	114.2	118.2	113.7	97.8
1954: Average	110.3	95.6	105.3	114.5	95.2	94.2	108.1	107.0	126.9	118.0	116.3	128.0	124.6	115.4	120.9	120.6	102.6
1955: Average	110.7	89.6	101.7	117.0	95.3	93.8	107.9	106.5	143.8	123.6	119.3	136.6	128.4	115.9	124.2	121.6	92.0
1956: Average	114.3	88.4	101.7	122.2	95.3	99.3	111.2	107.2	145.8	125.4	127.2	148.4	137.8	119.1	120.6	122.3	91.0
1957: Average	117.6	90.9	105.6	125.6	95.4	99.4	117.2	109.5	145.2	119.0	129.6	151.2	146.1	122.2	134.6	123.1	89.6
1955:																	
January	110.1	92.5	103.8	115.2	95.2	91.9	108.5	107.1	136.8	120.3	116.3	130.1	125.8	115.5	122.0	121.4	97.0
February	110.4	93.1	103.2	115.7	95.2	92.3	108.7	107.1	140.6	121.2	116.6	131.5	126.1	115.4	121.8	121.6	97.1
March	110.0	92.1	101.6	115.6	95.3	92.2	108.5	106.8	138.0	121.4	116.8	131.9	126.1	115.1	121.9	121.6	93.6
April	110.5	94.2	102.5	115.7	95.0	93.2	107.4	107.1	138.3	122.4	117.4	132.9	126.3	115.1	122.3	121.6	94.0
May	109.9	91.2	102.1	115.5	95.0	92.9	107.0	106.8	138.0	123.5	117.7	132.5	126.7	115.1	123.2	121.6	91.3
June	110.3	91.8	103.9	115.6	95.2	92.9	106.8	106.8	140.3	123.7	118.3	132.6	127.1	115.2	123.7	121.6	89.1
July	110.5	95.5	103.1	116.5	95.3	93.7	106.4	108.0	143.4	124.1	119.0	136.7	127.5	115.5	123.3	121.6	90.8
August	110.9	88.1	101.9	117.5	95.3	93.8	107.2	105.9	148.7	125.1	119.7	139.5	128.5	116.0	126.1	121.7	89.8
September	111.7	89.3	101.5	118.5	95.4	94.0	108.0	106.0	151.7	125.7	120.5	141.9	130.0	116.4	126.4	121.7	90.3
October	111.6	86.8	100.2	119.0	95.4	95.3	108.0	106.5	147.8	125.4	122.8	142.4	131.4	116.9	126.8	121.7	91.5
November	111.2	84.1	98.8	119.4	95.6	96.4	108.6	106.6	150.6	125.0	123.2	142.9	132.5	117.2	125.2	122.3	88.0
December	111.3	82.9	98.2	119.8	95.6	96.7	109.3	106.6	151.0	125.1	123.6	143.9	133.0	117.3	125.4	121.7	88.8
1956:																	
January	111.9	84.1	98.3	120.4	95.7	96.7	111.0	106.3	148.4	126.3	124.8	145.1	133.3	118.0	127.0	121.7	89.6
February	112.4	86.0	99.0	120.6	96.0	97.1	111.2	106.4	147.1	126.7	126.4	145.1	133.9	118.2	127.1	121.7	88.7
March	112.8	86.6	99.2	121.0	95.9	97.7	110.9	106.5	146.2	128.0	126.8	146.5	134.7	118.1	127.9	121.7	92.1
April	113.6	88.0	100.4	121.6	95.1	100.6	110.6	106.9	145.0	128.5	127.4	147.7	135.7	118.0	128.6	121.7	88.2
May	114.4	90.9	102.4	121.7	94.9	100.0	110.8	106.9	143.5	128.0	127.3	146.8	136.5	118.0	128.6	121.6	96.1
June	114.2	91.2	102.3	121.5	94.9	100.2	110.5	107.1	142.8	127.3	127.4	145.8	136.8	118.1	128.9	121.6	92.9
July	114.0	90.9	102.2	121.4	94.9	100.1	110.7	107.3	143.3	126.6	127.7	144.9	136.9	118.3	130.6	121.7	91.3
August	114.7	89.1	102.6	122.5	94.8	100.0	110.9	107.3	146.9	125.2	127.9	150.2	137.7	119.1	130.8	122.5	91.1
September	115.5	90.1	104.0	123.1	94.8	100.2	111.1	107.1	145.7	123.6	127.9	151.9	139.7	119.7	131.1	122.8	89.9
October	115.6	88.4	103.6	123.6	95.3	99.7	111.7	107.7	145.8	122.0	128.1	152.2	141.1	121.0	131.5	123.1	89.2
November	115.9	87.9	103.6	124.2	95.4	99.8	111.2	108.2	146.9	121.5	127.8	152.1	143.4	121.1	131.2	123.5	91.2
December	116.3	88.9	103.1	124.7	95.6	99.2	114.0	108.3	147.9	121.0	128.0	152.3	143.6	121.2	131.3	123.6	91.7
1957:																	
January	116.9	89.3	104.3	125.2	95.8	98.4	116.3	108.7	145.0	121.3	128.6	152.2	143.9	121.9	132.0	124.0	93.2
February	117.0	88.8	103.9	125.5	95.7	98.0	119.6	108.8	143.9	120.7	128.5	151.4	144.5	121.9	132.7	124.1	92.4
March	116.9	88.8	103.7	125.4	95.4	98.4	119.2	108.8	144.3	120.1	128.7	151.0	144.8	121.9	133.2	124.1	92.0
April	117.2	90.6	104.3	125.4	95.3	98.6	119.5	109.1	144.5	120.2	128.6	150.1	145.0	121.5	134.6	124.5	91.4
May	117.1	89.5	104.0	125.2	95.4	98.9	118.5	109.1	144.7	119.7	128.9	150.0	145.1	121.6	135.0	124.5	89.4
June	117.4	90.9	106.1	125.2	95.5	99.8	117.2	109.3	145.1	119.7	128.9	150.6	145.2	121.7	135.1	124.7	87.3
July	118.2	92.8	107.2	125.7	95.4	100.6	116.4	109.5	144.9	119.3	129.5	152.4	145.8	122.2	135.2	127.7	88.8
August	118.4	93.0	106.8	126.0	95.4	100.3	116.3	109.8	146.9	118.6	129.9	153.2	146.3	122.4	135.3	127.7	90.1
September	118.0	91.0	106.5	126.0	95.4	100.0	116.1	110.2	146.5	117.8	130.1	152.2	146.9	122.3	135.2	127.7	89.4
October	117.8	91.5	105.5	125.8	95.1	100.1	115.8	110.4	146.2	117.3	130.9	150.8	147.7	122.6	135.3	127.7	87.7
November	118.1	91.9	106.5	125.9	95.0	100.0	115.7	110.3	144.7	116.9	130.9	150.4	149.2	122.7	135.4	127.8	86.8
December	118.5	92.6	107.4	126.1	94.9	99.5	116.2	110.6	145.7	116.3	131.0	150.5	149.4	123.5	135.7	128.0	87.3
1958:																	
January	118.9	93.7	109.5	126.1	94.6	99.5	116.1	110.8	145.1	116.3	130.8	150.0	149.4	123.8	136.4	128.1	88.3
February	119.0	96.1	109.9	125.7	94.1	99.6	113.6	110.6	144.6	115.8	130.8	150.1	149.3	123.6	136.5	128.1	89.3
March	119.7	100.5	110.7	125.7	94.0	99.5	112.4	110.7	144.6	115.5	130.5	149.8	149.2	123.5	135.3	128.0	94.3
April	119.3	97.7	111.5	125.5	93.7	99.7	111.0	111.0	144.5	115.7	130.5	148.6	149.4	123.4	135.4	128.0	97.8
May	119.5	98.5	112.9	125.3	93.5	99.9	110.3	110.8	143.8	115.9	130.5	148.6	149.4	123.2	135.7	128.0	95.2
June	119.1	95.6	113.4	125.3	93.3	100.3	110.7	110.6	144.2	116.3	130.5	148.9	149.5	123.2	135.5	128.0	93.7

<sup>1</sup> As of January 1958, new weight factors reflecting 1954 values were introduced into the index. Technical details furnished upon request to the Bureau.

\* Preliminary. \* Corrected. \* Revised.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1108 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities<sup>1</sup>

(1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)

Commodity group	1958												1957		Annual average
	June <sup>1</sup>	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1957	
All commodities.....	119.1	119.5	119.3	119.7	119.0	118.9	118.5	118.1	117.8	118.0	118.4	118.2	117.4	117.6	114.3
Farm products.....	95.6	98.5	97.7	100.5	96.1	93.7	92.6	91.9	91.5	91.0	93.0	92.8	90.9	90.9	88.4
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables.....	103.1	123.4	130.4	143.1	127.9	121.2	108.3	106.3	107.7	98.9	106.3	108.0	105.4	105.6	104.2
Grains.....	81.3	84.2	85.7	82.2	79.9	79.0	80.5	80.9	80.6	81.2	82.4	82.7	83.9	84.1	87.0
Livestock and live poultry.....	98.8	99.8	94.5	95.8	91.1	86.2	82.6	79.3	78.4	81.5	86.7	86.5	83.5	80.2	71.3
Plant and animal fibers.....	101.9	101.6	101.4	101.7	102.8	103.4	103.7	104.7	103.3	102.9	104.0	103.0	104.8	104.0	102.8
Fluid milk.....	90.2	90.5	91.7	95.7	98.0	96.3	99.0	99.4	98.8	96.9	94.9	93.1	92.0	96.0	94.5
Eggs.....	74.9	75.7	77.1	93.6	74.2	73.9	93.4	100.1	103.5	91.2	79.7	76.2	61.0	77.2	81.9
Hay, hayseds, and oil seeds.....	79.3	70.7	70.9	70.4	70.0	70.2	78.6	77.6	77.3	78.0	81.3	82.4	83.8	82.0	82.6
Other farm products.....	141.4	142.0	142.3	143.4	142.3	143.7	142.5	144.1	141.5	143.2	142.9	142.9	144.7	144.6	146.9
Processed foods.....	113.4	112.9	111.5	110.7	109.9	109.5	107.4	106.5	105.5	106.5	106.8	107.2	106.1	105.6	101.7
Cereal and bakery products.....	117.8	117.9	118.4	117.8	118.1	118.0	118.3	117.6	117.3	116.7	116.7	117.7	117.0	116.9	115.2
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	114.1	112.8	108.5	105.9	102.7	101.7	95.5	93.6	91.6	95.7	97.7	99.2	96.6	91.9	81.6
Dairy products and ice cream.....	111.1	110.8	111.1	113.4	114.2	114.2	114.7	114.5	113.7	112.4	110.3	108.2	108.1	111.7	108.6
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables.....	110.4	108.2	107.6	106.8	105.7	105.6	104.6	103.8	103.6	102.5	102.1	102.3	101.9	103.9	107.9
Sugar and confectionery.....	117.1	116.1	115.7	114.4	115.6	115.2	114.3	114.4	113.8	113.9	113.8	114.3	113.5	113.4	109.8
Packaged beverage materials.....	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.4	173.3	173.8	173.8	172.9	172.9	173.8	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.1	192.7
Animal fats and oils.....	73.3	72.7	72.3	73.7	70.4	68.5	70.4	71.1	74.0	73.3	74.4	76.2	72.1	75.6	69.8
Crude vegetable oils.....	58.8	63.9	64.1	63.6	66.4	67.7	67.1	65.2	61.5	61.3	62.3	63.3	63.8	65.7	68.5
Refined vegetable oils.....	70.0	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	69.5	68.5	64.5	66.1	66.9	65.5	70.1	73.4
Vegetable oil end products.....	82.2	85.2	85.1	85.8	86.3	86.4	85.5	84.7	84.7	84.1	84.1	84.3	84.9	86.1	85.3
Other processed foods.....	96.9	96.9	97.1	96.4	95.2	95.5	96.3	96.6	96.0	96.0	95.1	94.8	95.4	95.5	96.8
All commodities other than farm and foods.....	125.3	125.3	125.5	125.7	125.7	126.1	126.1	125.9	125.8	126.0	126.0	125.7	125.2	125.6	122.2
All commodities except farm products.....	123.1	123.1	123.0	123.0	122.9	123.1	122.8	122.8	122.2	122.5	122.6	122.4	121.8	122.1	118.6
Textile products and apparel.....	93.3	90.5	90.7	94.0	94.1	94.6	94.9	95.0	95.1	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.5	95.4	95.3
Cotton products.....	87.6	88.3	88.5	89.0	89.3	90.2	90.2	89.8	89.9	90.0	90.2	90.5	90.5	90.7	93.0
Wool products.....	101.3	100.5	101.6	102.8	103.8	105.1	105.8	107.4	108.3	110.3	111.2	111.3	111.5	109.5	103.7
Manmade fiber textile products.....	80.4	80.3	80.5	81.0	81.2	81.3	82.1	82.3	82.3	82.3	82.1	81.9	81.9	82.0	81.4
Silk products.....	109.9	116.1	116.5	116.1	117.5	119.5	119.5	119.6	120.0	121.1	122.0	121.5	122.4	122.1	121.9
Apparel.....	69.1	69.1	69.2	69.3	69.2	69.4	69.6	69.6	69.6	69.7	69.6	69.5	69.5	69.6	69.6
Other textile products.....	73.6	75.4	75.4	73.8	74.2	74.7	75.8	76.7	77.2	77.2	75.7	75.8	76.8	76.4	72.8
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products.....	100.3	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.3	100.6	99.8	99.4	98.3
Hides and skins.....	57.0	55.4	53.3	51.2	51.2	50.5	50.3	53.8	56.8	58.2	61.5	62.1	59.4	55.2	59.2
Leather.....	91.8	91.1	91.1	91.0	90.6	90.7	90.8	91.2	91.2	91.6	91.6	92.2	91.1	90.2	91.2
Footwear.....	122.0	122.0	121.9	122.1	122.2	122.1	122.0	122.0	121.8	121.0	121.0	120.9	121.1	119.3	119.3
Other leather products.....	97.3	97.3	97.6	97.5	98.5	98.5	98.4	98.7	98.4	98.4	98.2	98.5	97.3	98.0	98.6
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	110.7	110.3	111.0	112.4	113.6	116.1	116.2	115.7	115.8	116.1	116.3	116.4	117.2	117.2	111.2
Coal.....	120.3	119.7	119.8	126.2	126.2	126.1	126.3	125.8	125.6	124.8	124.4	124.0	123.3	124.4	114.5
Coke.....	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.7	146.7
Gas fuels.....	97.4	98.3	98.1	101.1	101.5	100.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Electric power.....	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Petroleum and products.....	115.3	114.7	115.8	117.0	118.9	123.0	123.5	123.5	124.6	123.6	125.5	126.4	128.4	127.0	118.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	110.6	110.8	111.0	110.7	110.6	110.8	110.6	110.3	110.4	110.2	109.8	109.5	109.3	109.5	107.2
Industrial chemicals.....	123.5	123.9	124.3	123.7	123.6	123.9	123.9	123.6	123.6	123.5	123.6	123.5	124.0	123.5	121.4
Prepared paint.....	128.2	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.5	128.3	120.0
Paint materials.....	103.4	103.9	104.0	104.4	104.7	104.8	101.7	101.6	102.2	101.5	100.5	99.9	99.7	100.5	92.6
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	94.3	94.3	94.1	94.0	93.6	93.6	93.5	93.4	93.4	93.5	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.3	92.1
Fats and oils, inedible.....	61.9	61.5	62.2	64.2	62.9	63.1	65.4	65.2	64.8	64.5	63.4	61.0	60.2	61.4	56.2
Mixed fertilizer.....	111.4	111.4	111.5	111.6	111.9	112.2	112.1	112.3	112.1	112.0	110.5	108.3	108.3	110.0	108.7
Fertilizer materials.....	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.7	107.8	107.7	107.6	106.4	106.5	106.3	106.3	106.8	108.4
Other chemicals and allied products.....	107.2	107.2	107.2	106.8	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.6	106.6	106.7	105.8	105.4	105.0	105.7	103.2
Rubber and rubber products.....	144.2	143.8	144.5	144.6	144.6	145.1	145.7	144.7	146.3	146.5	146.9	144.9	145.1	145.2	145.8
Crude rubber.....	129.4	127.7	131.2	131.3	131.2	133.7	135.7	131.6	138.1	140.3	144.3	144.0	143.9	141.3	146.7
Tires and tubes.....	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	153.5	153.5	153.5	153.5	153.5	149.0	149.0	149.0	152.2
Other rubber products.....	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.3	143.3	143.3	142.7	142.3	142.5	142.2	140.8	140.0	139.9	140.9	138.0
Lumber and wood products.....	116.3	115.9	115.7	115.5	115.8	116.3	116.3	116.9	117.3	117.8	118.6	119.3	119.7	119.0	125.4
Lumber.....	116.8	116.7	115.9	115.9	116.2	116.5	116.4	117.1	117.5	118.3	119.4	120.0	120.4	119.7	127.2
Millwork.....	127.1	127.1	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.7	127.7	128.0	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.5	128.3	129.1
Plywood.....	94.9	92.2	94.4	92.9	93.6	95.6	95.6	96.4	96.9	94.7	95.2	96.9	97.7	96.4	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.8	130.8	131.0	130.9	130.9	130.1	129.9	129.5	128.9	129.6	127.2
Woodpulp.....	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.8	117.7
Waste paper.....	71.7	71.7	75.3	75.3	83.6	83.6	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	74.7	68.0	66.1	77.2	112.3
Paper.....	141.8	141.8	142.9	143.0	143.1	143.2	143.2	143.3	143.3	143.2	143.2	143.2	142.4	141.9	137.3
Paperboard.....	136.0	136.0	136.1	136.2	136.3	136.3	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.2	136.3	134.8
Converted paper and paperboard products.....	197.9	128.0	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.0	127.0	126.5	126.5	126.1	125.3	126.1	123.1
Building paper and board.....	144.1	144.1	144.1	142.5	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.5	136.9
Metals and metal products.....	148.9	148.6	148.6	148.8	150.1	150.0	150.5	150.4	150.8	152.2	152.2	152.4	150.6	151.2	148.4
Iron and steel.....	166.7	166.2	166.4	167.3	167.6	166.6	166.5	166.5	167.8	170.2	171.2	170.3	165.4	166.2	154.7
Nonferrous metals.....	124.8	123.9	124.1	12											



TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified]

Commodity group	1956						1957						Annual average		
	June <sup>1</sup>	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1957	1956
Machinery and motive products.....	149.5	149.4	149.4	149.2	149.3	149.4	149.4	149.2	147.7	146.9	145.2	145.8	145.2	146.1	137.8
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	138.3	138.4	138.5	138.3	138.3	138.4	138.3	137.2	136.2	133.4	132.5	132.3	132.3	133.6	127.6
Construction machinery and equipment.....	165.5	165.5	165.4	165.6	165.6	165.6	165.3	165.2	164.9	162.9	161.4	167.9	167.6	160.0	148.6
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	169.6	169.6	170.7	170.7	170.7	171.2	171.3	171.3	170.6	168.9	167.0	166.1	165.6	167.0	156.4
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	160.3	159.8	159.6	159.4	159.8	160.8	160.8	160.8	159.5	158.5	158.0	157.4	156.5	157.6	147.5
Miscellaneous machinery.....	147.6	147.6	149.0	148.9	148.8	148.5	148.4	148.1	147.5	147.7	146.3	144.5	143.9	145.2	137.0
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	162.5	162.3	161.8	161.3	161.3	161.2	161.1	161.2	161.0	161.1	149.6	149.5	148.2	149.0	138.4
Motor vehicles.....	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.1	138.7	138.5	138.4	134.7	134.7	135.4	128.8
Furniture and other household durables.....	123.2	123.2	123.4	123.5	123.6	123.8	123.5	122.7	122.6	122.3	122.4	122.2	121.7	122.2	119.1
Household furniture.....	122.5	122.8	122.8	122.8	123.3	123.1	122.8	122.8	122.6	122.5	122.9	122.8	122.4	122.5	119.0
Commercial furniture.....	164.2	164.2	164.2	164.2	164.2	164.1	164.1	163.8	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6	163.6	141.8
Floor covering.....	128.6	128.9	128.9	128.9	129.1	131.0	132.6	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	133.8	133.4	131.1
Household appliances.....	104.9	104.9	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.1	105.4	105.6	104.7	104.9	105.2	105.5	105.5
Television, radio receivers, and phonographs.....	94.3	94.3	94.7	94.7	94.7	95.4	95.8	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	94.8	93.4	94.4	93.1
Other household durable goods.....	155.3	155.1	155.1	155.0	155.0	155.0	153.1	149.5	148.8	148.3	148.2	147.9	147.9	148.3	140.9
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	135.5	135.7	135.4	135.3	136.5	136.4	135.7	135.4	135.3	135.2	135.3	135.2	135.1	134.6	129.6
Flat glass.....	138.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	133.6
Concrete ingredients.....	138.9	139.0	138.9	138.7	139.0	138.9	138.9	138.9	138.9	138.9	138.9	138.9	138.9	138.9	130.6
Concrete products.....	128.5	128.4	128.0	128.0	127.9	127.8	127.2	126.7	126.5	126.3	126.3	126.4	126.6	126.7	123.0
Structural clay products.....	155.6	155.6	155.5	155.5	155.5	155.5	155.3	155.1	155.1	155.0	155.0	155.1	155.1	155.0	148.0
Gypsum products.....	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1
Prepared asphalt roofing.....	105.8	105.6	105.6	105.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	125.8	125.8	125.8	122.3	111.7
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	128.5	128.5	128.6	128.4	128.3	128.3	128.0	123.4
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.1	128.1	128.0	127.8	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	124.7	126.1	122.3
Cigarettes.....	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	124.0	129.4	124.0
Cigars.....	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.0	104.2
Other tobacco manufactures.....	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.3	144.3	134.9	136.0	122.8
Alcoholic beverages.....	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	119.8	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.6	119.5	115.8
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	148.3
Miscellaneous products.....	93.7	96.2	97.8	94.3	89.3	88.3	87.2	86.8	87.7	89.4	90.1	88.8	87.3	89.6	91.0
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition.....	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.5	119.4	118.0	117.9	117.9	118.2	117.8	117.5	117.5	117.7	116.1
Manufactured animal foods.....	73.3	78.0	80.9	74.6	65.7	64.0	62.1	61.4	63.2	66.4	68.2	66.0	63.4	67.3	72.0
Notions and accessories.....	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.4	98.5	97.8	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.3	95.3
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment.....	107.8	107.3	107.3	107.4	107.3	107.1	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.6	107.2	106.8	106.8	107.5	104.9
Other miscellaneous products.....	132.4	132.4	132.4	131.9	131.7	131.5	130.9	130.9	130.7	130.7	129.4	128.8	127.2	128.4	124.1

<sup>1</sup> See Note and footnote 1, table D-7.<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.<sup>3</sup> Revised.<sup>4</sup> Corrected.<sup>5</sup> January 1958=100.<sup>6</sup> Not available.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-9. Indexes of wholesale prices for special commodity groupings<sup>1</sup>

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1956						1957						Annual average		
													1957	1956	
	June <sup>1</sup>	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1957	1956
All foods.....	110.5	111.7	111.2	112.4	109.5	108.9	106.7	106.1	105.4	105.2	105.4	105.7	103.7	104.0	100.8
All fish.....	131.5	128.6	122.9	124.8	126.9	123.7	126.6	121.2	119.3	120.0	116.0	119.9	117.2	119.4	114.1
Special metals and metal products.....	146.3	146.1	146.1	146.9	147.1	147.0	147.4	147.3	146.7	147.4	146.8	149.1	147.5	146.2	146.9
Metalworking machinery.....	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.7	178.7	178.3	177.9	177.8	177.0	176.0	175.0	165.0
Machinery and equipment.....	155.2	155.0	155.0	154.8	154.9	155.0	154.9	154.9	154.3	153.5	152.4	151.7	150.9	151.9	142.1
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	138.7	138.7	138.8	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.7	137.8	136.5	133.4	132.6	132.4	132.5	133.7	127.4
Total tractors.....	146.8	146.8	147.0	147.3	147.5	147.5	147.4	146.4	145.1	142.7	141.5	139.3	139.3	141.3	132.5
Steel-mill products.....	183.0	183.1	183.1	183.2	183.2	183.2	183.2	183.2	183.0	182.9	182.9	182.9	175.6	178.9	163.2
Construction materials <sup>2</sup> .....	129.5	129.2	129.0	129.4	130.1	130.3	130.1	130.1	130.2	130.9	131.2	131.4	130.7	130.6	130.6
Soaps.....	106.9	106.0	106.0	107.1	107.1	107.1	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.0	106.8	106.8	106.5	104.5	98.7
Synthetic detergents.....	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	98.2	97.9	98.0	95.1	95.1
Refined petroleum products.....	111.9	111.1	112.5	113.9	116.1	121.0	121.5	121.6	123.0	124.1	124.0	125.0	127.3	125.8	117.5
East Coast petroleum.....	108.6	108.6	111.0	112.3	114.1	116.7	116.7	117.2	117.2	118.6	121.2	123.7	122.0	124.6	114.6
Mid-continent petroleum.....	112.0	108.7	110.8	110.7	114.3	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	121.8	121.2	121.7	126.2	124.3	118.3
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	114.3	114.3	114.3	117.2	117.4	123.5	123.0	123.0	123.0	126.7	126.7	127.9	129.2	128.6	118.8
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	112.2	116.4	117.7	120.4	124.1	127.7	130.5	130.5	130.5	135.9	135.9	135.9	135.2	132.3	117.4
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	120.1	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.6	120.6	120.6	120.6	120.6	120.6	120.6	120.6	120.6	120.6	117.0
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes.....	118.8	117.2	117.4	125.5	125.5	125.5	125.6	125.6	125.6	125.6	125.6	125.6	125.6	125.6	115.4
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	114.8	114.3	114.0	113.7	114.1	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	124.9

<sup>1</sup> See Note and footnote 1, table D-7.<sup>2</sup> Preliminary. <sup>3</sup> Revised. <sup>4</sup> Corrected.<sup>5</sup> This index was formerly Building materials.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-10. Indexes of wholesale prices, by stage of processing<sup>1</sup>

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1955						1957						Annual average		
	June <sup>1</sup>	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1957	1956
All commodities.....	119.1	119.5	119.3	119.7	119.0	118.9	118.5	118.1	117.8	118.0	118.4	118.2	117.4	117.6	114.3
Crude materials for further processing.....	100.7	101.7	100.3	101.5	99.5	97.5	96.4	95.3	95.3	97.0	99.6	99.7	98.8	97.2	95.0
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	95.7	97.7	95.4	98.7	93.2	90.3	88.5	86.8	86.1	87.3	90.3	90.4	89.1	87.7	84.0
Crude nonfood materials except fuel.....	107.0	106.0	106.3	107.1	107.9	107.6	107.7	108.1	109.9	112.6	115.0	115.2	115.0	112.5	114.2
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing.....	105.2	104.1	104.4	105.3	106.3	105.9	106.2	106.6	108.5	111.6	114.1	114.3	114.2	111.5	113.6
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction.....	138.9	139.0	138.0	138.7	139.0	138.9	136.9	136.9	136.9	136.7	136.5	136.4	135.8	136.0	130.6
Crude fuel.....	118.2	117.9	117.9	123.4	123.5	123.0	122.4	120.5	119.0	118.6	118.0	118.0	118.1	119.7	113.3
Crude fuel for manufacturing.....	117.9	117.6	117.7	123.0	123.1	122.6	122.1	120.2	118.7	118.4	117.8	117.9	117.9	119.4	113.0
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry.....	118.5	118.3	118.3	124.1	124.2	123.6	123.0	121.0	119.4	118.9	118.2	118.3	118.3	120.1	113.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	124.7	124.9	125.1	125.0	125.0	125.4	125.4	125.3	125.2	125.4	125.5	125.2	124.5	125.1	122.1
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing.....	126.8	126.8	126.9	127.1	127.3	127.5	127.6	127.5	127.3	127.4	127.4	127.1	126.2	126.9	123.7
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing.....	103.4	103.5	103.2	102.4	102.5	102.4	101.6	100.8	99.6	99.6	99.5	100.1	99.2	99.0	98.0
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	104.5	104.6	105.0	105.2	105.4	105.7	105.8	105.8	106.0	106.0	105.9	105.8	105.9	105.7	104.3
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing.....	152.9	152.9	152.9	153.5	153.6	153.8	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.7	153.8	151.6	153.2	148.5
Components for manufacturing.....	149.3	149.0	148.5	148.8	149.1	149.3	149.3	149.3	148.9	148.9	148.8	148.3	147.7	148.3	142.9
Materials and components for construction.....	132.1	132.0	131.8	131.9	132.6	133.0	132.9	133.0	133.0	133.1	133.4	133.3	132.6	132.9	132.0
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	105.0	104.6	105.4	105.1	107.7	111.1	111.4	111.1	111.5	112.0	112.6	112.7	113.3	113.0	106.7
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing.....	104.6	104.2	105.0	105.7	107.2	109.9	110.2	109.9	110.0	110.3	111.0	110.9	111.3	111.2	103.3
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry.....	106.0	105.4	106.2	107.0	108.7	112.1	113.5	113.3	114.1	114.9	115.4	115.7	116.8	116.0	100.1
Containers, nonreturnable.....	137.4	137.5	137.1	137.0	136.3	136.4	136.6	135.5	135.3	134.9	134.8	134.5	134.1	134.3	128.5
Supplies.....	114.6	116.3	117.3	115.5	118.2	112.7	112.4	112.1	112.3	112.6	112.5	111.7	110.9	112.5	111.3
Supplies for manufacturing.....	120.6	120.6	120.6	120.4	120.7	120.6	120.6	120.6	120.2	120.5	120.9	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.9
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry.....	102.9	105.1	106.1	103.7	100.5	99.9	99.5	99.2	99.7	100.9	101.5	100.2	99.1	101.1	101.6
Manufactured animal feeds.....	71.7	76.9	79.8	73.4	65.1	63.5	62.0	61.2	62.6	66.0	67.9	65.6	63.6	67.6	72.9
Other supplies.....	121.2	121.6	121.6	121.5	121.3	121.3	121.6	121.5	121.4	121.3	121.1	120.4	119.9	120.7	118.2
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels).....	120.7	121.0	120.9	121.4	120.6	120.6	119.9	119.6	119.0	118.8	118.6	118.5	117.6	118.1	114.0
Consumer finished goods.....	113.5	113.9	113.7	114.4	113.3	113.3	112.5	112.2	111.8	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.7	111.1	108.0
Consumer goods.....	111.5	112.5	111.9	112.1	110.1	109.2	107.2	106.8	106.2	106.0	106.2	106.2	104.2	104.5	101.0
Consumer crude foods.....	93.3	102.4	105.9	117.3	105.8	102.8	104.0	105.4	105.9	98.6	96.1	94.9	88.1	93.0	96.2
Consumer processed foods.....	115.4	114.7	113.3	112.4	111.1	110.6	108.0	107.3	106.3	107.6	108.2	108.4	107.2	106.4	102.1
Consumer other nondurable goods.....	111.0	110.9	111.1	111.5	111.8	112.5	112.6	112.3	112.4	112.4	112.2	112.2	112.0	112.4	109.9
Consumer durable goods.....	124.7	124.7	124.8	124.9	124.9	125.1	124.9	124.7	125.5	125.0	125.1	122.9	122.7	123.3	119.7
Producer finished goods.....	150.0	150.0	150.1	150.0	150.1	150.1	150.0	148.4	147.5	147.2	146.4	145.5	146.7	138.1	
Producer goods for manufacturing industries.....	154.7	154.7	154.7	154.5	154.6	154.6	154.5	154.1	152.7	152.3	151.9	151.1	150.1	151.2	142.2
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries.....	146.0	146.0	146.3	146.3	146.3	146.3	146.3	146.1	144.9	144.1	143.2	142.6	141.6	142.9	134.9

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table D-7.

\* Preliminary. \* Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1965 (p. 1448).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-11. Indexes of wholesale prices, by durability of product

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1957												1956	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1957	1956
All commodities.....	118.5	118.1	117.8	118.0	118.4	118.2	117.4	117.1	117.2	116.9	117.0	116.9	116.3	117.6	114.3
Total durable goods.....	142.5	142.4	141.9	142.0	142.1	141.7	140.8	140.5	140.5	140.7	140.7	140.7	140.5	141.4	136.7
Total nondurable goods.....	105.4	105.0	104.8	105.0	105.5	105.4	104.7	104.3	104.5	104.1	104.2	104.0	103.2	104.7	101.1
Total manufactures.....	124.1	123.8	123.5	123.7	123.8	123.6	123.0	122.9	122.8	122.7	122.7	122.3	121.6	123.2	119.5
Durable manufactures.....	143.8	143.6	142.9	142.7	142.6	142.1	141.2	141.3	141.3	141.2	141.1	140.8	140.4	142.0	136.8
Nondurable manufactures.....	108.5	108.2	108.1	108.7	109.0	109.0	108.6	108.3	108.2	108.0	108.1	107.7	106.8	108.4	105.8
Total raw or slightly processed goods.....	99.5	99.1	98.9	98.9	100.3	100.0	98.6	97.7	98.7	97.8	98.2	99.0	98.7	98.9	97.0
Durable raw or slightly processed goods.....	104.8	105.4	111.2	121.8	120.8	130.0	130.4	119.6	118.1	126.3	129.9	140.6	143.9	122.3	136.3
Nondurable raw or slightly processed goods.....	99.5	98.7	98.3	97.7	98.7	98.4	96.9	95.5	97.6	96.3	96.5	96.8	96.3	97.7	94.9

NOTE: For a description of these series and data beginning with 1947, see Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, 1957, BLS Bull. 1235 (1958).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## E.—Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1. Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes <sup>1</sup>

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862		1,130,000		10,000,000	0.27
1947-49 (average).....	3,573		2,380,000		20,700,000	.40
1945.....	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,085		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,093		2,170,000		34,000,000	.41
1948.....	3,419		1,900,000		34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,606		3,030,000		50,500,000	.50
1950.....	4,843		2,410,000		38,800,000	.44
1951.....	4,737		2,220,000		22,900,000	.23
1952.....	5,117		3,540,000		59,100,000	.57
1953.....	5,091		2,400,000		28,300,000	.26
1954.....	3,468		1,530,000		22,600,000	.21
1955.....	4,320		2,650,000		28,200,000	.26
1956.....	3,825		1,900,000		33,100,000	.29
1957.....	3,673		1,390,000		16,800,000	.14
1957: May.....	446	634	179,000	243,000	1,990,000	.20
June.....	388	577	154,000	238,000	2,050,000	.23
July.....	415	653	129,000	228,000	2,480,000	.25
August.....	379	601	136,000	228,000	1,680,000	.17
September.....	335	518	243,000	279,000	1,730,000	.19
October.....	293	471	95,000	159,000	1,410,000	.13
November.....	184	340	63,000	100,000	765,000	.08
December.....	108	220	31,000	54,000	404,000	.04
1958: January <sup>2</sup> .....	200	300	90,000	110,000	750,000	.07
February <sup>2</sup> .....	150	275	45,000	70,000	500,000	.06
March <sup>2</sup> .....	200	300	165,000	200,000	1,200,000	.13
April <sup>2</sup> .....	275	375	110,000	160,000	1,250,000	.13
May <sup>2</sup> .....	350	475	150,000	200,000	2,000,000	.21
June <sup>2</sup> .....	350	500	160,000	250,000	1,650,000	.18

<sup>1</sup> The data include all known work stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer. Figures on workers involved and man-days idle cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1964).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



## F.—Building and Construction

TABLE F-1. Expenditures for new construction <sup>1</sup>

(Value of work put in place)

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions of dollars)															
	1955							1957							1957	1956
	July <sup>2</sup>	June <sup>3</sup>	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Total	Total	
Total new construction.....	4,013	4,307	4,054	3,703	3,400	3,153	3,380	3,791	4,208	4,009	4,582	4,067	4,477	48,492	46,292	
Private construction.....	3,114	2,979	2,773	2,583	2,442	2,301	2,435	2,750	3,030	3,143	3,185	3,196	3,124	34,138	33,287	
Residential buildings (nonfarm).....	1,627	1,539	1,407	1,288	1,177	1,063	1,165	1,365	1,534	1,586	1,611	1,611	1,586	17,019	17,077	
New dwelling units.....	1,200	1,110	1,000	945	890	815	895	1,050	1,140	1,180	1,190	1,180	1,155	12,615	13,535	
Additions and alterations.....	375	377	356	295	239	219	220	265	333	357	374	387	392	3,903	3,695	
Nonhousekeeping.....	52	52	51	48	48	40	50	80	51	49	47	44	39	501	447	
Nonresidential buildings <sup>4</sup> .....	754	735	698	677	689	705	746	799	842	844	840	842	814	9,556	8,817	
Industrial.....	185	193	204	215	235	252	274	277	287	289	293	301	297	3,557	3,084	
Commercial.....	326	315	285	263	263	258	270	306	332	330	322	319	310	3,564	3,631	
Office buildings and ware- houses.....	109	109	105	103	101	101	107	178	183	179	173	172	169	1,860	1,684	
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	157	146	120	100	101	97	103	128	149	151	149	147	151	1,671	1,947	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	243	227	209	196	192	195	202	216	223	225	225	222	207	2,435	2,102	
Religious.....	75	70	65	61	61	64	68	74	78	80	81	80	75	808	768	
Educational.....	50	46	43	42	41	42	43	46	47	45	48	47	42	525	536	
Hospital and institutional <sup>5</sup> .....	52	51	51	50	50	50	51	51	52	52	51	49	43	525	528	
Social and recreational.....	41	37	32	28	26	25	27	28	29	28	29	29	27	311	277	
Miscellaneous.....	25	23	18	15	14	14	15	18	18	17	16	17	20	206	198	
Farm construction.....	171	162	147	127	114	105	101	100	114	133	159	173	169	1,590	1,580	
Public utilities.....	542	524	504	478	450	397	411	472	525	564	556	549	536	5,774	5,113	
Railroad.....	33	30	29	27	27	21	26	32	36	37	37	37	34	426	427	
Telephone and telegraph.....	77	77	81	82	80	71	74	78	84	96	87	89	95	1,058	1,056	
Other public utilities.....	432	417	394	369	343	305	311	362	405	431	432	426	399	4,300	3,620	
All other private.....	30	19	17	13	12	11	12	14	15	16	19	21	19	199	130	
Public construction.....	1,409	1,418	1,281	1,120	958	832	945	1,041	1,188	1,466	1,497	1,471	1,353	14,354	13,068	
Residential buildings <sup>6</sup> .....	67	65	63	62	60	56	59	54	56	54	52	49	40	506	499	
Nonresidential buildings (other than military facilities).....	420	406	381	370	347	308	340	342	367	409	416	416	390	4,486	4,074	
Industrial.....	36	34	33	31	29	28	29	31	36	38	36	41	38	473	453	
Educational.....	263	257	239	237	222	201	226	226	233	262	261	258	248	2,825	2,556	
Hospital and institutional.....	31	30	29	28	26	21	22	24	25	27	30	30	28	333	298	
Administrative and service.....	48	45	42	39	36	29	30	31	34	41	46	44	39	439	362	
Other nonresidential buildings.....	42	40	38	35	34	29	33	30	37	41	43	43	37	416	405	
Military facilities <sup>7</sup> .....	105	98	88	80	77	73	87	97	108	132	138	143	121	1,322	1,298	
Highways.....	620	580	500	375	265	240	290	350	425	604	607	577	539	5,215	4,655	
Sewer and water systems.....	127	123	118	111	105	91	99	99	107	117	126	128	120	1,344	1,275	
Sewer.....	76	73	69	65	62	54	59	62	67	72	76	76	68	781	701	
Water.....	51	50	49	46	43	37	40	37	40	45	50	52	52	563	574	
Public service enterprises.....	46	41	37	33	28	21	27	25	31	38	44	43	38	393	384	
Conservation and development.....	101	96	82	78	67	58	65	67	86	101	103	104	94	971	826	
All other public.....	13	12	12	11	9	7	8	7	8	11	11	12	11	117	105	

<sup>1</sup> Estimated monetary value of new construction put in place during the periods shown, including major additions and alterations but excluding maintenance and repair. These figures differ from permit-valuation data reported in the tabulations for building-permit activity (tables F-3, F-4, and F-5) and the data on value of contract awards (table F-2).

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Revised.

<sup>4</sup> Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

<sup>5</sup> Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

<sup>6</sup> Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as house-keeping units.

<sup>7</sup> Covers all building and nonbuilding construction, except production facilities (which are included in public industrial building), and Armed Forces housing under the Capehart program (which is included in public residential building).

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954). See also Technical Note on Revised Estimates of Residential Additions and Alterations, 1945-56 (in Monthly Labor Review, August 1957, p. 973).

<sup>8</sup> SOURCE: Joint estimates of the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

TABLE F-2. Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction <sup>1</sup>

Ownership and type of construction	Value (in millions of dollars)														
	1958					1957								1957	1956
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Total	Total
Total public construction.....	1,582.1	1,133.6	941.5	822.6	696.5	718.9	871.1	891.5	745.7	869.6	1,134.4	1,324.3	1,125.9	11,473.8	10,423.1
Federally owned <sup>2</sup> .....	448.3	242.0	180.7	121.9	120.2	88.4	123.9	141.3	63.4	57.6	146.7	394.3	223.1	2,317.3	2,088.3
Residential buildings.....	51.3	28.4	33.0	52.0	47.5	3.2	.2	56.5	3.5	1.4	59.8	30.6	64.5	406.2	136.0
Nonresidential buildings.....	161.8	95.1	79.0	22.2	42.8	28.7	41.2	46.8	22.1	17.1	32.2	211.5	75.6	776.5	924.3
Educational.....	5.0	6.3	5.8	3.2	.8	.4	2.0	.3	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	2.1	7.7	1.0	48.4	27.1
Hospital and institutional.....	27.0	12.9	14.7	.3	.8	.2	20.0	3.7	.7	.1	.3	29.1	1.4	78.9	43.9
Administrative and service.....	29.0	24.4	16.2	6.4	10.5	9.9	2.9	23.7	1.7	4.5	10.2	65.2	12.4	148.3	87.3
Other nonresidential buildings.....	100.8	51.5	42.3	12.3	30.7	18.2	16.3	19.1	19.5	12.2	19.6	109.5	60.8	500.9	760.0
Airfield buildings.....	21.2	15.3	13.9	1.9	1.8	1.2	.6	3.9	2.3	.8	14.0	23.6	12.0	98.9	76.2
Troop housing.....	22.5	5.2	4.0	.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	.4	1.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	1.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	.2	10.7	8.0	60.9	123.2
Warehouses.....	9.2	3.5	4.4	1.0	.8	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	.3	.4	1.0	11.4	5.9	35.0	63.3
All other.....	47.9	27.5	20.0	8.9	28.1	16.6	14.7	15.2	13.8	11.6	4.4	63.5	34.9	306.1	503.3
Airfields <sup>4</sup> .....	120.0	29.7	18.0	17.5	8.3	1.4	.3	3.5	3.7	1.5	.3	28.9	24.9	182.2	155.9
Conservation and development.....	73.8	68.3	28.5	12.7	8.0	14.3	21.2	22.7	14.8	14.4	42.1	73.6	31.4	563.8	539.0
Highways.....	11.4	8.5	3.6	5.4	4.8	3.7	2.2	7.6	9.2	7.5	9.1	12.6	6.8	91.5	91.8
Electric power.....	13.1	3.4	16.6	4.0	1.5	3.7	59.7	.8	1.0	2.4	1.1	6.0	5.7	140.3	177.4
All other federally owned.....	16.9	8.6	11.0	8.1	7.3	3.4	1.1	3.4	9.1	13.0	2.1	33.1	16.2	156.8	63.9
State and locally owned.....	1,133.8	891.6	751.8	700.7	576.3	630.5	745.2	750.2	682.3	812.0	987.7	930.0	900.8	9,156.5	8,334.8
Residential buildings.....	70.3	47.2	30.9	30.7	21.8	20.2	23.3	55.2	30.4	44.3	38.8	27.5	21.7	326.7	353.2
Nonresidential buildings.....	255.9	236.5	311.0	279.2	239.5	238.7	267.7	303.5	278.1	305.5	267.0	337.8	345.2	3,499.4	3,202.8
Educational.....	229.2	208.8	213.2	188.3	169.5	163.7	207.4	215.4	201.0	223.2	183.0	231.9	237.6	2,450.5	2,289.0
Hospital and institutional.....	36.4	32.5	37.3	17.9	15.0	19.8	15.8	41.6	15.5	19.6	22.2	35.8	43.6	287.1	278.9
Administrative and service.....	53.4	40.5	31.6	48.4	30.7	18.8	24.6	19.7	31.7	36.8	28.7	34.2	23.3	315.4	320.8
Other nonresidential buildings.....	36.9	44.7	28.9	24.6	24.3	36.4	19.9	26.8	25.9	25.9	33.1	35.9	40.7	356.4	314.1
Highways.....	418.8	365.8	291.4	213.2	207.2	272.1	334.6	248.0	272.3	293.5	340.8	414.7	306.7	3,823.1	3,211.6
Sewer and water systems.....	129.2	95.9	80.4	56.9	75.2	94.5	63.4	77.0	69.8	75.1	80.7	103.7	172.6	1,034.2	1,100.0
Sewer.....	73.1	66.0	48.9	37.9	55.8	65.1	44.4	42.7	47.8	53.5	55.5	74.4	94.4	619.4	658.9
Water.....	56.1	29.9	31.5	19.0	19.4	29.4	49.0	34.3	22.0	21.6	25.2	29.3	78.2	414.8	441.1
Public service enterprises.....	137.4	24.5	24.4	108.2	16.0	19.4	15.0	48.2	26.6	74.7	28.7	33.3	27.3	364.2	339.5
Electric power.....	107.3	12.1	6.1	102.9	7.0	9.4	5.3	24.3	10.1	61.6	14.7	23.7	9.0	200.1	227.2
Other.....	30.1	12.4	18.3	5.3	9.0	10.0	9.7	23.9	16.5	13.1	24.0	9.6	18.3	164.1	109.3
Conservation and development.....	6.4	15.7	3.4	7.5	10.8	11.2	6.9	8.4	7.8	10.8	12.3	4.8	20.8	112.7	139.3
All other State and locally owned.....	15.8	16.3	10.3	5.0	5.8	4.4	4.3	9.9	7.3	8.1	8.4	8.2	7.0	84.2	91.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes major force account projects started (construction done directly by a government agency using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own property).

<sup>2</sup> Revised.

<sup>3</sup> Includes construction contracts awarded under Lease-Purchase programs.

<sup>4</sup> Less than \$50,000.

<sup>5</sup> Beginning with January 1958, includes missile launching facilities which were previously included under All other federally owned.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

TABLE F-3. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building<sup>1</sup>

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions of dollars)															
	1958							1957							1957	1956
	May	Apr. <sup>2</sup>	Mar. <sup>2</sup>	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May <sup>2</sup>	Total	Total	
All building construction.....	1,842.4	1,793.2	1,516.8	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,230.6	1,642.7	1,551.7	1,626.1	1,693.4	1,748.7	1,842.8	18,142.3	18,787.8	
Private.....	1,554.4	1,566.5	1,324.3	938.4	995.1	958.2	1,061.9	1,453.5	1,417.3	1,462.7	1,518.9	1,484.9	1,647.7	15,997.0	16,903.4	
Public.....	288.0	226.7	192.5	171.7	157.9	139.0	168.7	189.2	134.4	163.4	174.5	263.7	195.1	2,145.3	1,884.4	
New residential building.....	1,019.2	957.6	779.1	536.9	578.4	556.9	649.0	895.7	813.2	885.9	847.6	895.7	964.6	9,404.2	10,291.9	
Dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	996.7	941.3	760.0	525.0	563.1	535.4	635.8	870.3	796.9	871.8	832.4	881.9	946.5	9,230.0	10,149.6	
Privately owned.....	933.7	915.5	729.5	491.4	548.2	525.2	604.5	825.6	784.8	802.0	807.6	823.2	920.7	8,937.6	9,971.9	
1-family.....	812.8	793.0	622.8	419.0	494.4	451.6	536.4	730.8	696.7	748.8	724.6	734.1	820.8	7,922.0	9,231.8	
2-family.....	28.6	27.5	21.3	15.7	16.9	17.1	17.8	22.2	30.1	18.5	19.6	20.3	23.8	228.7	215.0	
3- and 4-family.....	11.6	10.8	11.0	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.7	9.9	9.2	8.7	9.3	10.0	11.9	111.8	87.9	
5-or-more family.....	83.7	85.2	74.4	48.3	58.0	50.0	41.6	62.8	58.5	75.6	54.1	58.8	67.7	675.3	447.2	
Publicly owned.....	63.0	25.8	30.5	33.6	14.9	10.2	31.3	44.7	12.2	19.8	24.8	38.7	25.8	282.4	177.7	
Nonhousekeeping buildings.....	22.4	16.3	19.1	11.9	15.2	21.5	13.2	25.4	16.3	14.1	15.1	11.8	18.2	184.3	142.3	
New nonresidential buildings.....	655.6	654.5	586.2	482.3	435.6	433.9	489.1	592.1	569.2	557.2	656.5	663.4	678.8	6,834.1	6,664.5	
Commercial buildings.....	200.0	208.2	228.6	149.8	140.6	151.4	147.4	203.9	203.4	167.3	203.3	183.5	231.6	2,224.0	2,184.7	
Amusement buildings.....	17.6	17.3	13.3	14.7	10.2	11.6	18.2	11.0	10.5	8.8	11.9	13.5	13.4	139.8	116.1	
Commercial garages.....	4.1	6.0	5.6	3.4	4.2	2.1	2.9	3.1	4.9	4.0	5.3	6.9	7.1	57.5	60.6	
Gasoline and service stations.....	11.2	11.3	11.3	8.8	10.2	9.9	10.3	13.0	14.2	13.9	14.8	13.8	15.5	159.1	165.5	
Office buildings.....	77.0	116.3	119.9	64.8	56.0	67.4	60.3	92.2	102.1	69.1	76.2	66.8	106.1	973.7	826.3	
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	90.2	117.2	79.0	58.1	60.0	60.3	55.7	82.1	71.7	71.4	95.1	82.2	89.4	891.8	1,014.3	
Community buildings.....	274.0	218.5	236.6	171.9	168.7	163.3	194.2	219.5	234.2	213.1	224.4	253.5	243.1	2,478.6	2,263.1	
Educational buildings.....	148.1	119.2	159.0	118.4	108.9	108.6	98.5	132.0	134.3	119.7	123.5	122.1	153.7	1,491.5	1,431.4	
Institutional buildings.....	80.3	51.0	40.8	26.2	33.7	27.3	61.0	46.9	32.0	50.9	60.4	53.2	38.7	522.0	380.3	
Religious buildings.....	45.6	49.2	36.2	27.4	26.1	27.3	34.4	40.6	37.9	42.6	40.5	47.2	50.7	464.2	451.4	
Garages, private residential.....	19.1	18.2	10.3	4.8	5.9	6.3	12.2	21.9	24.2	23.3	21.6	22.7	23.4	300.4	201.9	
Industrial buildings.....	50.9	66.2	57.5	44.9	62.8	63.8	59.8	102.0	91.7	87.2	124.9	101.0	90.5	1,085.9	1,273.3	
Public utilities buildings.....	55.5	38.9	21.2	47.4	28.4	24.1	24.7	25.3	34.2	37.0	49.5	87.7	45.8	423.5	328.4	
All other nonresidential buildings.....	66.0	30.5	32.7	38.5	29.2	28.9	30.8	29.7	31.5	29.4	32.7	64.1	44.4	421.7	413.0	
Additions and alterations.....	167.6	181.1	151.5	120.8	139.0	108.4	122.5	154.8	169.2	153.0	189.3	191.6	199.3	1,904.0	1,831.4	

<sup>1</sup> Data relate to building construction authorized by local building permits in all localities (over 7,000) having building permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects; construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. Because permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of

construction and because of lapsed permits and the lag between permit issuance or contract-awarded dates and start of construction, these data do not represent the volume of building construction started.

<sup>2</sup> Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

<sup>3</sup> Revised.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-4. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region<sup>1</sup>

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions of dollars)															
	1958							1957							1957	1956
	May	Apr. <sup>1</sup>	Mar. <sup>1</sup>	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May <sup>1</sup>	Total		
All building construction <sup>1</sup> .....	1,842.4	1,793.2	1,516.8	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,230.6	1,642.7	1,551.7	1,626.1	1,693.4	1,748.7	1,842.8	18,142.3	18,787.8	
Northeast.....	377.1	357.2	270.5	189.4	215.7	219.4	272.9	352.8	330.8	371.8	344.1	338.4	440.7	3,878.3	4,056.2	
North Central.....	527.7	538.4	395.4	224.2	231.2	319.0	324.9	489.3	480.0	504.5	516.8	558.5	542.1	5,282.1	5,681.0	
South.....	451.0	457.0	418.9	370.3	375.7	288.2	324.3	400.2	381.1	387.3	439.6	465.6	426.2	4,614.8	4,467.0	
West.....	456.6	440.6	431.9	326.2	330.4	270.6	308.6	400.3	339.8	362.5	393.0	386.2	433.7	4,366.6	4,583.5	
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	996.7	941.3	760.0	525.0	563.1	535.4	635.8	870.3	796.9	871.8	832.4	881.9	946.5	9,220.0	10,149.6	
Northeast.....	273.6	278.3	205.1	102.7	109.1	102.1	139.0	178.2	158.4	199.8	162.3	187.3	195.5	1,894.4	2,200.4	
North Central.....	218.0	278.3	205.1	102.7	109.1	131.4	165.0	253.1	247.7	267.3	257.7	273.6	283.0	2,644.3	3,144.7	
South.....	243.5	248.4	218.7	198.2	195.6	155.9	169.3	210.0	199.5	203.6	223.4	220.3	232.1	2,361.9	2,346.0	
West.....	261.7	226.6	205.0	164.4	178.7	146.0	162.6	229.0	191.3	201.1	189.0	200.3	235.9	2,349.3	2,458.5	
New nonresidential buildings.....	645.6	654.5	586.2	452.3	435.6	433.9	489.1	592.1	569.2	557.2	656.5	663.4	678.8	6,834.1	6,664.5	
Northeast.....	123.4	130.2	109.8	107.7	107.5	89.8	100.8	126.0	147.8	129.4	139.8	112.3	190.4	1,550.0	1,435.8	
North Central.....	207.2	210.5	148.2	91.9	89.3	156.9	128.5	163.8	177.6	181.7	202.2	230.6	202.1	2,194.0	1,963.5	
South.....	151.6	151.5	154.9	130.1	131.3	91.8	119.0	144.9	137.1	129.8	155.8	153.1	135.7	1,664.3	1,596.9	
West.....	173.3	162.3	173.2	122.7	107.5	95.4	110.7	128.1	105.6	116.4	159.7	137.4	149.6	1,515.7	1,638.3	
Additions and alterations.....	167.6	181.1	151.5	120.8	139.0	108.4	122.5	154.8	169.2	183.0	189.3	191.6	199.3	1,904.0	1,831.4	
Northeast.....	34.6	35.8	28.2	20.8	24.7	23.5	29.4	35.1	42.5	40.5	39.5	40.3	52.0	424.6	394.5	
North Central.....	45.4	46.5	40.0	28.3	32.2	25.5	29.6	38.9	47.4	52.5	54.6	48.0	55.0	499.9	510.7	
South.....	45.6	51.2	41.8	37.8	43.3	30.4	32.2	41.5	40.6	49.1	57.4	48.6	52.0	465.8	451.9	
West.....	42.1	47.6	41.4	33.9	38.8	27.1	31.3	39.3	38.7	40.9	42.7	45.9	43.8	438.8	444.3	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table F-3.

<sup>2</sup> Revised.

<sup>3</sup> Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building not shown separately.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



TABLE F-5. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State<sup>1</sup>

State and location	Valuation (in millions of dollars)														
	1958					1957					1956				
	Apr.	Mar. <sup>2</sup>	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May <sup>1</sup>	Apr.	Total	Total
All States.....	1,793.2	1,516.8	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,230.6	1,642.7	1,551.7	1,626.1	1,693.4	1,748.7	1,842.8	1,720.7	18,142.3	18,787.8
Metropolitan areas <sup>2</sup> .....	1,385.0	1,196.6	881.2	918.2	860.2	957.8	1,278.2	1,202.5	1,261.8	1,302.5	1,350.6	1,428.6	1,326.3	14,104.1	14,688.9
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	408.2	320.2	228.9	234.8	237.0	272.8	364.5	349.2	364.3	390.9	398.1	414.2	394.4	4,038.2	4,098.9
Alabama.....	18.2	21.1	16.6	15.3	16.5	15.6	13.0	14.1	13.8	18.7	15.4	10.9	20.0	190.6	173.3
Arizona.....	20.5	23.6	19.9	13.2	13.0	13.1	17.6	19.4	20.1	19.3	20.3	18.4	22.9	224.6	189.7
Arkansas.....	7.9	6.3	4.6	4.3	3.3	4.4	5.7	5.7	5.4	8.4	4.7	6.2	6.2	70.6	37.4
California.....	275.0	317.4	208.6	247.2	195.1	216.1	257.6	229.5	250.7	273.4	263.8	304.0	301.1	3,048.0	3,153.3
Colorado.....	25.6	15.1	24.3	15.8	16.0	17.6	24.0	21.2	18.1	25.3	24.0	21.0	22.6	263.8	282.0
Connecticut.....	20.2	20.2	17.7	18.7	18.4	27.9	25.2	36.3	40.5	43.7	33.2	41.2	38.4	390.3	375.1
Delaware.....	6.1	3.6	6.9	7.0	2.3	4.5	6.1	5.9	7.4	8.5	9.3	4.9	5.2	68.0	66.0
District of Columbia.....	8.3	6.4	9.3	12.9	3.1	13.7	9.1	13.2	2.9	13.0	14.4	5.3	8.4	153.8	66.8
Florida.....	83.5	69.6	83.5	70.9	77.0	73.4	77.7	74.5	81.4	88.9	86.6	88.3	79.4	946.3	824.8
Georgia.....	36.6	27.3	19.6	28.3	17.1	15.3	22.9	24.4	18.9	21.9	16.7	19.3	27.5	247.0	250.1
Idaho.....	5.9	3.9	1.6	1.3	1.8	2.5	4.7	3.0	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.5	38.2	39.6
Illinois.....	112.7	110.2	83.8	85.8	98.8	73.6	108.9	108.9	108.9	109.0	120.1	113.9	142.0	1,290.8	1,334.3
Indiana.....	33.7	30.4	21.3	22.5	20.0	19.3	44.1	43.9	40.0	37.8	42.2	34.9	33.0	419.5	432.0
Iowa.....	16.8	17.4	3.9	6.5	7.9	12.5	16.6	17.1	14.7	18.2	18.5	16.4	17.3	190.5	181.9
Kansas.....	14.6	10.6	10.0	11.5	10.9	7.1	10.8	12.6	17.9	13.8	16.6	12.3	9.9	134.5	131.9
Kentucky.....	13.5	15.5	6.3	13.5	5.0	10.5	12.2	16.5	14.5	16.1	18.8	22.4	10.1	169.1	166.2
Louisiana.....	21.0	31.2	17.3	32.3	19.6	16.8	23.0	20.1	20.9	23.2	27.2	24.6	17.9	250.5	273.1
Maine.....	4.1	.9	.3	.7	.8	1.3	2.7	3.2	1.8	3.3	3.4	4.9	3.8	29.2	33.9
Maryland.....	35.5	33.4	28.0	27.2	24.0	33.4	35.3	29.9	32.5	40.7	33.2	44.9	36.1	446.7	430.4
Massachusetts.....	60.5	31.5	14.0	24.0	24.2	26.6	38.4	31.5	42.6	60.9	45.5	42.3	40.6	480.5	470.4
Michigan.....	78.9	64.5	27.7	38.8	43.9	73.5	82.1	83.6	87.9	91.1	107.8	97.6	90.4	933.4	1,000.5
Minnesota.....	60.0	22.1	14.1	10.1	18.1	27.0	35.2	40.1	35.2	42.1	47.4	53.7	43.1	390.7	376.1
Mississippi.....	7.3	2.9	7.8	2.2	3.0	4.5	5.8	6.3	4.4	4.4	7.8	3.2	6.0	54.2	53.5
Missouri.....	31.9	23.1	18.7	17.8	29.0	18.5	33.3	27.7	29.4	33.0	29.1	16.8	23.8	302.0	306.7
Montana.....	4.7	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.7	3.1	2.6	3.4	4.0	3.9	5.1	35.1	42.7
Nebraska.....	17.1	5.4	2.5	3.1	6.3	3.1	7.5	3.7	8.3	7.0	6.6	15.2	6.1	78.5	52.0
Nevada.....	8.3	3.8	4.7	2.0	3.1	7.8	3.2	4.0	4.7	3.5	3.9	12.0	7.2	60.2	48.5
New Hampshire.....	2.5	3.4	2.0	.6	4.6	2.0	1.9	1.0	3.1	3.0	2.6	3.0	4.5	30.1	37.8
New Jersey.....	70.7	62.6	27.1	51.4	42.9	49.9	70.1	65.0	71.8	60.3	68.4	73.4	72.3	723.2	811.8
New Mexico.....	6.8	8.5	7.5	11.0	6.3	8.9	6.1	7.6	8.8	6.7	10.4	7.9	7.0	88.4	77.2
New York.....	120.5	99.4	91.3	80.1	90.1	108.8	139.5	147.4	114.1	101.2	105.6	198.0	117.8	1,450.6	1,476.0
North Carolina.....	22.7	17.6	18.0	16.1	10.5	13.4	14.7	16.9	17.6	16.9	15.5	18.5	21.5	194.3	221.6
North Dakota.....	5.6	1.6	.4	.3	.6	1.5	4.3	8.0	5.4	8.7	4.1	5.4	2.9	37.2	40.5
Ohio.....	118.8	78.7	51.5	44.9	60.5	57.2	101.2	93.3	108.1	101.3	128.7	123.9	99.1	1,093.9	1,205.5
Oklahoma.....	14.4	22.6	18.9	10.3	7.4	9.3	10.8	9.3	13.2	13.8	8.5	10.6	12.0	121.3	143.2
Oregon.....	36.2	12.9	9.7	8.5	7.6	7.2	12.1	12.3	13.7	14.6	13.2	14.0	12.1	138.9	182.0
Pennsylvania.....	68.6	47.7	35.2	37.1	30.1	51.1	66.8	53.4	63.0	75.8	74.1	72.0	74.3	749.3	781.4
Rhode Island.....	4.5	3.7	1.6	2.9	2.1	4.3	6.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	3.9	5.2	4.9	48.8	50.6
South Carolina.....	6.6	5.4	4.8	5.1	3.7	2.7	5.0	6.2	6.2	7.3	5.9	5.0	8.2	63.4	75.8
South Dakota.....	4.1	3.4	.6	.8	1.4	2.4	4.2	3.4	3.5	4.6	2.5	4.1	6.0	36.0	37.4
Tennessee.....	25.8	15.1	22.7	13.6	8.8	12.4	14.5	14.2	15.8	16.9	22.0	21.6	18.3	179.3	213.9
Texas.....	102.4	97.6	77.4	83.9	64.0	68.0	89.2	88.0	83.6	101.5	91.3	87.0	83.2	1,013.4	916.9
Utah.....	20.8	14.2	12.4	6.4	6.9	5.9	11.6	10.2	9.8	9.4	12.2	14.2	8.1	113.5	145.3
Vermont.....	.6	1.1	.2	.2	.2	.9	1.8	7.0	.6	.6	.5	.9	1.3	15.6	10.1
Virginia.....	36.2	34.8	26.5	28.4	18.5	23.4	30.6	32.2	34.0	32.4	51.5	30.7	33.8	384.3	457.5
Washington.....	24.8	28.3	34.3	22.5	17.9	24.3	29.1	26.4	31.3	31.8	28.9	32.5	28.5	335.3	390.6
West Virginia.....	11.1	6.4	5.5	4.3	4.4	3.0	5.2	4.5	14.8	6.9	16.4	6.5	6.0	80.8	64.4
Wisconsin.....	44.1	28.2	19.8	19.1	28.8	32.2	41.1	42.7	41.0	49.3	44.9	45.9	51.8	457.3	442.0
Wyoming.....	2.0	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	3.1	2.1	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	21.1	25.6

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table F-3.<sup>2</sup> Revised.<sup>3</sup> Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-6. Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost<sup>1</sup>

Period	Number of new dwelling units started								Estimated construction cost <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)			
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location					Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	
				Metro- politan places	Nonmetro- politan places	North- east	North Central	South				West
1950.....	1,396,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,000	374,000	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	\$11,788,595	\$11,418,371	\$370,224
1951.....	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952.....	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1953.....	1,103,800	1,068,300	35,500	803,500	300,300	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,818
1954.....	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	896,900	323,100	243,100	325,800	336,700	391,800	12,478,237	12,309,200	169,037
1955.....	1,328,900	1,306,500	22,400	975,900	353,100	273,100	336,000	396,000	310,800	14,544,647	14,345,829	198,818
1956.....	1,118,100	1,068,900	49,200	779,800	338,300	228,800	303,100	334,200	232,000	13,077,027	12,814,776	262,251
1957.....	1,041,900	992,800	49,100	696,700	342,200	193,500	258,600	346,300	241,700	12,693,906	12,136,800	557,106
1954: First quarter.....	236,800	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,600	59,100	2,240,448	2,199,446	41,002
Second quarter.....	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	70,100	3,454,871	3,398,868	55,003
Third quarter.....	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	93,200	72,800	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,590,266	3,528,471	61,795
Fourth quarter.....	304,800	303,700	1,100	225,800	79,100	55,900	76,900	91,300	80,800	3,192,853	3,182,385	10,467
1955: First quarter.....	291,300	288,000	3,300	221,800	69,500	53,100	63,400	95,900	78,900	3,076,158	3,043,659	32,499
Second quarter.....	404,100	397,000	7,100	294,800	109,300	89,100	116,000	109,700	88,700	4,416,283	4,349,159	67,124
Third quarter.....	362,300	357,800	4,500	263,400	98,000	75,400	108,000	99,400	79,500	4,025,441	3,981,182	44,259
Fourth quarter.....	271,200	266,700	4,500	195,800	75,400	55,500	68,000	84,000	63,700	3,026,723	2,971,529	55,194
1956: First quarter.....	252,100	244,600	7,500	183,800	68,300	45,700	58,200	83,200	65,000	2,846,008	2,781,446	64,562
January.....	75,100	73,700	1,400	54,300	20,800	12,400	15,700	27,200	19,800	814,448	800,665	13,783
February.....	78,400	77,000	1,400	57,600	20,800	14,400	16,400	26,800	20,800	867,138	871,700	15,438
March.....	98,600	95,900	2,700	71,900	26,700	18,500	25,100	32,200	24,400	1,144,422	1,089,061	55,361
Second quarter.....	332,800	325,300	7,500	228,300	104,200	72,300	98,100	93,200	68,900	3,923,607	3,849,192	74,415
April.....	111,400	109,900	1,500	76,200	35,200	23,400	33,600	31,100	23,300	1,309,175	1,293,488	15,687
May.....	113,700	110,800	2,900	77,000	36,100	24,700	33,300	32,800	22,900	1,346,587	1,312,890	33,697
June.....	107,400	104,600	2,800	74,500	32,900	24,200	31,200	29,300	22,700	1,267,845	1,237,814	30,031
Third quarter.....	298,900	292,000	6,900	202,900	96,000	61,800	87,200	86,500	63,400	3,532,193	3,471,787	60,406
July.....	101,100	99,000	2,100	69,700	31,400	21,800	29,900	27,700	21,700	1,301,139	1,179,296	21,843
August.....	103,800	103,200	700	70,900	32,000	20,800	29,200	30,700	23,200	1,227,299	1,222,281	5,018
September.....	93,900	90,700	3,200	62,300	31,600	19,200	28,100	28,100	18,500	1,103,785	1,070,240	33,545
Fourth quarter.....	234,600	231,100	3,500	164,800	69,800	49,000	59,600	71,300	64,700	2,776,219	2,737,351	37,868
October.....	93,600	91,200	2,400	64,900	28,700	20,100	26,200	27,800	19,800	1,103,962	1,078,142	25,820
November.....	77,400	77,000	400	54,800	22,600	16,500	19,200	22,700	19,000	930,642	925,961	4,681
December.....	63,600	62,900	700	45,100	15,800	12,400	14,200	21,100	15,900	740,614	733,218	7,396
1957: First quarter.....	217,000	202,800	14,200	149,100	67,900	52,800	48,800	80,000	56,400	2,600,438	2,482,496	117,942
January.....	64,300	60,100	4,200	44,000	20,200	9,300	10,700	26,000	18,200	732,294	704,917	27,377
February.....	65,800	63,100	2,700	46,600	19,200	3,700	14,600	34,600	17,500	784,019	751,813	32,206
March.....	87,000	79,300	7,700	58,500	28,500	14,800	22,100	29,400	20,700	1,073,205	975,676	97,529
Second quarter.....	296,600	282,800	13,800	200,300	94,000	60,700	77,200	92,800	65,900	3,645,531	3,479,262	166,269
April.....	98,700	91,400	7,300	63,500	30,200	19,900	23,700	28,100	22,900	1,152,166	1,123,385	28,781
May.....	103,000	99,900	3,100	68,200	34,800	20,900	25,700	33,700	22,700	1,204,388	1,191,799	12,589
June.....	99,900	94,500	5,400	68,600	31,300	19,900	27,800	31,000	21,300	1,228,980	1,164,088	64,892
Third quarter.....	289,700	280,900	8,800	192,600	97,100	57,900	70,300	91,200	61,300	3,535,278	3,443,443	91,835
July.....	97,800	93,900	3,900	63,400	34,400	19,200	27,000	31,500	20,100	1,198,141	1,154,771	43,370
August.....	100,000	96,800	3,200	67,700	32,800	21,800	27,300	31,000	19,900	1,207,763	1,176,600	31,163
September.....	91,900	90,200	1,700	61,500	30,400	16,900	25,000	28,700	21,300	1,126,374	1,112,072	17,302
Fourth quarter.....	238,900	228,600	10,300	157,700	80,900	43,100	55,100	82,300	58,100	2,903,728	2,771,689	132,039
October.....	97,000	88,400	8,600	61,800	35,200	19,500	24,200	30,100	23,300	1,193,309	1,098,140	97,169
November.....	78,200	75,700	2,500	52,500	25,700	13,800	17,400	28,200	18,800	945,481	921,444	24,037
December.....	63,400	62,600	800	43,400	20,000	9,800	13,500	24,000	16,100	761,938	752,105	9,833
1958: First quarter.....	215,400	201,200	14,200	143,700	71,700	27,400	40,200	58,100	59,700	2,546,848	2,381,164	165,684
January.....	67,900	62,900	5,000	44,500	23,400	8,100	11,000	28,700	20,100	792,427	737,503	54,924
February.....	66,100	61,000	5,100	44,400	21,700	7,000	11,200	28,700	19,200	781,091	718,862	62,229
March.....	81,400	77,300	4,100	54,800	26,900	12,300	18,000	30,700	20,400	973,330	924,799	48,531
Second quarter.....	318,000	293,200	24,800	211,200	103,800	51,400	67,000	87,000	70,000	3,542,177	3,364,680	257,497
April.....	98,000	90,700	7,300	63,600	31,400	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,173,720	1,124,680	49,040
May.....	105,000	96,000	9,000	70,900	34,100	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,295,429	1,185,100	84,329
June.....	116,000	104,500	10,500	76,700	38,300	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,390,023	1,274,900	134,123

<sup>1</sup> Excludes temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, and military barracks; includes prefabricated housing if permanent. These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction, (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

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\* Not available.

\* Revised.

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